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Ontario Legislative Assembly

11

JOURNALS

OF THE

Legislative Assembly

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FROM THE 30TH JANUARY TO 28TH MARCH, 1929,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

*IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LORD, KING GEORGE V*

BEING THE

Third Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Ontario

SESSION 1929

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VOL. LXIII



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5. Question (No. 51) as to amount of fines remitted by, since The Liquor Control Act came into force, 84.
6. Question (No. 99) as to sale by, of property at 138 Avenue Road, 150.

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2. Resignation of former member reported, 5.
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HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 157) to amend, introduced, 131. Second reading, 146. House in Committee, 159. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 17.)
2. Two petitions of Elgin County Council respecting amendments to, 37.
3. Question (No. 30) as to cost of cutting weeds under, in last fiscal year, 49.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT FUND:

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HIGHWAY, OTTAWA-PRESCOTT:

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HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 67) to amend, introduced, 17. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 143. Not reported, 162.
2. Bill (No. 120) to amend, introduced, 76. Second reading, 85. House in Committee, 115, 160. Third reading, 166. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 68.)

HIGHWAYS, DEPARTMENT OF:

1. Bill (No. 97), An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act, introduced, 53. Second reading, 61. House in Committee, 70. Third reading, 140. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 19.)
2. Public Commercial Vehicles Act, The: Bill (No. 125) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, 96. House in Committee, 153, 159. Not reported, 165.
3. Return to an Order of the House of March 22nd, 1928, giving total amount expended by the Province in 1927 on (a) Suburban Roads, (b) Provincial Highways, and (c) Provincial Suburban Highways, and total amount received by Highway Improvement Fund from various sources, 204. (*Sessional Paper No. 50.*)

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4. Question (No. 7) as to revenue from Gasoline Tax Act, rebates allowed and Commissions paid during last fiscal year, 28.
5. Question (No. 8) as to total debt of Province due to Highways, 59.
6. Question (No. 9) as to number of miles, kind and cost of highways constructed during 1928, 34.
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10. Question (No. 75) as to cost of maintenance of highway from Sault Ste. Marie to Thessalon and of highway on St. Joseph's Island during 1928, 106.
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13. Question (No. 92) as to revenue up to March 1st, 1929, under The Public Commercial Vehicles Act, 118.
14. Question (No. 97) as to expenditures on highways, Peterborough to Lindsay, Lindsay to Omemee, Omemee to Lakevale, Griffin Hill and Sherin Hill, 149.
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2. Question (No. 8) as to debt of the Province due to, 59.
3. Question (No. 9) as to amount and cost of Highways constructed during 1928, 34.
4. Question (No. 18) as to construction of pavement in year 1928, 43.

HOGGS HOLLOW BRIDGE:

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2. Petition of Elgin County Council for an amendment to, 37.

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HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, FEEBLE MINDED AND EPILEPTICS:

Report of, for year ending October 31st, 1928, 161. (*Sessional Paper No. 15.*)

HOSPITALS, MENTAL:

1. Question (No. 54) as to how many inquests held in, last fiscal year, 78.
2. Question (No. 55) as to number of patients previously discharged re-admitted to, 67.
3. Question (No. 60) as to number of visits paid to each by Visiting Committee, 79.

HOTELS, AN ACT RESPECTING:

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2. Rules of, Committee appointed to revise, 121. Report, 163. See also *Legislative Assembly*.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO:

1. An Act to validate certain By-laws respecting: Bill (No. 178) introduced, 164. Second reading, 178. House in Committee, 184. Third reading, 189. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 21.)
2. Bill (No. 145) to amend The Power Commission Act, introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 148. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 20.)

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO—*Continued*

3. The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929: Bill (No. 155) introduced, 123. Second reading, 137. House in Committee, 148. Third reading, 165. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 22.)
4. Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company, An Act respecting: Bill (No. 144) introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 154. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 56.)
5. Motion for return of all contracts, letters, memorandums, reports and documents of all kinds relating to the export of power by. Withdrawn, 139.
6. Question (No. 1) as to construction of Rural power lines in 1928, 28.
7. Question (No. 11) as to payment of interest on surpluses occurring in Rural Hydro Districts, 34.
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9. Question (No. 28) as to export of power by, 93.
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11. Question (No. 57) as to cost of constructing transmission line from Ottawa to Leaside, 93.
12. Question (No. 59) as to construction of second transmission line from Ottawa to Leaside, 94.
13. Question (No. 104) as to source of the money used in Hydro campaign in Southampton, 175.
14. Inquiry by Public Accounts Committee into refund to Province, 171.
15. Report for 1928, 111. (*Sessional Paper No. 26.*)

HYDRO-ELECTRIC RAILWAY ACT, 1929, THE:

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IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE:

Petition for an Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of, 13. Reported, 21. Bill (No. 8) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 23. Reported, 52. Fees, less penalties and cost of printing, remitted, 52. Second reading, 60. House in Committee, 69. Third reading, 83. Royal Assent, 205. (19 Geo. V, c. 137.)

INDUSTRIAL SITES, AN ACT RESPECTING THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR:

Bill (No. 166) introduced, 137. Second reading, 147. House in Committee, 154. Third reading, 166. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 59.)

INFANTS ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 150) to amend, introduced, 112. Second reading, 128. House in Committee, 135. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 48.)

INSANE, HOSPITALS FOR:

See *Hospitals*.

INSURANCE ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 142) to amend, introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 130. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 53.)
2. Report of Orders-in-Council issued under, 11. (*Sessional Paper No. 31.*)

INSURANCE, SUPERINTENDENT OF:

Report for year ending December 31st, 1928, 160. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)

JAILS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES:

1. Question (No. 91) as to number of prisoners released from, during year ending October 31st, 1926, 118.
2. Question (No. 95), same as No. 91, for year ending October 31st, 1927, 127.
3. Question (No. 96), same as above, for year ending October 31st, 1928, 127.

JUDD, WENIGE VS.:

Question (No. 103) as to whether Government has arranged to pay expenses of defendant, 175.

JUDGMENTS AND AWARDS, ACT TO FACILITATE THE RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF:

Bill (No. 61) introduced, 14. Second reading, 29. House in Committee, 70. Third reading, 124. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 29.)

JURORS ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 68) to amend, introduced, 17. Second reading, 29. House in Committee, 50. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 150. Third reading, 156. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 31.)
2. Bill (No. 115) to amend, introduced, 63. Second reading, 81. House in Committee, 110. Incorporated in Bill (No. 68), 150.

JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT, THE ADMINISTRATION OF:

Bill (No. 108) to amend, introduced, 62. Second reading, 80. House in Committee, 86. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 185. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 40.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office to: First reading, 7.

JUVENILE COURTS ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 163) to amend, introduced, 137. Second reading, 146. House in Committee, 154. Third reading, 166. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 74.)

KENORA, TOWN OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 54. Reported, 74. Bill (No. 50) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 76. Reported, 99. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 130. Third reading, 132. Fees, less penalties and cost of printing, remitted, 137. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 104.)

KING, HIS MAJESTY THE:

Motion of gratitude *re* restoration to health, 9.

KING'S COUNSEL:

Question (No. 29) as to number appointed by Government last year, 49.

LABOUR, COMMITTEE ON:

Authorized, 8. Appointed, 20.

LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF:

Report for 1928, 71. (*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

LAND TITLES ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 74) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading, 35. House in Committee, 50. Third reading, 140. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 45.)

LANDS AND FORESTS, DEPARTMENT OF

1. Annual report for year ending October 31st, 1928, presented, 155.
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2. Question (No. 34) as to cost of fire-ranging, last fiscal year, 65.
3. Question (No. 35) as to amount spent on air patrol last fiscal year for forest protection and how much contributed by pulp and timber companies, 65.
4. Question (No. 73) as to cost of aerial Forest Patrol Service, 125.

LANDS FOR INDUSTRIAL SITES:

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LEAMINGTON, TOWN OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 13. Reported, 38. Bill (No. 6) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 38. Reported, 72. Second reading, 80. House in Committee, 85. Third reading, 100. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 105.)

LEASIDE-OTTAWA TRANSMISSION LINE:

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Report for year ending December 31st, 1928, 161. (*Sessional Paper No. 5*.)

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2. Government Business to be taken up on Mondays, 10.
3. Passes motion of censure on *Toronto Daily Star*, 39.
4. Adjourns over one whole day, 53.
5. Sits after midnight, 99, 121, 181.
6. Committee appointed to revise Rules, 121. Report, 163.
7. Adjournment for prorogation, 203.
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2. His Speech at the opening of the House, 2.
3. To be taken into consideration to-morrow, 8.
4. Motion for address in reply, 11.
5. Debate on, 24.
6. Amendment to motion, 24.
7. Debate on, 24, 32.
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12. Main motion carried on division, 57.
13. Address authorized, 58.
14. Assents to Bill, 33, 211.
15. Messages transmitting estimates, 76, 141, 156.
16. Recommends certain resolutions to consideration of the House, 133, 152.
17. His Speech at the closing, 211.

LIMITATIONS ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 129) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Legal Bills, 89. Not reported, 163.

LINDSAY, TOWN OF:

Question (No. 37) as to appointment of Police Magistrate for, 65.

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1. Question (No. 22) as to amount purchased last fiscal year on temporary or tourist permits, 48.
2. Question (No. 49) as to amount confiscated by the Government since The Liquor Control Act came into force, 78.

LIQUOR CONTROL ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 159) to amend, introduced, 131. Second reading, 146. House in Committee, 158, 164. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 69.)
2. Bill (No. 172) to amend, introduced, 149. Second reading, 177. House in Committee, 185. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 69.)
3. Question (No. 46) as to number of Provincial Officers employed exclusively for enforcing, at October 31st, 1928, 66.
4. Question (No. 49) as to how much liquor and beer has been confiscated since it came into force, and disposition of same, 78.
5. Question (No. 51) as to amount of fines remitted by the Government since the Act came into force, 84.
6. Question (No. 53) as to convictions under, for year ending October 31st, 1928, 105.
7. Question (No. 63) as to number of applications made to Attorney-General for leave to appeal to a County Judge from dismissals by justices of charges laid under the Act, 94.
8. Question (No. 64) as to number of appeals made by Attorney-General from judgments of County Judges under section 139 of the Act, 94.
9. Question (No. 76) as to employment of returned soldiers under, 126.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD:

1. Inquiry into revenue by Public Accounts Committee, 171.
2. Question (No. 15) as to number of officials of, and cost of financing during last fiscal year, also as to number of brewery warehouses and liquor stores in Province, 64.
3. Question (No. 36) as to names, positions and salaries of permanent officials of. Return ordered, 175.
4. Question (No. 44) as to return of money advanced to, from Consolidated Revenue Fund, 77.
5. Question (No. 45) as to employees of, at Port Arthur, 125.
6. Question (No. 52) as to number of permits cancelled by, last year, and on whose initiative, 78.
7. Question (No. 66) as to number of Standard Hotel licenses issued by, last fiscal year, 88.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD—*Continued*

8. Question (No. 74) as to disposal of liquor confiscated by, and sale of by Liquor Control Stores, 126.
9. Question (No. 93) as to reason for discrepancy between total of sales made by, as per answer to Question No. 72, and annual report of the Board, 142.
10. Report for year ending October 31st, 1928, 45. (*Sessional Paper No. 20.*)

LIQUOR CONTROL STORES:

Question (No. 15) as to number in Province as at October 31st, 1928, 64.

LIQUOR PERMITS:

Question (No. 52) as to number cancelled by Liquor Control Board during past year, and on whose initiative, 78.

LIQUOR, WINE AND BEER:

1. Question (No. 14) as to sales of, during last fiscal year, 63.
2. Question (No. 72) as to amount sold by Government year ending October 31st, 1928, 88.

LOAN CORPORATIONS, REGISTRAR OF:

Report for year ending December 31st, 1928, 160. (*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)

LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 151) to amend, introduced, 112. Second reading, 128. House in Committee, 135. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 151. Third reading, 165. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 54.)

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 82) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 51. Reported, 117. House in Committee, 128. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 60.)
2. Bill (No. 126) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 95. Reported, 117. House in Committee, 129. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 60.)

LONDON, CITY OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 16. Reported, 23. Bill (No. 34) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 27. Reported, 116. Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, 132. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 106.)

MOTIONS:

1. King, His Majesty The: Resolution of gratitude at His restoration to health, 9.
2. Liquor Control Board: Motion for return of names, positions and salaries of all permanent employees, 175.
3. Northern and Northwestern Ontario, resolution appropriating \$5,000,000 for, 133.
4. Pulp or timber limits: Order for a return showing all particulars of sales during year ending October 31st, 1928, 35.
5. Research Foundation: Resolution for additional appropriation of \$2,500,000.00, 133.

MUNICIPAL ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 59) to amend, introduced, 10. Second reading, 18. House in Committee, 30. Third reading, 31. Royal Assent, 33. (19 Geo. V, c. 57.)
2. Bill (No. 80) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 88. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
3. Bill (No. 81) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 49. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
4. Bill (No. 84) to amend, introduced, 31. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 50. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
5. Bill (No. 91) to amend, introduced, 48. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 61. Not reported, 172.
6. Bill (No. 93) to amend, introduced, 48. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 95. Not reported, 172.
7. Bill (No. 104) to amend, introduced, 55. Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 68.
8. Bill (No. 105) to amend, introduced, 55. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
9. Bill (No. 122) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.

MUNICIPAL ACT, THE—Continued

10. Bill (No. 137) to amend, introduced, 91. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
11. Bill (No. 138) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 172.
12. Bill (No. 139) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
13. Bill (No. 140) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1929, THE:

Bill (No. 176), introduced, 163. Second reading, 177. House in Committee, 181. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 58.)

MUNICIPAL BOARD, ONTARIO RAILWAY AND:

See *Ontario*.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 69) to amend, introduced, 25. Second reading, 61. House in Committee, 70. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 157. Third reading, 165. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 65.)
2. Bill (No. 146) to amend, introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 130. Incorporated in Bill (No. 69), 157.

MUNICIPAL LAW, COMMITTEE ON:

1. Authorized, 8. Appointed, 19.
2. Reports, 117, 162, 172.

McKENZIE, MR. E.:

Examination by Public Accounts Committee, 172.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 118) to amend, introduced, 76. Second reading, 89. House in Committee, 97. Third reading, 156. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 16.)

MOTIONS:

1. King, His Majesty The: Resolution of gratitude at His restoration to health, 9.
2. Liquor Control Board: Motion for return of names, positions and salaries of all permanent employees, 175.
3. Northern and Northwestern Ontario, resolution appropriating \$5,000,000 for, 133.
4. Pulp or timber limits: Order for a return showing all particulars of sales during year ending October 31st, 1928, 35.
5. Research Foundation: Resolution for additional appropriation of \$2,500,000.00, 133.

MUNICIPAL ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 59) to amend, introduced, 10. Second reading, 18. House in Committee, 30. Third reading, 31. Royal Assent, 33. (19 Geo. V, c. 57.)
2. Bill (No. 80) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 88. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
3. Bill (No. 81) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 49. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
4. Bill (No. 84) to amend, introduced, 31. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 50. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
5. Bill (No. 91) to amend, introduced, 48. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 61. Not reported, 172.
6. Bill (No. 93) to amend, introduced, 48. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 95. Not reported, 172.
7. Bill (No. 104) to amend, introduced, 55. Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 68.
8. Bill (No. 105) to amend, introduced, 55. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
9. Bill (No. 122) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.

MUNICIPAL ACT, THE—*Continued*

10. Bill (No. 137) to amend, introduced, 91. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
11. Bill (No. 138) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 172.
12. Bill (No. 139) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.
13. Bill (No. 140) to amend, introduced, 92. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 108. Incorporated in Bill (No. 176), 162.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT, 1929, THE:

Bill (No. 176), introduced, 163. Second reading, 177. House in Committee, 181. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 58.)

MUNICIPAL BOARD, ONTARIO RAILWAY AND:

See *Ontario*.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 69) to amend, introduced, 25. Second reading, 61. House in Committee, 70. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 157. Third reading, 165. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 65.)
2. Bill (No. 146) to amend, introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 130. Incorporated in Bill (No. 69), 157.

MUNICIPAL LAW, COMMITTEE ON:

1. Authorized, 8. Appointed, 19.
2. Reports, 117, 162, 172.

McKENZIE, MR. E.:

Examination by Public Accounts Committee, 172.

NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 118) to amend, introduced, 76. Second reading, 89. House in Committee, 97. Third reading, 156. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 16.)

NEGLECTED CHILDREN, SUPERINTENDENT OF:

See *Children*.

NEGLECTENCE, ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES FOR:

Act to make uniform the Law respecting the liability of the Parties in where more than one Party is at fault: Bill (No. 62) introduced, 14, Second reading, 29. Not reported by Committee of the Whole House, 157.

NELSON, TOWNSHIP OF, AND UNITED FUEL:

See *United Fuel*.

NEPEAN, TOWNSHIP OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 16. Reported, 73. Bill (No. 35) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 74. Reported, 111. Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, 132. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 109.)

NIAGARA FALLS, CITY OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 13. Reported, 73. Bill (No. 14) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 75. Reported, 111. Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, 132. Royal Assent, 359. (19 Geo. V, c. 109.)

NIAGARA PARKS ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 71) to amend, introduced, 25. Second reading, 35. House in Committee, 139. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 27.)

NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION:

1. Report for 1928, 204. (*Sessional Paper No. 52.*)
2. Question (No. 69) as to issue of bonds by and guarantee of by Government, 79.

NORTH BAY NORMAL SCHOOL:

Question (No. 17) as to payment of fares by Government of pupils attending, 42.

NORTH YORK, TOWNSHIP OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 17. Reported, 73. Bill (No. 39) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 74. Reported, 116. Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, 132. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 110.)

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT ACT:

Resolution for appropriation of \$5,000,000.00, passed, 133.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 132) to amend, introduced, 88. Second reading, 96. House in Committee, 109. Third reading, 124. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 12.)
2. Report of Orders-in-Council issued under, from March 1st, 1928, to January 29th, 1929, 31. (*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)
3. Report of operations under, for year ending October 31st, 1928, 170. (*Sessional Paper No. 49.*)
4. Question (No. 25) as to construction of roads under, in 1928, 44.

NORTHERN MINES RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY:

Petition for an Act respecting, 54. Reported, 74. Bill (No. 51) introduced and referred to Committee on Railways, 76. Not reported, and fees, less penalties and cost of printing, remitted, 162.

NORTHERN ONTARIO:

1. Question (No. 4) as to number of settlers transferred to, from Old Ontario, 34.
2. Question (No. 27) as to areas set apart in, for reforestation areas, 142.
3. Question (No. 42) as to cost to Province of transferring settlers to, from Old Ontario, 125.
4. Return to Order of the House of February 21st, 1928, showing all power rights granted in, 71. (*Sessional Paper No. 39.*)

NORTHERN ONTARIO DEVELOPMENT:

Bill (No. 121) to make further provision for, introduced, 82. Second reading, 132. Resolutions introduced, passed through the House and referred to the Bill, 133. House in Committee, 139. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 11.)

NURSES ACT, THE REGISTRATION OF:

Bill (No. 101) to amend, introduced, 53. Second reading, 61. House in Committee, 71. Third reading, 140. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 87.)

OAKVILLE, TOWN OF, AND UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS:

See *United Fuel*.

ODD FELLOWS, GRAND LODGE OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 13. Reported, 22. Bill (No. 23) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 24. Reported, 52. Second reading, 60. House in Committee, 69. Third reading, 83. Royal Assent, 205. (19 Geo. V, c. 131.)

ODD FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CANADA:

Petition for an Act respecting, 13. Reported, 21. Bill (No. 4) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 23. Reported, Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 132.)

OFFICE BUILDING ACT, THE FACTORY, SHOP AND:

See *Factory*.

OJIBWAY, TOWN OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 14. Reported, 38. Bill (No. 7) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 38. Reported, Second reading, 60. House in Committee, 69. Third reading, Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 111.)

OLD AGE PENSIONS, AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR:

Bill (No. 156) introduced, 123. Second reading, 147. House in Committee, 160. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 178. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 73.)

OLIVER, TOWNSHIP OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 16. Reported, 22. Bill (No. 27) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 28. Reported, 18. Second reading, 96. House in Committee, 110. Third reading, 120. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 112.)

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE:

Question (No. 67) as to tuition fees charged and number of pupils from inside and outside the Province of Ontario 105.

ONTARIO AND MANITOBA, ACT RESPECTING BOUNDARY BETWEEN:

See *Boundary*.

ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD:

1. Annual report for year ending October 31st, 1928, presented, 155. (*Sessional Paper No. 24*.)
2. Bills referred to, for consideration: (a) (No. 21) Referred, 24. Reported, 46.

OPERATORS' PERMITS:

Question (No. 10) as to number issued during last fiscal year, 29.

OPTOMETRY ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 167) to amend, introduced, 137. Second reading, 147. Not reported by Committee of the Whole House, 158.

ORPHAN CHILDREN, AN ACT TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR:

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OSHAWA, CITY OF:

1. Petition for an Act respecting, 13. Reported, 21. Bill (No. 2) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 23. Reported, 52. Second reading, 60. House in Committee, 69. Third reading, 83. Royal Assent, 205. (19 Geo. V, c. 113.)
2. Petition for Act to authorize acquirement of land for industrial purposes, 33. Reported, 73. Bill (No. 41) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 75. Withdrawn and fees, less penalties, and cost of printing, remitted, 161.

OTTAWA BALLOT INQUIRY:

Question (No. 3) as to cost of Royal Commission in connection with, 28.

OTTAWA, CITY OF:

1. Petition for an Act respecting, 15. Reported, 23. Bill (No. 12) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 27. Reported, 161. Second reading, 166. House in Committee, 180. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 114.)
2. Petition praying for legislation requiring the publishing of the printer's name on all election cards and literature, 97.

OTTAWA, LEASIDE TRANSMISSION LINE:

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OTTAWA-MORRISBURG HIGHWAY:

See *Highways, Department of*.

OTTAWA AND NEW YORK RAILWAY, AND TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALL:

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OTTAWA-PRESCOTT HIGHWAY:

Question (No. 43) as to length, cost and cost of maintenance, 66.

OWEN SOUND, CITY OF:

Petition for an Act respecting, 16. Reported, 22. Bill (No. 33) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 27. Reported, 54. Second reading, 68. House in Committee, 81. Third reading, 124. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 115.)

PARENTS MAINTENANCE ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 119) to amend, introduced, 76. Second reading, 133. House in Committee, 138. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 46.)

PAROLE, ONTARIO BOARD OF:

1. Report for year ending October 31st, 1927, 170. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)
2. Report for year ending October 31st, 1928, 31. (*Sessional Paper No. 16.*)

PENSIONS, OLD AGE:

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PERMITS, LIQUOR:

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PETITIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS:

Time for presenting petitions for, extended, 23, 38.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 75) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading, 35. House in Committee, 50. Third reading, 124. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 61.)

POLICE, COMMISSIONER OF PROVINCIAL:

1. Report for 1928, 155. (*Sessional Paper No. 47.*)
2. Examination by Public Accounts Committee, 171.

POLICE, PROVINCIAL:

1. Question (No. 12) as to number of, in 1918 and 1928, 63.
2. Question (No. 46) as to number used exclusively for enforcement of Liquor Control Act as at October 31st, 1928, 66.

POLITICAL PURPOSES, AN ACT RESPECTING CONTRIBUTIONS FOR:

Bill (No. 98) introduced, 53. Second reading and referred to Select Committee, 81. Select Committee appointed, 121. New Bill as reported by Select Committee introduced and given first reading, 173. Second reading, 177. House in Committee, 185. Third reading, 189. Royal Assent, 211. (19 Geo. V, c. 6.)

POPE, W. W.:

Examination by Public Accounts Committee, 172.

PORT ARTHUR, CITY OF:

1. Petition for an Act respecting, 16. Reported, 22. Bill (No. 18) introduced and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 27. Reported, 116. Second reading, 119. House in Committee, 131. Third reading, 132. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 116.)
2. Question (No. 45), as to employees of Liquor Control Board at, 125.
3. Question (No. 50) as to inspector in brewery warehouse at, 83.
4. Question (No. 78), as to appointment of Government brewery inspector at, 126.
5. Question (No. 79), as to appointment of Liquor Control inspector in brewery at, 126.

POWER:

1. Notice of Motion for a return of all correspondence, etc., regarding export of, by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Withdrawn, 139.
2. Question (No. 28) as to export of, by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 93.

POWER COMMISSION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 145) to amend, introduced, 98. Second reading, 114. House in Committee, 148. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 20.)

POWER COMMISSION AND COMPANIES TRANSFER ACT, 1929, THE:

Bill (No. 155) introduced, 123. Second reading, 137. House in Committee, 148. Third reading, 165. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 22.)

POWER RIGHTS:

Return to an Order of the House of February 21st, 1928, showing what rights granted in Northern Ontario, 71. (*Sessional Paper No. 39.*)

PRESCOTT HIGHWAY:

See *Ottawa and.*

PRESQU'ILE PARK ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 116) to amend, introduced, 63. Second reading, 81. House in Committee, 87. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 28.)

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT:

Question (No. 80) as to payment of \$26,469.59 by, to J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., 106.

PRINTING, COMMITTEE ON:

1. Authorized, 8. Appointed, 21.
2. Reports, 90, 155.
3. Name of Mr. Smyth (Dundas) added, 28.
4. Recommends certain purchases, 90.
5. Orders printing of reports, 90, 155.

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2. Question (No. 95) as to number released from jails, prisons, etc., during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927, 127.
3. Question (No. 96), as to number released from jails, prisons, etc., during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, 127.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES:

Report on, for year ending October 31st, 1928, 170. (*Sessional Paper No. 18.*)

PRIVATE BILLS, COMMITTEE ON:

1. Authorized, 8. Appointed, 18.
2. Reports, 52, 54, 72, 91, 98, 99, 111, 116, 120, 136, 161.
3. Extension of time for presenting petitions, 23, 38.
4. Extension of time for presenting bills, 38.
5. Extension of time for presenting reports of Committees on Private Bills, 72, 120, 137.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS, COMMITTEE ON:

Authorized, 8. Appointed, 20.

PROBATION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 162) to amend, introduced, 132. Second reading, 146. House in Committee, 158. Third reading, 188. Royal Assent, 210. (19 Geo. V, c. 88.)

PROCTOR AND PROCTOR:

Question (No. 85) as to payment of \$2,100.00 in postage to, by Department of Prime Minister, 107.

PROVINCIAL FORESTS ACT, 1929, THE:

See *Forests*.

PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICERS:

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR:

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, COMMITTEE ON:

1. Authorized, 8. Appointed, 20.
2. Name of Mr. Miller (Haldimand) added, 28.
3. Public accounts presented and referred to Committee, 76.
4. Report, 171.

PUBLIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 125) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, 96. House in Committee, 153, 159. Not reported, 165.
2. Question (No. 92), as to total revenue under, up to March 1st, 1929, 118.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 124) to amend, introduced, 84. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Laws, 95. Reported, 117. House in Committee, 129. Third reading, 141. Royal Assent, 208. (19 Geo. V, c. 66.)

PUBLIC OFFICERS' FEES ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 110) to amend, introduced, 62. Second reading, 80. House in Committee, 86. Referred back to Committee, amended and reported, 186. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 9.)

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 58) to amend, introduced, 9. Second reading, 18. House in Committee, 30. Third reading, 123. Royal Assent, 206. (19 Geo. V, c. 7.)

PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BOARD:

Eighth annual report, year ending October 31st, 1928, 136. (*Sessional Paper No. 44.*)

PUBLIC SERVICE WORKS ON HIGHWAYS ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 97) to amend, introduced, 53. Second reading, 61. House in Committee, 70. Third reading, 140. Royal Assent, 207. (19 Geo. V, c. 19.)

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 53) to amend, introduced, 111. Second reading, and referred to Committee on Municipal Law, 128. Reported, 172. House in Committee, 180. Third reading, 189. Royal Assent, 211. (19 Geo. V, c. 67.)

PUBLIC WORKS, MINISTER OF:

Report for year ending October 31st, 1928, 82. (*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

PULP LIMITS:

Order for return of all pulp and timber limits sold or disposed of last fiscal year, 35. Returned, 117. (*Sessional Paper No. 42.*)

PULPWOOD CONSERVATION ACT, THE:

Bill (No. 78) introduced, 26. Second reading, 69. House in Committee, 89, 134. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 13.)

QUESTIONS:

1. As to construction and cost of rural Hydro power lines in 1928, 28.
2. As to total cost to the Province of the book "Great Men of Canada," by John Henderson, 112.
3. As to cost of Royal Commission appointed March 12th, 1928, to investigate the matter of ballot papers found in the City of Ottawa, 28.
4. As to the number of settlers transferred from unsuitable locations in Old Ontario to Northern Ontario during the year 1928, 34.
5. As to the cost of maintenance of Provincial highways during the last fiscal year, 42.
6. As to the number of automobiles purchased by the Government the last fiscal year, 58.
7. As to the total amount received from the Gasoline Tax Act during the last fiscal year, 29.
8. As to the total debt of the Province due to the construction of highways, 59.

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9. As to the number of miles of highway constructed by the Highway Department during 1928, 34.
10. As to number of operators' permits issued by the Department of Highways to operators of motor cars from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, 29.
11. As to whether interest is allowed when a surplus occurs in a rural district served by the Hydro Power Commission and held by them from year to year, 34.
12. As to number of Provincial Police other than traffic officers in the employ of the Government on the 31st day of October, 1918, and the 31st day of October, 1928, 63.
13. As to quantity of native wine sold under The Liquor Control Act and from whom purchased, 42.
14. As to quantity of spirituous liquor, wine and beer sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st 1928, and total amount of beer and wine sold by brewery warehouses and wineries respectively from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, 63.
15. As to number of officials in connection with the Liquor Control Board other than the three Commissioners, also, the cost of financing the Board from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, also, as to the number of brewery warehouses in the Province under the sanction of the Liquor Control Board, also, as to the number of Government Liquor Stores operating in the Province on October 31st, 1928, 64.
16. As to quantity of native and imported wines purchased by the Liquor Control Board from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, 42.
17. As to payment by the Government of railway fare and expenses of pupils from Old Ontario attending the North Bay Normal School, 42.
18. As to how many miles of pavement were constructed in 1928 on Provincial highways, and where located, 43.
19. As to amount of money received during the last fiscal year from the sale of electric power exported to the United States, 44. Answer refused.
20. As to who constitutes the Apprenticeship Committee and what is their remuneration, 44.
21. As to the total cost of the Ferguson Highway to date, 64.
22. As to value of liquor purchased during the last fiscal year on temporary and tourist permits, 48.

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23. As to total cost including approaches of the bridge over Hoggs Hollow at York Mills, 34.
24. As to whether the Hydro Power Commission issues sinking fund debentures to cover the users' portion of cost of constructing rural lines, 35.
25. As to construction of roads, 1928, under The Northern Development Act, 44.
26. As to location of those transferred from undesirable portions of Old Ontario to Northern Ontario in 1927, 45.
27. As to areas in Northern Ontario set apart by the Government for reforestation purposes, 142.
28. As to whether the H.E.P.C. exported 427,293,000 K.W.H. as stated in the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, page 15, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928, 93.
29. As to number of barristers-at-law recommended by the Government to be created King's Counsellors in 1928, 49.
30. As to the amount paid during the fiscal year 1928 for the cutting of weeds under The Highway Improvement Act: (a) to townships, (b) to counties, 49.
31. As to number of square miles of timber limits leased by the Government from November 1st, 1907, to October 31st, 1918: (a) from November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1923, (b) from November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1928, 112.
32. As to whether any timber licenses in the Mississauga district were sold to Carpenter and Hickson of Wisconsin, U.S.A., since November 1st, 1923, 64.
33. As to number of inspectors under The Factory Inspection Branch and The Workmen's Compensation Act, 59.
34. As to total cost during the last fiscal year for fire-ranging including wages, salaries, equipment and supplies, 65.
35. As to total amount spent by the Government during the last fiscal year for air-patrol purposes in protecting the forests of Ontario, and contributions thereto from private sources, 65.
36. As to the names, positions and salaries of the permanent officials in the employ of the Liquor Control Board at its head office, 90. Return ordered, 175.
37. As to the identity and date of appointment of the Police Magistrate at Lindsay, 65.

QUESTIONS—*Continued*

38. As to the number of inmates of hospitals for the insane released and returned to the care of municipalities in Ontario during the last year, 65.
39. As to the number of automobiles and trucks owned by the Government, 100.
40. As to whether Charles Werely is employed by the Highway Department at Morrisburg, 49.
41. As to the amount expended on canal roads in the Counties of Grenville and Dundas during the years 1927 and 1928, 66.
42. As to the total cost to the Province in transferring and locating settlers and their effects from Old Ontario to Northern Ontario, 125.
43. As to the total cost to date of the construction of the Ottawa-Prescott Highway, 66.
44. As to whether the sum authorized to be loaned to the Liquor Control Board has been returned by the Board to Consolidated Revenue, 77.
45. As to the number of employees on the staff of the Liquor Store at Port Arthur, 125.
46. As to the number of Provincial Police Officers employed by the Government for the exclusive purpose of enforcing The Liquor Control Act at October 31st, 1928, 66.
47. As to number of automobiles owned by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 93.
48. As to the amount of money spent by the Province in connection with the production of motion pictures at Trenton. Lapsed.
49. As to the quantity of liquor and beer confiscated by the Government since The Liquor Control Act came into force, 78.
50. As to establishment of a brewery warehouse at Port Arthur and appointment of inspector, 83.
51. As to what amount of fines imposed under The Liquor Control Act have been remitted by the Government since the Act came into force, 84.
52. As to how many liquor permits were cancelled by the Liquor Control Board on their own initiative and at the request of police, Court Judges, or Magistrates, 78.
53. As to number of convictions recorded under The Liquor Control Act for the year ending October 31st, 1928, 105.

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54. As to number of inquests held at Mental Hospitals in Ontario during the last fiscal year and at what hospitals such inquests were held, 78.
55. As to number of re-admissions to Mental Hospitals made during the last fiscal year of patients who had formerly been released from Mental Hospitals, 67.
56. As to number of visits made by Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Mental Hospitals, to each of the hospitals under his jurisdiction during the last fiscal year and at what times were such visits made, 78.
57. As to the cost of the construction of the Hydro-Electric transmission line from the Ottawa River to Leaside, 93.
58. As to whether Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Mental Hospitals, exercises jurisdiction over Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, in his capacity of Director of Mental Hospitals, 67.
59. As to when the Hydro-Electric Power Commission decided to erect a second transmission line from the Ottawa River to Leaside, 94.
60. As to the number of visits made during the last fiscal year by the Visiting Committee at each of the Mental Hospitals in Ontario, 79.
61. As to whether the action of Wm. Bastedo against Dr. C. B. Farrar was a personal action, 67.
62. As to whether Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Provincial Mental Hospitals, is still the Superintendent of Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, 67.
63. As to the number of applications that have been made to the Attorney-General by informants or complainants for leave to appeal to a County Judge from dismissals by Justices laid under The Liquor Control Act, since it became law, 94.
64. As to the number of appeals made by the Attorney-General or by his direction from judgments of County Court Judges as provided for by section 139 of The Liquor Control Act, 94.
65. As to whether the action of Rev. Father Minehan against Dr. N. H. Beemer was a personal action, 68.
66. As to the number of Standard Hotel Licenses issued by the Liquor Control Board during the last fiscal year, 88.
67. As to the number of pupils attending the O.A.C. at Guelph during the fiscal year 1928, 105.
68. As to raising of money by the T. & N.O. Railway Commission on capital account since the amending Act of 1925, 79.
69. As to raising of money by the Commission for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park since the amending legislation of 1925, 79.

QUESTIONS—*Continued*

70. As to the number of arrests made for drunkenness during the year ending October 31st, 1918; also, for the year ending October 31st, 1928, 112.
71. As to the cost of grading on Provincial Highway No. 22 west from Hickory Corners to the town line between Middlesex County and Lambton County, 94.
72. As to the total amount of spirituous liquor sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, 88.
73. As to the total cost of the Aerial Forest Patrol Service administered by W. R. Maxwell, 125.
74. As to how much money was paid into the Government treasury by the Liquor Control Board for confiscated liquor sold by the Government Liquor Stores since The Liquor Control Act came into force, 126.
75. As to the total cost of maintenance of the Government highway from Sault Ste. Marie to Thessalon during the year 1928, 106.
76. As to the number of returned soldiers employed by the Liquor Control Board, 126.
77. As to the total cost to date for construction of the Morrisburg-Ottawa highway, 106.
78. As to the identity of the Government inspector for the brewery warehouse at Port Arthur, 126.
79. As to whether the Liquor Control Board has appointed any agents or inspectors at the Port Arthur brewery, 126.
80. As to payment to J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., of the sum of \$26,469.59 by the Prime Minister's Department, 106.
81. As to what Assize Courts did Hon. Hugh Guthrie act as Crown Prosecutor for which he was paid the sum of \$1,084.06, 106.
82. As to the duties of C. C. Hele, General Secretary in the Department of the Prime Minister, 113.
83. As to the payment to the Southam Press the sum of \$20,210.50, 113.
84. As to what books were distributed in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of the Province for which the sum of \$33,900.00 was paid, 113.
85. As to payment to J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., of the sum of \$5,853.55 by the Attorney-General's Department, 107.

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86. As to what services were rendered by Hearst and Hearst *re* Abitibi Canyon lease and waterpower leases for which they were paid \$500.00 by the Lands and Forests Department, 118.
87. As to what services were rendered by Sir Wm. Hearst *re* Lac Seul dam for which he was paid \$505.45 by the Department of Lands and Forests, 118.
88. As to whether Hon. I. B. Lucas is solicitor for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 156.
89. As to payment to the Wm. Findlay Co., Ltd., of the sum of \$100,145.29, 107.
90. As to whether any other amounts than the sum of \$1,848.07 and \$4,738.51, total \$6,856.58, have been paid by the Province in respect of the civil action, *Rev. Father Minehan vs. Dr. N. H. Beemer*, 107.
91. As to the number of persons released from Ontario jails, prisons and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1926, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit, (b) parole, or (c) executive clemency, 118.
92. As to the total revenue received up to March 1st, 1929, under the operation of the Public Commercial Vehicles Act, 118.
93. As to the discrepancy between the answer to Question No. 72, and the Liquor Control Board report, 142.
94. As to identity of George F. Rogers to whom the sum of \$1,057.49 was paid for travelling expenses, 127.
95. As to number of persons released from Ontario jails, prisons, and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit, (b) parole, or (c) executive clemency, 127.
96. As to number of persons released from Ontario jails, prisons and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit, (b) parole, or (c) executive clemency, 127.
97. As to the amount of money expended on the Provincial highway between Peterborough and Lindsay, Lindsay and Omemee, and Omemee and Lakevale during the year ending October 31st, 1928, 149.
98. As to any money still owing to the Ontario Government under the settlement made with the Shevlin-Clarke Company in 1922, 142.
99. As to whether the Government during the past eighteen months sold the property at 138 Avenue Road, 150.

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100. As to whether photographs were taken by the Provincial Motion Picture Bureau in the Corby Distillery at Belleville, 174.
101. As to what amount of money was paid over by the Registrar of Deeds, and the Master of Titles at Toronto, to the Inspector of Legal Offices, under The Mortgage Tax Act, 174.
102. As to what has been the total cost to date for work done in connection with the Espanola and Little Current Highway, 174.
103. As to whether the Government arranged to pay the expenses and costs of the defendant's counsel in the recent civil action, Wenige vs. Judd, tried at St. Thomas, 175.
104. As to what fund of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission does the money come from to pay for the expenses of the Southampton campaign and the litigation now pending, regarding the Southampton by-law, 175.

RAE, E. A.:

Examination by Public Accounts Committee, 171.

RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD, THE ONTARIO:

See *Ontario*.

RAILWAYS, COMMITTEE ON:

Authorized, 8. Appointed, 19. Report, 162.

REAL ESTATE, ACT TO FACILITATE THE INVESTIGATION OF TITLES OF:

Bill (No. 72) introduced, 26. Second reading, 45. House in Committee, 109. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 41.)

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS, ACT FOR THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD IN CONNECTION WITH:

Bill (No. 173) introduced, 155. Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 177.

REFORESTATION PURPOSES:

Question (No. 27), as to areas set apart by the Government for, 142.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL:

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REGISTRATION OF NURSES ACT, THE:

See *Nurses*.

REGISTRY ACT, THE:

1. Bill (No. 73) to amend, introduced, 26. Second reading, 45. House in Committee, 110. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 43.)
2. Bill (No. 107) to amend, introduced, 62. Second reading, 80. House in Committee, 85. Referred back, amended and reported, 186. Third reading, 187. Royal Assent, 209. (19 Geo. V, c. 43.)

RENFREW NORTH, RIDING OF:

1. Writ for by-election in, 5.
2. Death of former member reported, 5.
3. Election of Edward A. Dunlop, 7.
4. New member takes his seat, 7.
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Health, Report of Registrar-General, Department of (Births, Marriages, and Deaths).....	13	<i>Printed.</i>
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Labour Department, Report.....	10	<i>Printed.</i>
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Liquor Control Board, Report.....	20	<i>Printed.</i>
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Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, Report.	24	<i>Printed.</i>
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Police Commissioner, Report.	47	<i>Not Printed.</i>
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Spruce Falls Paper Company, Return.	51	<i>Not Printed.</i>
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Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Report. . . .	23	<i>Printed.</i>
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Toronto, University of, Report.	12	<i>Printed.</i>
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|--------|---|
| No. 1 | Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 26th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 2 | Estimates supplementary for the service of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1929. Presented to the Legislature, February 26th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1929; presented to the Legislature March 20th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1930; presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 3 | Report of Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1928; presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 4 | Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 5 | Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for year ending December 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 6 | Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year ending December 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 7 | Report of Registrar of Loan Corporations for Province of Ontario, for year ending December 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 8 | Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 28th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 9 | Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, Ontario, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 10 | Annual Report of the Department of Labour, Province of Ontario, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1929. <i>Printed.</i> |

- No. 11 Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 12 Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, January 31st, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 13 Annual Report relating to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 14 Annual Report of the Department of Health, Ontario, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 28th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 15 Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 16 Annual Report of the Ontario Board of Parole for years ending October 31st, 1927, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 6th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 17 Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario for year ending September 30th, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 18 Annual Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 19 Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for year 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 20 Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario as at October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature February 13th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 21 Report of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 22 Annual Report of the Statistics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 23 Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 5th, 1929. *Printed.*

- No. 24 Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 25 Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 27 Report of the Provincial Auditor, 1927-1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 28 Report for 1928 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 29 Report of Ontario Veterinary College for year 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 30 Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th and March 13th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 31 Orders-in-Council made pursuant to the Ontario Insurance Act and Guarantee Companies Securities Act—Department of Insurance. Presented to the Legislature, January 31st, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 32 Regulations and Orders-in-Council, made under the authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 5th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 33 Annual Report of the Commissioner under The Extramural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 6th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 34 Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1927, from March 1st, 1928, to January 29th, 1929. Presented to the Legislature, February 6th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 35 Statement showing all sums credited to the Highway Improvement Fund and all sums chargeable thereto for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 12th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 36 Report of the Distribution of the Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 12th, 1929. *Not Printed.*

- No. 37 Comparative statement of the Legislative grants apportioned to the Rural Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts for the years 1927 and 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 12th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 38 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to administration of The Companies Act, The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, etc., for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 13th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 39 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 21st, 1928, That there be laid before the House a Return showing—1. How many power rights have been granted to corporations or persons in Northern Ontario. 2. Where are such power rights. 3. To whom were they granted. 4. When were they granted. Presented to the Legislature, February 25th, 1929. Mr. Fletcher. *Not Printed.*
- No. 40 Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 4th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 41 Annual Report of Ontario Athletic Commission for year 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 42 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 8th, 1929, That there be laid before the House a Return showing—all areas of pulp or timber limits sold or disposed of from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, the date when each area was first advertised, the date when each area was sold, the number of tenders received in respect to each area, the amount bid in each case by each one tendering for each of said areas, including the successful tenderer, the location and acreage or mileage of each parcel sold or disposed of, and the names and addresses of all tendering in each case, including the name of the successful tenderer. Presented to the Legislature, March 13th, 1929. Mr. Mewhinney. *Not Printed.*
- No. 43 Annual Reports of the Department of Public Highways, Ontario, 1926-1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 13th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 44 Eighth Annual Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 18th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 45 Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 46 Annual Report of Mothers' Allowance Commission, 1927-1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1929. *Printed.*

- No. 47 Annual Report of Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 48 Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 25th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 49 Report on operations under the Northern Development Act and Colonization Roads Act for year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1929. *Printed.*
- No. 50 Return to an Order of the House, dated March 22nd, 1928, That there be laid before this House, a Return, giving the following information.—1. The total amount expended by the Province in 1927 upon the construction and maintenance, including interest, if any, paid on outstanding obligations upon.—(a) Suburban roads; (b) Provincial highways; (c) Provincial Suburban highways. 2. The total amount received by the Highway Improvement Fund in 1927: (a) From the issuing of motor licenses; (b) From the gasoline tax; (c) From payments made under The Highway Improvement Act, by the following cities, namely: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Welland, Windsor and Woodstock, with the amount contributed by each of such cities: (d) From payments made by all other municipalities in Ontario. 3. (a) The total number of automobiles licensed in Ontario in 1927; (b) The total amount of automobile license fees paid in 1927; (c) The total number of automobile licenses in 1927 in each of the cities mentioned in clause 2 (c); (d) The total automobile license fees paid in each of the cities mentioned in clause 2 (c). Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1929. Mr. Pinard. *Not Printed.*
- No. 51 Return to the Order of the House, dated March 29th, 1928, That there be laid before this House a Return, showing—1. The townships and lots in said townships now or formerly in the Crown, which were valued since January 1st, 1927, in connection with the acquirement of the same by or on behalf of the Spruce Falls Paper Company. 2. What disposition was made of such lands since such valuation. 3. The amount of the valuation of the same. 4. The parties who had charge of the inspection and valuation. 5. The total cost of the inspection and valuation. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1929. Mr. Scott. *Not Printed.*
- No. 52 Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1929. *Not Printed.*

- No. 53 Return to an Order of the House, dated March 31st, 1927, That there be laid before this House a Return showing—1. (a) Over how many townships or parts of townships, has E. W. Backus or any company controlled by him been granted timber cutting rights. (b) What is the total extent of such timber limits. 2. Under the original terms and conditions of such grants, have the said E. W. Backus or the said Companies been required (a) to install any pulp or paper manufacturing plant or machinery at any points and within any periods of time, and if so, at what points and within what periods; (b) to exercise their timber cutting rights within definite periods, and if so, within what periods. 3. (a) Have those requirements been strictly complied with, or have any extensions of time been granted the said E. W. Backus and the said companies to comply with same. (b) If so, when and for how long were such extensions granted. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1929. *Not Printed.*
- No. 54 Return to an Order of the House, dated March 29th, 1928, That there be laid before this House a Return furnishing the following information—1. In what newspapers, magazines and other publications, during the fiscal year ending the 31st October, 1928, has each Department of the Government inserted advertisements, notices and other like matter and where are the same published. 2. What total sums have been paid to each such newspapers, magazines and other publications. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1929. Mr. Belanger. *Not Printed.*

PAPERS ORDERED BUT NOT BROUGHT DOWN

PAGE

1. Showing the names of the permanent officials in the employ of the Liquor Control Board at its head office, the position held by each, together with salary paid.....

JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1929.

PROCLAMATION

W. D. ROSS

CANADA

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

GEORGE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Faithful, the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and to every of you—GREETING.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, *Attorney-General.* { WHEREAS it is expedient for certain causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, WE DO WILL that you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, on WEDNESDAY the THIRTIETH day of the month of JANUARY now next, AT OUR CITY OF TORONTO, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, act, do and conclude upon those things which, in Our Legislature of the Province of Ontario, by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favour of God be ordained. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honourable WILLIAM DONALD ROSS, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Ontario

Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of January, 1929, being the first day of the Third Meeting of the Seventeenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the Despatch of Business pursuant to a Proclamation of the Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met,

The Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, then entered the House and being seated on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my privilege to welcome you to the Third Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of this Province.

I join with you in an expression of devout thanks to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest of the past year, and for the manifold blessings we have enjoyed as a people.

On this occasion we are all conscious of deep solicitude for the health of our Gracious Sovereign, and of gratitude for the progress he has been enabled to make towards recovery. Our earnest prayer is that it may please God to restore His Majesty fully to health and strength.

Since your last Session this Province has been favoured by a visit from the British Empire Parliamentary Association, representing all the self-governing portions of the Empire. As a result of the gathering, a branch of the organization was formed for Ontario, which will bring the Members of this Assembly into closer touch with British Parliamentary institutions throughout the world.

Agricultural production on the whole sustained the outstanding position of the industry, notwithstanding handicaps experienced in some localities from unusual seasonal conditions. The marked progress in the methods of dairying has resulted in the great volume and value of our dairy products, but the most gratifying feature has been the general improvement in quality. Efforts to place Ontario fruit advantageously before consumers in the British Isles have been well received, and offer a promising field of usefulness. An encouraging feature of the activities of the Département is the ever-increasing interest manifested in the work of the Agricultural College, and in the facilities for the spread of agricultural instruction throughout the Province.

Negotiations have been carried on between the Overseas Settlement Board and representatives of the Federal Government and my Ministers with a view to the encouragement of British immigration to this Province.

There are many signs that progress in education continues to characterize the Province. The extension of the auxiliary classes for the advantage of the under-privileged is meeting with satisfactory results. The development of the special agricultural courses, established in several secondary school centres, warrants the expectation that the demand for this type of education will increase. Commendable progress has been made in the efforts to carry instruction to the frontiers of settlement, through the medium of the correspondence courses and the "schools on wheels."

There is gratifying evidence of the advance of the publicly-owned electrical power undertakings, both in the quantity of power supplied and the number of municipalities served. Important development operations are awaiting judicial decision as to the constitutional rights of the Province regarding water powers. A special feature of this year's work is the rapid spread of the service throughout the rural parts of the Province, thus bringing more and more to the agricultural community the great advantage of the power resources by which we are endowed.

Our system of highways was extended during the past season by the addition of two hundred miles of permanent pavement. The increased traffic, and the attendant dangers, have necessitated the active campaign which has been carried on in the interest of public safety. A revision of the tax on gasoline is contemplated in order that the cost of the construction and maintenance of the highways may be more adequately borne by those who receive the advantage of this public service, and may be more equitably distributed.

It is encouraging to observe the ready response on the part of the public to the educational campaign of the Department of Health. In several localities it was found that the home nursing classes rendered valuable service during the recent epidemic of influenza. Further attention is being given to the hygienic conditions in industry with a view to coping with diseases incidental to its operations.

The administration of the Apprenticeship Act, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, has been inaugurated. A Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, comprising an equal number of employers and employees, an Inspector of Apprenticeship, and other assistants, have been appointed. A number of appren-

tices engaged in occupations pertaining to the building trades have been registered, and arrangements are being completed for their proper training in all matters associated with the vocations they intend to follow.

The past year was one of notable progress in the mining industry, which surpassed all previous records of production. Increasing interest marked gold mining, both in the established fields and in the new and extensive areas under exploration. The discovery of large masses of rich copper ore constitutes an important addition to the copper resources of the Empire.

In pursuance of the legislation for the prevention of frauds in the sale of securities, brokers and salesmen of securities have been brought under a measure of public control and regulation. There is reason to believe that the law will prove an effective means of maintaining a higher standard of service, and affording a necessary safeguard to investors.

The very generous response made to the appeal for financial support for the Research Foundation of Ontario has ensured the satisfactory launching of that important undertaking. Inasmuch as the individual contributions have exceeded the sum provided by this Legislature you will be asked to increase your appropriation correspondingly.

You will be requested to make further financial provision for carrying on the important work of the Department of Northern and North-Western Development in the advancement of the newer portions of the Province.

Legislation will be submitted to you respecting Old Age Pensions, respecting provincial forests, for the preservation of the pulpwood resources of the Province, to amend the Niagara Parks Act, dealing with frauds in real estate transactions, respecting widows and orphans, respecting the Election Act, to improve the mining regulations, to amend the Registry Act, to amend the Constables Act, respecting the school laws, to amend the Probation Act, respecting the sale of Alberta coal, and for other purposes.

The revenues of the Province have been in excess of the estimates, and have enabled my Government to meet the increasing requirements of the Province with a favourable balance on the year's financial operations. At an early date the Public Accounts will be laid before you, and the estimates of expenditures required to maintain the various provincial undertakings.

In conclusion, I trust that under the guidance of Providence your consideration of the various matters that will be brought to your attention will advance the common welfare and promote the prosperity of this Province.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker then reported, That, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Honour's Speech, which he read.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received notifications of vacancies which had occurred since the last Session of the House, and had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for new Writs for the election of Members to serve in the present Legislature for the following Electoral Districts:—

Bruce, South.
Hamilton, East.
Renfrew, North.

Toronto, May 14th, 1928.

Honourable William David Black,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

SIR:—

I hereby resign my seat in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario as the representative of the Electoral District of Hamilton East.

This declaration is made pursuant to the Legislative Assembly Act, Section 24.

LEEMING CARR.
(L.S.)

Witness:

ALEX. C. LEWIS.
C. F. BULMER.

To the Honourable William D. Black,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

WE, the undersigned, Frederick George McBrien, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Brockton and Arthur Russell Nesbitt, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Bracondale do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Renfrew, North, by reason of the death of Alexander Stuart, Member for the said Electoral Division of Renfrew, North, and we the said Frederick George McBrien and Arthur Russell Nesbitt, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

FRED. G. MCBRIEN.
(L.S.)

A. RUSSELL NESBITT.
(L.S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of:
ALEX C. LEWIS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid upon the Table the following Certificates:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fifteenth day of May, 1928, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to James Henry Brown, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South Bruce, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of South Bruce in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Malcolm Alexander McCallum, Esquire, who had been unseated by the decision of the Courts, Foster Graham Moffat, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Sixth day of July, 1928, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 25th, 1929.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fifteenth day of May, 1928, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to George C. Gage, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of East Hamilton, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of East Hamilton in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable Leeming Carr, who had resigned, William Morrison, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-eighth day of June, 1928, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 25th, 1929.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fifteenth day of May, 1928, issued by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor and addressed to Alexander Morris, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of North Renfrew, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of North Renfrew in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Alexander Stuart, Esquire, who has departed this life, Edward Arunah Dunlop, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Sixth day of July, 1928, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 25th, 1929.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid upon the Table:—

A Return from the Records of the By-Elections to the Legislative Assembly held on the First day of November, 1927, and the Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh days of June, 1928, showing:—

(1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of Votes Polled; (4) The number of Votes remaining Unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Polling Lists; (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out to each Polling Place; (7) The Used Ballot Papers; (8) The Unused Ballot Papers; (9) The Rejected Ballot Papers; (10) The Cancelled Ballot Papers; (11) The Declined Ballot Papers; (12) The Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places; (13) Total number of printed Ballots not distributed to D.R.O.'s; (14) Total number of Ballot Papers printed.

Sessional Paper No. 30.

Mr. Foster G. Moffat, Member for the Riding of South Bruce; Mr. William Morrison, Member for the Riding of East Hamilton, and Mr. Edward A. Dunlop, Member for the Riding of North Renfrew, having taken the oaths and subscribed the Roll were introduced and took their seats in the House.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry.

A Bill was introduced intituled "An Act respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace," and the same was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, to this House, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts; 6. On Printing; 7. On Municipal Law; 8. On Legal Bills; 9. On Agriculture and Colonization; 10. On Fish and Game; 11. On Labour; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Macaulay, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Richmond Hill; also, the Petition of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire; also, the Petition of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows; also, the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of York; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of East York.

By Mr. Sinclair, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Oshawa.

By Mr. Hillmer, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Acton.

By Mr. Kidd, the Petition of the Oddfellows Relief Association of Canada.

By Mr. Willson (Niagara Falls), the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Village of Fort Erie; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Niagara Falls.

By Mr. Clark, the Petition of the Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

By Mr. Reid, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Leamington; also, the Petition of the Essex Border Utilities Commission; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Sandwich.

By Mr. Poisson, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Ojibway; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Tecumseh; also, the Petition of the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

By Mr. Honeywell, the Petition of the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Lethbridge,

Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario desires to express heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of our Gracious Sovereign from beneath the shadow of death. We have shared in the widespread anxiety caused by the serious illness of His Majesty as well as in the earnest supplications for his recovery. Our sympathy has gone out from day to day to the sufferer fighting valiantly for life, and to Her Majesty the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family who have borne the heavy burden of the great crisis. Our hearts have been touched by the kindly attitude of nations and peoples in every quarter of the world, and by the great outpouring of sympathy and affection without parallel in our day and generation.

That it is our hope and prayer that His Majesty will be vouchsafed a full measure of health and strength and will long be spared for the service of the Empire and the welfare of humanity.

That the Honourable the Speaker be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to His Majesty through the proper channel.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act to Make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Alberta Coal." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Service Act." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to amend The University Lands Act, 1928." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of fourteen members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, a list of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Ferguson, Henry, Price, Thompson (Lanark), Macdiarmid, Ireland, Weichel, Haney, Pinard, Mewhinney, Pearson, Kemp, Lethbridge and Nixon.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That, beginning on Monday next, and on each succeeding Monday for the remainder of the Session, Government business shall be placed upon the Order Paper.

Mr. Henry from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, presented the following list of members to compose the Committee on Standing Orders:—

Messrs. Acres, Bradburn, Colquhoun, Earngey, Flett, Haney, Hill, Hillmer, Jutten, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Lethbridge, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Ming, Moffat, Morel, Murphy, McBrien, McGillis, McNaughton, Nixon, Pinard, Poisson, Proulx, Sandy, Shields, Sinclair, Stedman, Vaughan, Waters, Weichel Widdifield, Wilson (Windsor), Wilson (London), Wright (Simcoe) and Wright (Dovercourt)—37.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven members.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the foregoing report.

The Order of the Day for the Consideration of the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

Mr. Morrison moved, seconded by Mr. Moffat,

That an humble Address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

To The Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Ontario.

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Orders-in-Council made pursuant to The Ontario Insurance Act and Guarantee Companies Securities Act—Department of Insurance. (*Sessional Papers No. 31*).

Also, Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 12*).

The House then adjourned at 4.55 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. McNaughton, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Cornwall.

By Mr. Jutten, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Pinard, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

By Mr. Haney, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Sarnia.

By Mr. Spence, the Petition of the Canadian Terminal System, Limited; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Oliver.

By Mr. Robb, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Sudbury.

By Mr. Martin (Brantford), the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Brantford; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Guelph.

By Mr. Hogarth, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Port Arthur.

By Mr. Macdiarmid, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of St. Thomas.

By Mr. Homuth, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Galt.

By Mr. McBrien, the Petition of Canadian Military Institute.

By Mr. Murphy, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Meaford.

By Mr. Wilson (Windsor), the Petition of the Essex Border Utilities Commission; also, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Windsor.

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Taylor, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Owen Sound.

By Mr. Acres, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Nepean.

By Mr. Morrison, the Petition of the United Investments Limited.

By Mr. Moore, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of London.

By Mr. Macaulay, the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of North York.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Village of Richmond Hill, praying that an Act may pass to provide for the consolidation of a floating debt of the petitioner amounting to \$13,300.

Of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, praying that an Act may pass conferring on the National Chapter of the said Order authority to enact resolutions to govern the administration of the War Memorial Fund of the said Order and to validate expenditures already made from the Fund.

Of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the amalgamation of the Ontario Oddfellows Home with the petitioners.

Of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a Public Utilities Commission by the Petitioners and for other purposes.

Of the Township of East York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Township to pay \$90,000, being the excess cost of the East York-Leaside Viaduct and for other purposes.

Of the City of Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming By-law No. 1810 of the said City and the issue of debentures to the amount of \$17,000 by virtue thereof.

Of the Village of Acton, praying that an Act may pass to validate and confirm By-law No. 616 of the said village and the issue of debentures to the value of \$15,000 thereunder.

Of the Oddfellows Relief Association of Canada, praying that an Act may pass re-incorporating the said Association as a Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Of the Village of Fort Erie, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the extension of the boundaries of the municipality to the International Boundary line in Lake Erie and the Niagara River.

Of the City of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming certain tax sales, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$20,000, and for other purposes.

Of the Brockville Loan and Savings Company, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the incorporation of the said Company as a Trust Company under the "Loan and Trust Corporations Act," and to increase the authorized capital of the company from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Of the Town of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming By-law No. 1255 of the said town, and the issue of debentures to the amount of \$63,339 by virtue thereof.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass to amend and consolidate all the Acts relating to the said Commission.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Sandwich, praying that an Act may pass authorizing and confirming the assessment of the Ambassador Bridge, being the property of the Canadian Transit Company within the Town of Sandwich, and to confirm a certain By-law in respect thereto.

Of the Town of Ojibway, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming a certain agreement made between the said Town and the Corporation of the County of Essex respecting fixed equalization assessment.

Of the Town of Tecumseh, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act governing the election of the Town Council of the said town.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the purchase by the Commission of the Works and property of the Walkerville Water Company and the Walkerville Construction Company, Limited.

Of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, praying that an Act may pass for the purpose of amending the Act of Incorporation in several respects.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 61), intituled “An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards.” *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 62), intituled “An Act to make Uniform the Law Respecting Liability of Parties in an Action for Negligence where more than one Party is at Fault.” *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 63), intituled “An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.” *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Martin,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of Ten Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Price, Smye, Shields, Homuth, Moore, McNaughton, Belanger, Mitchell, Sandy and Widdifield.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Martin,

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart by the Estimates for Art purposes, to be composed as follows:—

Messrs. Martin (Norfolk), *Goldie, Baird, Clark, Monteith, Kennedy* (Peel), *Proulx, Nixon* and *Lethbridge*.

The House then adjourned at 3.25 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1929

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Township of Cornwall, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement made between the said Corporation and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railway Company.

Of the City of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an issue of debentures to the amount of \$498,400 and to confirm agreements made by the said City with the International Airways of Canada Limited and the Canadian National Railway Company.

Of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$319,500 to confirm certain tax sales and for other purposes.

Of the City of Sarnia, praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement made between the said City and the Sarnia Elevator Company, Limited; also, to validate and confirm By-law No. 1790 and to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$460,000.

Of the Canadian Terminal System Limited, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement entered into between the petitioners and the Corporation of the City of Fort William.

Of the Town of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass to validate and confirm certain By-laws passed by the petitioners providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of \$308,305 to provide for waterworks extensions and for other purposes.

Of the City of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to provide for the election of the members of the Brantford Board of Education by the Ward system; also to validate 1927 tax sales.

Of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass confirming certain tax sales, validating and confirming By-law No. 1859 for the guarantee of debentures to the amount of \$200,000; also to confirm a title.

Of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass extending the time and altering the condition of repayment of a loan on the security of a mortgage to the C. Norsworthy Company Limited.

Of the City of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a change in the method of electing the Mayor and City Council; also to authorize an issue of debentures amounting to \$178,000.

Of the City of Galt, praying that an Act may pass providing for a change in the method of electing the Mayor and City Council.

Of Canadian Military Institute, praying that an Act may pass vesting in the petitioners the property on University Avenue and Simcoe Streets, Toronto, now held in the name of the Canadian Military Institute, Limited.

Of the Town of Meaford, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement between the petitioners and Henry Isaac Price respecting the erection of a grain elevator, and to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$400,000 in connection therewith.

Of the Township of Oliver, praying that an Act may pass validating all tax sales made previous to December 31st, 1928, also to define the boundaries of the said Township.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Commission to include certain areas within the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health for the Essex Border municipalities.

Of the City of Owen Sound, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a change in the method of electing the Mayor and City Council of the said city.

Of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an issue of debentures to the amount of \$700,000.

Of the Township of Nepean, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of proper sewer and water areas.

Of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement made between the petitioners and the Detroit River Tunnel Company.

Of the United Fuel Investments Limited, praying that an Act may pass ratifying and confirming certain By-laws of the Town of Burlington, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, the Police Village of Bronte and the Burlington Beach Commissioners.

Of the Township of North York, praying that an Act may pass validating tax sales and prohibiting the annexation of any portion of the Township and for other purposes.

Of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to validate certain grants amounting to \$56,500, to validate and confirm certain agreements with the Toronto Transportation Commission and for other purposes.

Of the Township of East York, praying that an Act may pass to validate tax sales, to prohibit the annexation of any portion of the Township and for other purposes.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act to amend The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to amend The Election Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act to amend The Ontario Election Act." *Mr. Sinclair.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act to amend The Jurors' Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 63), An Act to Confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 57), An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Alberta Coal.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 58), An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 59), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 60), An Act to amend The University Lands Act, 1928.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Henry, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, begs leave to present the following lists as their second Report:—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Acres, Anderson, Baird, Ball, Belanger, Braddburn, Bragg, Calder, Clark, Cooke, Costello, Currie, Earney, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Flett, Gardiner, Graves, Haney, Harcourt, Henry, Hillmer, Hogarth, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Jutten, Kemp, Kennedy (Peel), Kenning, Kidd, Macaulay, Macdiarmid, Mahoney, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Mathieu, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Mitchell, Moore, Morel, Murphy, McBrien, McCrea, McGillis, McNaughton, Nesbitt,

Nixon, Oakley, Oke, Oliver, Pearson, Pinard, Poisson, Price, Proulx, Reid, Ross, Sandy, Scholfield, Scott, Shaver, Shields, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smye, Smyth, Dundas, Spence, Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Waters, Weichel, Widdifield, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Windsor), Wright (Toronto)—84.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Acres, Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Calder, Clark, Colquhoun, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Earngey, Ecclestone, Edwards, Fletcher, Haney, Harcourt, Hillmer, Hogarth, Homuth, Ireland, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Kenning, Legault, Lyons, Macdiarmid, Mahoney, Martin (Brantford), Mathieu, Medd, Mewhinney, Miller (Haldimand), Ming, Monteith, Morel, Murphy, McBrien, McCrea, McLean, McNaughton, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Oakley, Oke, Oliver, Pinard, Price, Proulx, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Ross, Sandy, Scott, Shields, Slack, Smith (Toronto), Spence, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Vaughan, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (Windsor), Wilson, (London), Wright (Simcoe)—67.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Acres, Anderson, Baird, Ball, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Bragg, Clark, Colliver, Colquhoun, Cooke, Currie, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Farquhar, Finlayson, Flett, Gardiner, Godfrey, Goldie, Graves, Haney, Henry, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Legault, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macaulay, Mahoney, Martin (Norfolk), Mewhinney, Miller (Haldimand), Ming, Mitchell, Monteith, Morrison, Murphy, McBrien, McCrea, McLean, Nesbitt, Nixon, Oakley, Oke, Pearson, Pinard, Poisson, Price, Proulx, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Robertson (Northumberland), Ross, Sandy, Scholfield, Scott, Shaver, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smye, Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Weichel, Wilson (Windsor), Wilson (London), Wright (Simcoe), Wright (Toronto)—82.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Acres, Anderson, Ball, Belanger, Bradburn, Bragg, Calder, Colliver, Colquhoun, Cooke, Costello, Earngey, Ecclestone, Farquhar, Gardiner, Godfrey, Goldie, Haney, Henry, Hill, Hillmer, Hogarth, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Peel), Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Kidd, Legault, Lethbridge, Macaulay, Macdiarmid, Mahoney, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Mathieu, Medd, Mewhinney, Ming, Moffat, Morel, McGillis, McLean, McQuibban, Newman, Nixon, Oke, Oliver, Poisson, Proulx, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Ross, Sandy, Shaver, Skinner, Slack, Smith (Toronto), Smye, Smyth (Dundas), Spence, Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Waters, Weichel, Widdifield, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wright (Simcoe), Wright (Toronto)—72.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Acres, Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Clark, Colliver, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Flett, Godfrey, Graves, Haney, Harcourt, Henry, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Legault, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macaulay, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Medd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Mitchell, Monteith, Morrison, Moore, Morel, Murphy, McCrea, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Newman, Nixon, Oakley, Oke, Oliver, Pearson, Price, Proulx, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Scholfield, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield, Wilson (Windsor)—73.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Bradburn, Colquhoun, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Farquhar, Goldie, Graves, Haney, Hogarth, Homuth, Ireland, Kemp, Kenning, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macdiarmid, Miller (Haldimand), Mitchell, Morel, Murphy, McCrea, McLean, Nesbitt, Oakley, Oliver, Pinard, Price, Proulx, Reid, Robertson (Northumberland), Shaver, Sinclair, Slack, Smith (Toronto), Smye, Smyth (Dundas), Thompson (Lanark), Wilson (London)—41.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Anderson, Birkett, Bradburn, Calder, Colliver, Cooke, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Earney, Ecclestone, Finlayson, Fletcher, Gardiner, Goldie, Graves, Haney, Harcourt, Hill, Homuth, Ireland, Jutten, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kenning, Kidd, Legault, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macdiarmid, Martin (Norfolk), Mathieu, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Ming, Moffat, Moore, Morel, Murphy, McCrea, McNaughton, McQuibban, Newman, Oke, Oliver, Pinard, Poisson, Price, Reid, Robertson (Northumberland), Robb, Ross, Sandy, Skinner, Spence, Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wilson (London), Wright (Simcoe)—65.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Belanger, Costello, Finlayson, Haney, Honeywell, Martin (Brantford), Moore, Morrison, McBrien, McCrea, Nesbitt, Newman, Nixon, Price, Proulx, Shaver, Sinclair, Slack, Wilson (Windsor)—20.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Baird, Bradburn, Godfrey, Homuth, Macaulay, Medd, Mewhinney, Morrison, McNaughton, Nesbitt, Oakley, Pearson, Pinard, Scott, Spence, Vaughan, Weichel, Wright (Simcoe)—19.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Honourable Mr. Ferguson, Messrs. Belanger, Currie, Flett, Gardiner, Jutten, Kenning, Miller (Elgin), Moffat, McGillis, McLean, Price, Proulx, Sinclair, Stedman, Thompson (Lanark), Waters, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wright (Toronto)
—19.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of five Members.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the foregoing report.

Mr. McBrien from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the Village of Acton, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures.

Of the City of Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures.

Of the Village of Fort Erie, praying that an Act may pass respecting an extension of the boundaries of the municipality.

Of the Oddfellows Relief Association of Canada, praying that an Act may pass authorizing re-incorporation of the Association as a Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Of the Brockville Loan and Savings Company, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the incorporation of the Company as a Trust Company under The Trust and Loan Corporations Act.

Of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, praying that an Act may pass conferring authority on the National Chapter to enact resolutions respecting the I.O.D.E. War Memorial Fund.

Of the Township of Cornwall, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement with the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railway Company.

Of the City of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue and confirming agreements made by the City with the "International Airways Limited," and the Canadian National Railway Company.

Of the City of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass authorizing an extension of the time and altering the conditions for repayment of a certain loan.

Of the City of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass respecting the method of electing the Mayor and City Council and to authorize an issue of debentures.

Of the Village of Richmond Hill, praying that an Act may pass to provide for the consolidation of a floating debt.

Of the City of Galt, praying that an Act may pass respecting a change in the method of electing the Mayor and City Council.

Of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, praying that an Act may pass providing for amalgamation of the Oddfellows Home with the petitioners.

Of the Town of Meaford, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement respecting the erection of a grain elevator and a debenture issue in connection therewith.

Of the Township of Oliver, praying that an Act may pass validating all tax sales made previous to December 31st, 1928, and to define certain boundaries.

Of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a Public Utilities Commission and for other purposes.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Commission by by-law with the approval of the Councils of Sandwich East and Sandwich West to include certain areas within the jurisdiction of the Local Board of Health for the Essex Border Municipalities.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the purchase of the works and property of the Walkerville Water Company, Limited, and the Walkerville Construction Company.

Of the Essex Border Utilities Commission, praying that an Act may pass to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Commission.

Of the Town of Sandwich, praying that an Act may pass authorizing and confirming assessment on Ambassador Bridge, being the property of the Canadian Transit Company.

Of the City of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming certain tax sales and to validate a by-law for the guarantee of debentures.

Of the City of Owen Sound, praying that an Act may pass respecting a change in the method of electing the Mayor and City Council.

Of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass validating certain grants amounting to \$56,500 and to validate agreements with the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, praying that an Act may pass to amend its Act of Incorporation.

Of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue and to confirm certain tax sales.

Of the City of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue and for other purposes.

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the 12th day of February next.

Ordered, That Rule No. 51 of this House be suspended in this that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Tuesday the 12th day of February next.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Acton." *Mr. Hillmer*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Oshawa." *Mr. Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act respecting the Oddfellows Relief Association of Canada." *Mr. Kidd*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting the Brockville Loan and Savings Company." *Mr. Clark*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company." *Mr. McNaughton.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Hamilton." *Mr. Jutten.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas." *Mr. Macdiarmid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Galt." *Mr. Homuth.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and, after some time, Mr. Sinclair moved, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"This House deplores the failure of the Government to appreciate the difficulties of the farmers of Ontario, and condemns its indifference and inactivity in neglecting to afford that relief to them, which lies within its power."

And a Debate arising, after some time it was on the motion of Mr. Lethbridge,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Department of Education Act or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 23.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1929.

PRAYERS

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Sinclair, the Petition of the Corporation of the City of Oshawa.

By Mr. Willson (Niagara Falls), the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Stamford.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to amend The Mining Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to Facilitate the Investigation of Titles of Real Estate." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to amend The Registry Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act to amend The Land Titles Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act to amend The Planning and Development Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to amend The Mortgage Tax Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 77), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 78), intituled "The Pulpwood Conservation Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 79), intituled "The Provincial Forest Act, 1929." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Baird.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act to authorize the purchase by the Essex Border Utilities Commission of the Walkerville Waterworks Company and the Walkerville Construction Company Limited." *Mr. Poisson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur." *Mr. Hogarth.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound." *Mr. Taylor.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association." *Mr. Honeywell.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa." *Mr. Pinard.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act respecting the City of London." *Mr. Moore.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act to confirm the Entry of the Township of Sandwich South within the Jurisdiction of the Essex Border Utilities Commission." *Mr. Wilson (Windsor).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Guelph." *Mr. Martin (Brantford).*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Meaford." *Mr. Murphy.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Oliver." *Mr. Spence.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of York." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That there be added to the Public Accounts Committee the name of Mr. Miller (Haldimand); to the Fish and Game Committee, Mr. Robertson (Huron) and Mr. Bragg, and to the Printing Committee, Mr. Smyth (Dundas).

Mr. Anderson asked the following Question (No. 1):—

1. How many miles of rural Hydro power lines were built in 1928. 2. What was the total cost of constructing the same. 3. Does any portion of this mileage consist of lines extending from a town or village to another town or village. 4. What portion of the cost of constructing a line extending from one town or village to another town or village is charged up against the town or village at either end, in computing the cost of power to users on such line.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. 956.47. 2. Estimated total cost \$2,268,178.40. 3. Yes. 4. The charge is proportionate to the use made of the line.

Mr. Miller (Haldimand) asked the following Question (No. 3):—

1. What was the total cost of the Royal Commission appointed March 12th, 1928, to investigate the matter of ballot papers found in the City of Ottawa. 2. What amounts remain unpaid. 3. What was paid to J. R. L. Starr, K.C., for his services in connection with the same.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. \$4,260.28. 2. None. 3. \$1,138.50.

Mr. Smyth, Dundas, asked the following Question (No. 7):—

1. What was the total amount received from The Gasoline Tax Act during the last fiscal year. 2. What amount was allowed as rebates to farmers and others. 3. What allowance was made to agents of the Government for collecting the tax. 4. How many agents shared in the allowance.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$4,949,140.10. 2. 341,760.35. 3. Two and one-half per cent. 4. 140.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 10):—

1. What is the total number of operators' permits issued by the Department of Highways to operators of motor cars from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. 113, 219, including chauffeur licenses.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 61), An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 62), An Act to make uniform the Law Respecting Liability of Parties in an Action for Negligence where more than One Party is at Fault.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 64), An Act to amend The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 65), An Act to amend The Election Act.

Referred to a Special Committee to be named.

Bill (No. 68), An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 66), An Act to amend The Ontario Election Act.

Referred to a Special Committee to be named.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 59), An Act to amend The Municipal Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 58), An Act to amend The Public Service Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 57), An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Alberta Coal, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 60), An Act to amend The University Lands Act, 1928, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Commissioner under The Extramural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 33.*)

Also, Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1927, from March 1st, 1928, to January 29th, 1929. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Ontario Board of Parole for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 16.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.35 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Robb.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act." *Mr. Willson (Niagara Falls).*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read a third time and was passed:—

Bill (No. 59), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and, after some time, it was moved by Mr. Lethbridge, seconded by Mr. Nixon,

That the words "To appreciate" being the ninth and tenth words in the Amendment to the Motion be struck out and that the following be substituted therefor: "to forecast any legislation whatever for the purpose of alleviating," and that the following words be added to the said Amendment after the last word in the last line thereof: "And that in particular the Government is to be condemned for its failure to carry out the recommendation of the Agricultural Committee for the appointment of a Co-operative Council for Ontario, and for its failure to give any practical assistance or encouragement towards the formation of co-operative enterprises.

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Belanger,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 6.12 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. McNaughton, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Cornwall.

By Mr. Poisson, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Anderdon.

By Mr. Macdiarmid, two Petitions of the County Council of the County of Elgin.

By Mr. Miller (Elgin East), three Petitions of the County Council of the County of Elgin.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the City of Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the City to acquire lands for industrial purposes.

Of the Corporation of the Township of Stamford, praying that an Act may pass validating By-laws Nos. 86 and 87 of the said Township to authorize issue of debentures totalling \$39,094.42.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 86), intituled "An Act to amend The Election Act." *Mr. Nixon.*
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 87), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honour as follows:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province, has at its present Sittings passed a certain Bill, to which, on behalf and in the name of the said Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the Title of the Act that had passed, as follows:—

An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

To this Act the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to this Act.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Scott asked the following Question (No. 4):—

1. How many settlers have been transferred from unsuitable locations in Old Ontario to Northern Ontario during the year 1928, under the scheme propounded by the Minister of Lands and Forests in 1927.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. None. In order to thoroughly test out the experiment with those already established no further settlers have been transferred.

Mr. Fletcher asked the following Question (No. 9):—

1. How many miles of highway were constructed by the Highway Department during 1928. 2. What different kinds of highway were built. 3. What was the average cost per mile for each class of highway so built.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. 228.5 miles. 2. Cement concrete, asphaltic concrete, asphaltic mixed macadam, bituminous penetration, macadam. 3. Cement concrete, \$24,554.75; asphaltic concrete, \$35,100.00; asphaltic mixed macadam, \$26,348.22; bituminous penetration, \$23,520.40; macadam, \$14,591.64.

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 11):—

1. If a surplus occurs in a rural district served by the Hydro Power Commission and held by them from year to year, is interest allowed thereon. If so, what is the rate.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. Four per cent.

Mr. Lethbridge asked the following Question (No. 23):—

1. What is the total cost including approaches of the bridge over Hogg's Hollow at York Mills; (a) What portion is paid by the City of Toronto; (b) What portion by the County of York.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$801,703.49 (to date); (a) Twenty per cent.; (b) Twenty per cent.
-

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 24):—

1. (a) Does the Hydro Power Commission issue sinking funds debentures to cover the user's portion of cost of constructing rural lines. If so, is the sinking fund deposited with the Provincial Treasurer; (b) If not, what rate of interest is allowed.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. No. The funds required are advanced by the Provincial Treasury. The sinking fund collections are deposited with the Treasurer and the current rate at which the Province borrows money is allowed on the sinking fund.

On motion of Mr. Mewhinney, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, showing all areas of pulp or timber limits sold or disposed of from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, the date when each area was first advertised, the date when each area was sold, the number of tenders received in respect to each area, the amount bid in each case by each one tendering for each of said areas, including the successful tenderer, the location and acreage or mileage of each parcel sold or disposed of, and the names and addresses of all tendering in each case, including the name of the successful tenderer.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 71), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 74), An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 75), An Act to amend The Planning and Development Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 76), An Act to amend The Mortgage Tax Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 77), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Reid, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Windsor.

By Mr. Hillmer, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Georgetown.

By Mr. Belanger, the Petition of Isidore Champagne, Napoleon Jette, Theophile St. Amour *et al*, of the Town of Eastview.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Corporation of the Town of Cornwall, praying that an Act may pass to validate and confirm By-law No. 15 of the said Town re sewers and drains.

Of the Township of Anderdon, praying that an Act may pass to validate and confirm By-law No. 823 of the said Town respecting fixed assessment.

Of the Elgin County Council respecting legislation for the further protection of big game in Northern Ontario.

Of the Elgin County Council respecting an amendment to The Assessment Act.

Of the Elgin County Council respecting amendments to The Highways Improvement Act.

Of the Elgin County Council respecting an amendment to The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 78), "The Pulpwood Conservation Act," having been read,

Mr. Finlayson moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a debate having ensued, it was on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass respecting By-law No. 3891 of the said City to permit of the appointment of a City Manager.

Of the Town of Georgetown, praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 72a of the said Town to confirm an industrial agreement with Smith and Stone, Limited.

Of Isidore Champagne, Napoleon Jette, Theophile St. Amour, *et al*, of the Town of Eastview, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the constitution of a Separate School Board for Ward 6 of the said Town.

Mr. McBrien from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the Town of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming a by-law respecting a debenture issue.

Of the Town of Ojibway, praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement made between the said Town and the Corporation of the County of Essex respecting fixed equalization assessment.

Of the Canadian Terminal System, Limited, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement entered into between the Petitioners and the Corporation of the City of Fort William.

Of the Township of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming a by-law respecting a debenture issue.

Of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming an agreement made between the Petitioners and the Detroit River Tunnel Company.

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday the 22nd day of February next.

Your Committee also recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday the 1st day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday the 22nd day of February next and that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday the 1st day of March next.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Leamington." *Mr. Reid.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway." *Mr. Poisson.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act respecting The Canadian Terminal System Limited and the City of Fort William." *Mr. Spence.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury." Mr. Robb.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Windsor." Mr. Wilson (Windsor).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Ferguson moved, seconded by Mr. Henry,

That this House has the right and the duty of protecting itself against the publication of false and untruthful reports of its proceedings both for the preservation of its honour and dignity and to prevent the public from being misled as to its deliberations.

That the attention of this House has been drawn to what purports to be a report of a debate as contained in the *Toronto Daily Star* of February 11th, 1929, published under the following headlines:

"Price was ordered to return all 'Brewery Chest' funds, Ferguson tells Legislature."

That the said report contained the following statement:

"Demanding that an explanation be given by the Conservative Party for its alleged action in soliciting funds for campaign purposes and the sinews of their 'war chest' from liquor interests, through the medium of its organization, the Liberal-Conservative Association, W. E. N. Sinclair was successful in drawing from Premier Ferguson an admission that such letters had been sent.

"Mr. Ferguson stated that he had ordered Attorney-General Price to return any such subscriptions so received to the donors and stated that the action of the local association in sending out such letters was 'unwise' and 'done on the spur of the moment'."

That this House having cognizance of the debate in question hereby declares that no such statement was made; that the said report is false, slanderous and injurious and therefore a flagrant breach of the privileges of this House, as well as such an abuse of the traditional freedom of the press and violation of the ethics of clean journalism as merits the censure and condemnation of this Legislative Assembly.

And a Debate having ensued,

After some time the motion was put and was carried on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Acres	Hogarth	McNaughton
Baird	Homuth	Nesbitt
Ball	Honeywell	Poisson
Birkett	Ireland	Price
Bradburn	Jutten	Reid
Calder	Kennedy	Robb
Clark	(Temiskaming)	Shaver
Colliver	Kennedy	Shields
Cooke	(Peel)	Skinner
Costello	Kidd	Smith
Currie	Lyons	Spence
Earngey	Macaulay	Stedman
Ecclestone	Macdiarmid	Thompson
Edwards	Mahoney	(St. David)
Ferguson	Martin	Vaughan
Finlayson	(Norfolk)	Weichel
Godfrey	Martin	Willson
Goldie	(Brantford)	(Niagara Falls)
Graves	Moffat	Wilson
Haney	Monteith	(Windsor, East)
Harcourt	Morrison	Wright
Henry	Murphy	(Simcoe, Centre)
Hill	McBrien	Wright—63.
Hillmer	McGillis	(Dovercourt)

NAYS.

Anderson	Miller	Robertson
Belanger	(Haldimand)	(Northumberland)
Bragg	Ming	Ross
Colquhoun	Mitchell	Sandy
Farquhar	McLean	Scott
Fletcher	McQuibban	Sinclair
Gardiner	Newman	Slack
Kemp	Nixon	Smyth
Legault	Oke	Taylor
Lethbridge	Oliver	Widdifield—34.
Medd	Pearson	
Mewhinney	Proulx	
Miller	Robertson	
(Elgin, East)	(Huron, North)	

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read, •

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Kemp,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Statement showing all sums credited to the Highway Improvement Fund and all sums chargeable thereto for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

Also, Report of the Distribution of the Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 36.*)

Also, Comparative Statement of Legislative Grants apportioned to the Rural Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts for the years 1927 and 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 88), intituled "An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act." *Mr. Farquhar.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 89), intituled "An Act to amend The Evidence Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Colquhoun asked the following Question (No. 5):—

1. What was the total cost of maintenance of Provincial Highways during the last fiscal year. 2. What was the average cost per mile for maintenance on each class of highway in the Provincial Highway system.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$1,417,124.86. 2. Cement concrete, \$361.11; asphaltic concrete, \$745.54; asphaltic mixed macadam, \$403.90; bituminous penetration, \$505.39; water bound macadam, \$668.94; traffic-bound macadam, \$415.87; gravel, \$683.88.

Mr. Taylor asked the following Question (No. 13):—

1. (a) What quantity of native wine has been sold under The Liquor Control Act; (b) From what firms purchased.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) 375,628 gallons; (b) The Ontario Grape Growing & Wine Mfg. Co., St. Catharines; The Stamford Park Wine Co., Niagara Falls; S. Badalato, Esq., Dundas Highway, London; J. Robinet, Esq., Sandwich; V. Robinet, Esq., Tecumseh; T. G. Bright & Co., Niagara Falls; The Dominion Wine Growers, Ltd., Oakville; Lincoln Wines, Limited, St. Catharines; Fort William Wine Co., Fort William; The Thorold Winery, Thorold; The Windsor Co., Limited, Walkerville; Jordan Wine Co., Jordan; The Canada Vine Growers, Ltd., Cooksville (or 217 Bay St., Toronto); The Sudbury Wine Co., Sudbury; The Twin City Wine Co. (Peter Belluz), Fort William; The Sunnybank Winery, St. Catharines; The London Winery, London, and J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford.

Mr. McLean asked the following Question (No. 16):—

1. How many gallons of native wine was purchased by the Liquor Control Board from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 2. How many gallons of imported wine was purchased by the Liquor Control Board from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. 400,907 gallons. 2. 93,135 gallons.

Mr. Lethbridge asked the following Question (No. 17):—

1. Does the Government still pay the railway fare and expenses of pupils from Old Ontario attending the North Bay Normal School. 2. Are these pay-

ments made in the cases of pupils from the districts. 3. If so, what is the cost per pupil. 4. How many years have such pupils to teach in New Ontario before they are allowed to teach in Old Ontario. 5. Can a pupil who has received the travelling and board allowances teach in Old Ontario without first teaching the full time in New Ontario.

The Minister of Education replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. Yes. 3. The Department grants travelling expenses of teachers-in-training from their homes to the school in September and to their homes at the close of the session; and *also* financial aid for board which in no case is to exceed \$7.00 per week. The cost per pupil varies from \$250.00 to \$300.00, according to the travelling expenses. 4. Three years. 5. No, unless the financial aid is refunded to the Department.

Mr. Taylor asked the following Question (No. 18):—

1. How many miles of pavement was constructed in the year 1928 on provincial highways; and where located, giving mileage in each case.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. 228.50 miles.

Location	Mileage
Port Hope North.....	9.28
Acton.....	0.82
Clifford.....	0.26
Van Wagners Beach.....	2.12
Wheatley East.....	5.09
Port Alma West.....	4.97
Delhi West.....	5.53
Tilsonburg West.....	10.50
Clinton to Seaforth and South.....	11.50
Guelph West.....	5.23
Peterborough North.....	3.01
Manchester North.....	9.04
Warwick East.....	4.67
Elginfield South.....	3.32
London and Sarnia Road.....	5.37
St. Marys South and West.....	5.68
Arnprior South.....	3.69
Penetang to Midland.....	2.02
Rodney Southeast to Eagle.....	4.54
Spencerville South.....	7.19
Orangeville North and South.....	6.13
Clifford to Harriston.....	4.80
Kent Line East to Rodney.....	3.90
Chambers Corners South.....	8.05
Wallacetown to Eagle.....	6.67
St. David's Subway and Queenston.....	.34
Cardinal-Morrisburg.....	3.88
Lindsay West.....	5.48
Clappison's West.....	4.54
Hawkesbury East.....	6.57

Location	Mileage
Napanee East and West.....	10.10
Port Colborne East and West.....	9.55
Osnabruck Township and Brockville East.....	9.34
Acton to Rockwood.....	6.65
Blenheim West and East.....	11.03
Caledon South.....	5.73
Mount Forest North.....	1.27
Galt Road East.....	3.42
Fort Erie West.....	7.91
East of Kincardine.....	1.3
Unionville.....	1.0
Maitland.....	.7
Pembroke.....	.5
Aurora South.....	2.97
Yonge Boulevard Bridge.....	.83
East of Kincardine.....	2.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 20):—

1. Who are the members of the Apprenticeship Committee. 2. What is their remuneration. 3. Who is the Inspector of Apprenticeship. 4. What is his remuneration. 5. What other officers have been appointed. 6. How many apprentices have been registered. 7. In what trades have they registered.

The Minister of Health and Labour replied as follows:—

1. *Chairman:* Jos. M. Piggott, Piggott Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton. *Representatives of Employers:* Geo. Oakley, Geo. Oakley & Son, Ltd., Toronto; H. J. Mero, Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Walkerville; Harry Jennings, General Contractor, Toronto; J. B. Carswell, Burlington Steel Co., Hamilton. *Representatives of Employees:* John W. Bruce, General Organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto; J. F. Marsh, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Toronto; Ernest Ingles, Vice-President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, London; Wm. Jenoves, Business Agent, International Brotherhood of Bricklayers and Stone Masons of America, Toronto. *Representatives of the Technical Branch, Department of Education of Ontario:* F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education, Toronto. 2. According to the usual practice, in such cases an allowance of \$10.00 for each day's attendance at a Committee Meeting, except in the case of a member of the Legislative Assembly, to whom no such an allowance is paid. 3. Arthur W. Crawford. 4. \$4,500 per annum. 5. Four (4) inspectors. 6. One hundred and seventy-five (175). 7. Bricklayers, 54; carpenters, 35; painters and decorators, 1; plasterers, 12; plumbers, 61; steamfitters, 9; sheet metal workers, 3. Total, 175.

Mr. Fletcher asked the following Question (No. 25):—

1. How many miles of road were built during 1928 under the Northern Development Branch. 2. What was the cost per mile. 3. How many men were employed on the work. 4. How many miles were built in each provincial riding.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. 219.98 miles cut out; 410.00 miles graded; 539.09 miles gravelled. 2. Owing to the diversified character of the operations carried on in the construction of roads under the Department of Northern Development, no general figures are available on a mile cost basis applicable to all classes of work. 3. Minimum, 2,941 during December, 1928; maximum, 10,579 during July, 1928. 4. The records of the Department are kept according to engineering districts and not in accordance with provincial ridings.

Mr. Scott asked the following Question (No. 26):—

1. How many of those transferred by the Government from undesirable portions of Old Ontario to Northern Ontario in 1927, are now located where placed. 2. Where are those who have not remained where settled.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. All. 2. See answer to No. 1.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 72), An Act to facilitate Investigation of Titles of Real Estate.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 73), An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 87), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Lyons,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario as at October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 20.*)

Also, Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, with respect to administration of The Companies Act, The Extra-Provincial Corporations Act and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, etc., for the year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Robb, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Capreol.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act to regulate the Moving of Household Goods." *Mr. Homuth.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board their report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Upon reference under Rule 61a of your honourable House to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill No. 21 (1929), entitled "An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that

in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your honourable House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. R. McKEOWN, *Chairman.*
A. B. INGRAM, *Vice-Chairman.*
J. A. ELLIS, *Commissioner.*

Dated at Toronto,
the 12th day of February, A.D. 1929.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 21), "An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill," be referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 85), "An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act."

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 86), "An Act to amend the Election Act."

Referred to a Special Committee to be named.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

And the Debate having been continued, after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Ball,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$3,519,780 to pay the cost of building a Bridge at the Humber, the erection of an Automotive Building at the Canadian National Exhibition and for other work.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Capreol, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming By-law No. 159 of the said Town, authorizing the issue of debentures amounting to \$18,000 to pay the cost of a Municipal Building.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Smyth (Dundas).*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to amend The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act." *Mr. Medd.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Pinard.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting the Assignment of Book Debts." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditional Sales of Goods." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Colquhoun asked the following Question (No. 22):—

1. What was the value of the liquor purchased during the last fiscal year on temporary and tourist permits.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. No separation was made so as to make this information available.
-

Mr. Robertson asked the following Question (No. 29):—

1. How many barristers-at-law were recommended by the Government to be created King's Counsellors in 1928.
2. How many accepted the honour so extended and received patents.
3. What fee was paid by each upon receipt of his patent.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Two hundred and six.
 2. One hundred and sixty-seven.
 3. One hundred dollars.
-

Mr. Ross asked the following Question (No. 30):—

1. How much was paid during the fiscal year 1928 for the cutting of weeds under The Highway Improvement Act; (a) To townships; (b) To counties.
2. What was the cost of weed cutting on provincial highways during the same period.
3. Was the grant to any municipality withheld under the amendment to The Weed Control Act, 1928.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. (a) \$23,630.88; (b) \$24,856.68.
2. \$111,772.36.
3. No.

Mr. Anderson asked the following Question (No. 40):—

1. Is Charles Werely employed by the Highway Department at Morrisburg.
2. If so, how many days was he employed during the month of January, 1929.
3. What salary did he receive for that month.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. Yes.
 2. Thirty-one (31).
 3. One hundred and twenty-five dollars.
-

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 81), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 83), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 84), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 89), An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 64), An Act to amend The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 68), An Act to amend The Jurors Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 74), An Act to amend The Land Titles Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 75), An Act to amend The Planning and Development Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 87), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.05 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 96), intituled "An Act respecting The Barberry Shrub." *Mr. Martin.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 79), The Provincial Forest Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 4.23 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Earngey, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Kenora.

By Mr. Nesbitt, the Petition of Edward J. Lennox, George Wright, J. R. L. Starr, *et al*, of the City of Toronto.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments—

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Village of Acton.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting The Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the City of Galt.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 8), "An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire," on the ground that it is one relating to a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 8), "An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire," on the ground that it is one relating to a charitable institution.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act respecting Contributions for Political Purposes." *Mr. Lethbridge.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to amend The Steam Boiler Act." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend The Election Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns to-day, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Thursday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 94), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 95), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditional Sales of Goods.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Slack,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 10.37 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Kenora, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said Town to guarantee the bonds of the Kenora General Hospital to the amount of \$30,000.

The Petition of Edward J. Lennox, George Wright, J. R. L. Starr *et al*, of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Petitioners as a Railroad Company under the name of the Northern Mines Railroad Transportation Company and to authorize the operation of a railroad.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association of Canada.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 104), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Reid.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act." *Mr. Mahoney.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Amendment to the Motion for the consideration of the Speech of The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time,

The Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Anderson
Bragg
Colquhoun
Fletcher
Gardiner
Kemp
Lethbridge
Medd
Mewhinney
Miller
(Elgin, East)

Miller
(Haldimand)
Ming
Mitchell
McQuibban
Newman
Nixon
Oke
Oliver
Pearson
Proulx

Robertson
(Huron, North)
Robertson
(Northumberland)
Sandy
Scott
Sinclair
Slack
Smyth
Taylor
Widdifield—29.

NAYS.

Acres	Jutten	McNaughton
Baird	Kennedy	Nesbitt
Ball	(Temiskaming)	Price
Birkett	Kennedy	Robb
Bradburn	(Peel)	Shaver
Calder	Kenning	Shields
Colliver	Kidd	Skinner
Cooke	Lyons	Smith
Costello	Macaulay	Smye
Currie	Macdiarmid	Spence
Dunlop	Mahoney	Stedman
Ecclestone	Martin	Thompson
Edwards	(Norfolk)	(St. David)
Ferguson	Martin	Thompson
Goldie	(Brantford)	(Lanark, North)
Graves	Mathieu	Vaughan
Haney	Moffatt	Waters
Harcourt	Monteith	Weichel
Henry	Moore	Willson
Hill	Morel	(Niagara Falls)
Hillmer	Morrison	Wilson
Hogarth	Murphy	(Windsor, East)
Homuth	McBrien	Wright—65.
Honeywell	McCrea	(Simcoe, Centre)
Ireland	McGillis	

PAIRS.

Finlayson	Belanger
Scholfield	Ross
Reid	McLean
Poisson	Legault

The Amendment to the Motion, having been submitted, was lost on the same Division.

The Main Motion, then having been submitted, was carried on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Acres	Jutten	McNaughton
Baird	Kennedy	Nesbitt
Ball	(Temiskaming)	Price
Birkett	Kennedy	Robb
Bradburn	(Peel)	Shaver
Calder	Kenning	Shields
Colliver	Kidd	Skinner
Cooke	Lyons	Smith
Costello	Macaulay	Smye
Currie	Macdiarmid	Spence
Dunlop	Mahoney	Stedman
Ecclestone	Martin	Thompson
Edwards	(Norfolk)	(St. David)
Ferguson	Martin	Thompson
Goldie	(Brantford)	(Lanark, North)
Graves	Mathieu	Vaughan
Haney	Moffatt	Waters
Harcourt	Monteith	Weichel
Henry	Moore	Willson
Hill	Morel	(Niagara Falls)
Hillmer	Morrison	Wilson
Hogarth	Murphy	(Windsor, East)
Homuth	McBrien	Wright—65.
Honeywell	McCrea	(Simcoe, Centre)
Ireland	McGillis	

NAYS.

Anderson	Miller	Robertson
Bragg	(Haldimand)	(Huron, North)
Colquhoun	Ming	Robertson
Fletcher	Mitchell	(Northumberland)
Gardiner	McQuibban	Sandy
Kemp	Newman	Scott
Lethbridge	Nixon	Sinclair
Medd	Oke	Slack
Mewhinney	Oliver	Smyth
Miller	Pearson	Taylor
(Elgin, East.)	Proulx	Widdifield—29.

PAIRS.

Finlayson	Belanger
Scholfield	Ross
Reid	McLean
Poisson	Legault

And it was,

Resolved: That an humble Address be presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:—

To The Honourable William Donald Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Ontario.

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech Your Honour has addressed to us.

The Address, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed and presented to The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor by those Members of this House who are Members of the Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. Monteith, seconded by Mr. Price,

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into the Committee of Supply;

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Robertson (Huron North) asked the following Question (No. 6):—

1. How many automobiles were purchased during the last fiscal year by the Government. 2. How many used automobiles were turned in on the purchase of such new automobiles. 3. How many used automobiles were sold.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1, 2 and 3. Following cars were purchased or exchanged by the various departments:

Four cars for agricultural representatives, three cars being turned in as part payment. Car used by the inspector supervising boys placed on farms exchanged for a new car. Three cars for the use of the Fruit Branch and two used cars turned in. Two cars for the use of live stock inspectors. One car for the lecturer on horticulture exchanged for a new car. Two cars used by dairy inspectors exchanged for new cars. Three cars for the use of the Agricultural College at Guelph and two cars turned in as part payment. One car for the inspector of farm loans, the car formerly used being turned in as part payment. Eleven automobiles for the use of the provincial police, four turned in as part payment. Two automobiles for the lightning rod inspectors, and one for the general use of the Fire Marshal's office. Two used cars were turned in on account of these purchases. Cars for overseers of the Game and Fisheries Department located at Orangeville, Ottawa and Blind River, for the warden at Fort William, and for the use of the Fish Culture Branch in Toronto. One car for the use of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville. Three cars to replace cars for ministerial and official service, and three cars formerly used for the same purpose turned in as part payment. Two cars to replace cars used by district officers of health and two cars formerly used for the same purpose were turned in as part payment. Cars for the use of the Crown timber agents at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay. Four cars for the use of engineers engaged in Northern Development, and nine cars for inspectors of roads and bridges under the district engineers; eleven used cars turned in as part payment. One car for the Industrial Farm at Fort William and used car exchanged. Three cars for the use of highway inspectors, engineers or their assistants engaged in construction work throughout the Province bought for cash and eight new cars partly in exchange for the same numbers of old cars. Twelve cars which could not be exchanged to advantage were sold.

Mr. Mitchell asked the following Question (No. 8):—

1. What is the total debt of the Province due to the construction of highways.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. The debt of the Province charged to the Highway Department was \$85,250,000 of which \$1,150,000 has been repaid, leaving a net debt of \$84,100,000.

Mr. Ross asked the following Question (No. 33):—

1. How many inspectors are there under the Factory Inspection Branch. (a) What is the annual cost of same. 2. How many inspectors are there under The Workman's Compensation Act. (a) What is the annual cost. 3. Is there any unnecessary duplication of duties by these respective officials.

The Minister of Health and Labour replied as follows:—

1. Twenty-one. (a) Total cost of the Branch 1927-1928 was \$70,077.81.
 2. Twelve. (a) The Board does not employ or pay inspectors directly, but makes grants to associations of employers formed under the Act for the prevention of accidents, the grants being collected from the class of employers represented by each association. The grants paid during 1927 aggregated \$117,981.51.
 3. No.
-

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Village of Acton.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the City of Galt.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 91), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 69), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 96), An Act respecting Barberry Shrub.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 97), An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 99), An Act to amend The Steam Boiler Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 101), An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 77), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 79), The Provincial Forest Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned at 4.05 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to amend The Registry Act." *Mr. Price*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 110), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Officers Fees Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act to amend The Division Courts Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act to amend The Execution Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to amend The Jurors Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to amend The Presqu'ile Park Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act respecting the Boundaries between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 12):—

1. (a) How many provincial police, other than traffic officers were in the employ of the Government on the 31st day of October, 1918; (b) How many provincial police, other than traffic officers were in the employ of the Government on the 31st day of October, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) Forty, criminal law enforcement only. Ontario Temperance Act enforcement under the administration of the Board of License Commissioners—enforcement officers, 76; administrative officers, 14. Total, 90. (b) 223.

Mr. Widdifield asked the following Question (No. 14):—

1. What was the total amount of spirituous liquor sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 2. What was the total amount of wine sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 3. What was the total amount of beer sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 4. What was the total amount of beers sold by the brewery warehouses from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 5. What was the total amount of wine sold by the wineries from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1 to 5. All this information is available in the report of the Liquor Control board brought down in the House.

Mr. Ross asked the following Question (No. 15):—

1. How many officials are there in connection with the Government Control Board, other than the three Commissioners. 2. What was the total cost of financing the Government Control Board from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 3. How many brewery warehouses are there in the Province under sanction of the Liquor Control Board. 4. How many Government liquor stores were there operating in the Province on October 31st, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1 to 4. All this information is available in the report of the Liquor Control Board brought down in the House.

Mr. Mewhinney asked the following Question (No. 21):—

1. What has been the total cost of the Ferguson highway to date. 2. Is it completed. 3. What further cost is probable.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The road which is designated as the Ferguson highway commences at Severn Bridge on the south boundary of the District of Muskoka, and continues northerly to the Town of Cochrane, a distance of 408 miles. Portions of this road, through the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound have been in existence for at least fifty to sixty years, portions in the District of Temiskaming were made from twenty to thirty years ago, and portions in the Cochrane District, about fifteen years ago, up to the standards that were then required. Much of this road has been reconstructed, and new sections where no road existed before, have been built since the year 1925, and up to date since that time, the expenditure upon this highway has been \$3,689,617.70. 2. No. 3. Estimates have not yet been made.

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 32):—

1. Were any timber licenses in the Mississauga District sold to Carpenter & Hickson, of Wisconsin, U.S.A., since November 1st, 1923. 2. When were they first put up for tender. 3. Were they put up as hardwood limit. 4. Who was the successful tenderer.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. A number of timber licenses in the Mississauga region, held by J. J. McFadden, Limited, covering areas that at various times had been previously offered by advertised sale and disposed of to the highest bidder, were transferred by the said company to Carpenter & Hickson, Limited, Blind River, Ont., on the 20th December, 1926. Certain of the licenses include only pine timber and others all kinds. In addition, a pine area was offered for sale on the 7th February, 1927, by public tender, and sold on April 15th, 1927, to the said Carpenter & Hickson Company, Limited. 2, 3 and 4. See answer to No. 1.

Mr. Mitchell asked the following Question (No. 34):—

1. What was the total cost during the last fiscal year for fire ranging, including wages, salaries, equipment and supplies.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Total cost of fire ranging during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, was \$1,220,208.52. Against this the sum of \$367,313.80 was received from timber and pulpwood, leaving the net cost to the Province, \$852,894.72.

Mr. Legault asked the following Question (No. 35):—

1. What is the total amount spent by the Government during the last fiscal year for air patrol purposes in protecting the forests of Ontario. 2. What amount was paid to the Government by timber or pulp companies by way of contribution to support such service.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Total cost of air service for forest protection purposes during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, was \$301,366.26. 2. Amount collected from timber and pulp companies as a fire tax for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, was \$367,313.80.

Mr. Proulx asked the following Question (No. 37):—

1. Who is the Police Magistrate at Lindsay. 2. When was he appointed. 3. Who did he succeed. 4. Who was magistrate since the retirement of Mr. Jesse Bradford.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. George A. Jordan. 2. November 29th, 1928. 3. Jesse Bradford. 4. George A. Jordan.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 38):—

1. How many inmates of Hospitals for the Insane in the Province of Ontario have been released and returned to the care of the municipalities in Ontario during the last year. 2. How many of these have been returned to the care of the City of Toronto.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Two hundred and thirty-one. 2. Sixteen.

Mr. Smyth (Dundas) asked the following Question (No. 41):—

1. What amount was expended on canal roads in the Counties of Grenville and Dundas during the years 1927 and 1928.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$116,336.98, of which forty per cent. or \$46,554.79, will be borne by the Federal Government, according to estimates provided this year.

Mr. Colquhoun asked the following Question (No. 43):—

1. What is the total cost to date for construction of the Ottawa-Prescott Highway. 2. What is the length of the highway. 3. What is the total cost for maintenance of the same to date.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. and 3.—

Year	Construction	Maintenance
1918.....	\$7,233 41	\$5,382 22
1919.....	279,029 65
1920.....	659,378 66
Bridges.....	22,249 70	31,837 27
1921.....	359,448 34	12,816 83
1922.....	212,803 23	23,165 80
1923.....	404,212 26	39,115 38
1924.....	112,484 97	36,121 48
1925.....	237,761 92	15,559 87
1926.....	177,170 45	26,139 19
1927.....	3,025 58	46,639 68
1928.....	242,287 55	39,706 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,717,085 72	\$277,478 10

2. 58.5 miles.

Mr. Scott asked the following Question (No. 46):—

1. How many Provincial police officers were employed by the Government for the exclusive purpose of enforcing the Liquor Control Act at October 31st, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

Included in the duties of all of the 223 Provincial Police is the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. There are 24 officers whose exclusive work is Liquor Control Act enforcement.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 55):—

1. How many re-admissions to Mental Hospitals were made during the last fiscal year of patients who had formerly been released from Mental Hospitals.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Four hundred and forty-six.

Mr. Proulx asked the following Question (No. 58):—

1. Does Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Mental Hospitals, exercise jurisdiction over Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, in his capacity of Director of Mental Hospitals. 2. What salary does he receive as Director of Provincial Mental Hospitals.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes, as Medical Director. 2. Two thousand one hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. Robertson (Northumberland) asked the following Question (No. 61):—

1. Was the action of Wm. Bastedo against Dr. C. B. Farrar a personal action. 2. Was the Government of Ontario named as Defendant in said action. 3. On what authority was \$1,648.28 paid by the Province as appears in the Public Accounts, 1927, p. Q. 64.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. No. 3. While the action was brought against the Superintendent personally, it was with respect to an official act in the administration of a public institution, and the Government felt that it was under obligation, for that reason, to pay at least the legal expenses.

Mr. Robertson (North Huron) asked the following Question (No. 62):—

1. Is Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Provincial Mental Hospitals, still the Superintendent of Rockwood Hospital, Kingston. 2. Does he occupy the Superintendent's residence at Rockwood Hospital. 3. What salary is he paid as Superintendent of Rockwood Hospital.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Five thousand seven hundred dollars per annum, less deduction of \$1,348 for perquisites, making the actual salary paid \$4,352.

Mr. Ming asked the following Question (No. 65):—

1. Was the action of Rev. Father Minehan against Dr. N. H. Beemer a personal action. 2. Was the Government of Ontario named as Defendant in said action. 3. On what authority was \$1,848.07 paid by the Province as appears in the Public Accounts, 1927, p. Q. 64.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. No. 3. While the action was brought against the Superintendent personally, it was with respect to an official act in the administration of a public institution, and the Government felt that it was under obligation, for that reason, to pay at least the legal expenses.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 100), An Act to amend The Election Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 90), An Act to regulate the Moving of Household Goods.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 70), An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 104), An Act to amend The Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the second reading Bill (No. 78), The Pulpwood Conservation Act, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time,

The Motion for second reading having been again put was carried and the Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Village of Acton.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the City of Galt.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without Amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 79), The Provincial Forest Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 61), An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 76), An Act to amend The Mortgage Tax Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 89), An Act to amend The Evidence Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 69), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 97), An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 99), An Act to amend The Steam Boiler Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 101), An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

Also, Annual report of the Department of Labour, Province of Ontario, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated February 21st, 1928, That there be laid before the House a Return showing—1. How many power rights have been granted to corporations or persons in Northern Ontario. 2. Where are such power rights. 3. To whom were they granted. 4. When were they granted. (*Sessional Papers No. 39.*)

The House then adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Town of Cobourg, praying that an Act may pass to confirm the title of the petitioners to certain property, to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$16,000, and for other purposes.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presented their Third Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Your Committee would also recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday the fifteenth day of March.

Ordered, That Rule No. 51 of this House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday the fifteenth day of March.

Mr. McBrien, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Third and last Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee has carefully examined the following Petitions and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the City of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to provide for the election of members of the Brantford Board of Education by the Ward System, also to validate tax sales for the year 1927.

Of the Township of Nepean, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of proper water and sewer areas.

Of the United Fuel Investments Limited, praying that an Act may pass ratifying and confirming certain By-laws of the Town of Burlington, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, the Police Village of Bronte and the Burlington Beach Commissioners, respecting a supply of gas by the petitioners.

Of the Township of North York, praying that an Act may pass validating tax sales, prohibiting the annexation of any portion of the township and for other purposes.

Of the Township of Stamford, praying that an Act may pass validating By-laws Nos. 86 and 87 of the said township and to authorize debenture issues totalling \$39,094.42.

Of the Town of Cornwall, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming By-law No. 15 of the said town respecting sewers and drainage.

Of the Township of Anderdon, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming By-law No. 823 of the said township, fixing the assessment of the property of the Detroit River Canadian Bridge Company within the said Township of Anderdon.

Of the City of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming certain tax sales, authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$20,000, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Military Institute, praying that an Act may pass vesting in the petitioner the property on University and Simcoe Streets, Toronto, now held in the name of the Canadian Military Institute.

Of the Town of Tecumseh, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act governing the election of the Town Council of the said town.

Of the City of Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the petitioners to acquire lands for industrial purposes.

Of the City of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 3891 of the said city to authorize the appointment of a City Manager.

Of the Township of East York, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the township to pay \$90,000 being the excess cost of the East York-Leaside Viaduct and for other purposes.

Of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of debentures amounting to \$3,519,780 to raise money to pay the cost of building a bridge at the Humber, the erection of an Automotive Building at the Canadian National Exhibition and for other work.

Of the City of Sarnia, praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement made between the Corporation of the said city and the Sarnia Elevator Company, Limited, validating and confirming By-law No. 1790 of the said city and the issue of debentures amounting to \$460,000 pursuant thereto.

Of the Town of Kenora, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the said town to guarantee Kenora General Hospital bonds to the amount of \$30,000.

Of Edward J. Lennox, George Wright, J. R. L. Starr, *et al*, of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass incorporating the petitioners as a Railroad Company under the name of the Northern Mines Railroad and Transportation Company, Limited, and to construct and operate a railroad.

Of Isidore Champagne, Napoleon Jette, Theophile St. Amour, *et al*, of the Town of Eastview, praying that an Act may pass enabling the Roman Catholic Separate School Board of Ottawa to administer the Separate School of Ward Six of the Town of Eastview.

Of the Town of Georgetown, praying that an Act may pass validating By-law No. 72A of the said town to confirm an industrial agreement with Smith and Stone, Limited.

Of the Town of Capreol, praying that an Act may pass to validate and confirm By-law No. 159, authorizing the issue of debentures amounting to \$18,000 to pay the cost of a Municipal Building.

Of the Town of Cobourg, praying that an Act may pass to confirm the title of the petitioners to certain property, to authorize the issue of debentures to the amount of \$16,000, and for other purposes.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Brantford." *Mr. Martin* (Brantford).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Nepean." *Mr. Acres*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments Limited, the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission, and the Police Village of Bronte." *Mr. Morrison*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of North York." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Stamford." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall." *Mr. McNaughton*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon." *Mr. Poisson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls." *Mr. Willson* (Niagara Falls).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 24), intituled "An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute." *Mr. McBrien*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh." *Mr. Poisson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to authorize the City of Oshawa to Acquire Lands for Industrial Purposes." *Mr. Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to Appoint a City Manager." *Mr. Reid*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of East York." *Mr. Macaulay*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." *Mr. Nesbitt*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia." *Mr. Haney*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora." *Mr. Earngey.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown." *Mr. Hillmer.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Capreol." *Mr. Robb.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg." *Mr. Edwards.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Northern Mines Railroad and Transportation Company Limited." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 118), intituled "An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 119), intituled "An Act to amend The Parents' Maintenance Act." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Goldie presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Ferguson delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1929, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, February 26th, 1929.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

Mr. Monteith moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Miller (Haldimand),

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Miller (Elgin East) asked the following Question (No. 44):—

1. Has the sum authorized to be set aside out of Consolidated Revenue in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of March 30th, 1927, for the purchase of liquor by the Liquor Control Board, been returned by the Board to Consolidated Revenue. 2. When was it returned. 3. If not returned is it expected it will be returned. 4. What account was it charged against when set aside.

The Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. July, 1927. See Loan Repayments (Capital Account), page 46 Public Accounts, 1927. 3. Answered by No. 1. 4. Capital Account—Loans. See pages O. 3 and O. 16 Public Accounts, 1927.

Mr. McQuibban asked the following Question (No. 49):—

1. What quantity of liquor and beer has been confiscated by the Government since the Liquor Control Act came into force. 2. Is confiscated liquor turned over to the Liquor Control Board. 3. Is it sold in Government Stores.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. 3,190 gallons of liquor; 9,291 gallons of beer. 2. Yes, in accordance with Section 114 (1) Liquor Control Act. 3. No.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 52):—

1. How many liquor permits were cancelled by the Liquor Control Board during the past year, on their own initiative. 2. How many liquor permits were cancelled by request of police, court judges, or magistrates.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. and 2. Five thousand one hundred and eighteen cancellations. No statistics have been kept showing source of information which has resulted in cancellations. Cancellations usually result from information supplied by relatives and others as well as those recommended by the Court.

Mr. Belanger asked the following Question (No. 54):—

1. How many inquests were held at Mental Hospitals in Ontario during the last fiscal year and at what hospitals were such inquests held.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. One; at the Ontario Hospital, Whitby.

Mr. Legault asked the following Question (No. 56):—

1. How many visits were made by Dr. Edward Ryan, Director of Mental Hospitals, to each of the hospitals under his jurisdiction during the last fiscal year and at what times were such visits made. 2. Did the Inspector meet the hospital staff on each of said visits.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. The Medical Director in the course of his official duties visits the various hospitals from time to time as may be deemed necessary or advisable. There is no schedule fixing stated intervals for such visits and no system of records of such visits is kept. 2. Yes.

Mr. Ming asked the following Question (No. 60):—

1. How many visits were made during the last fiscal year by the Visiting Committee at each of the Mental Hospitals in Ontario. 2. How many of the Visiting Committee visited the hospital on each of said visits.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. and 2. Ontario Hospital, Brockville, three; four, four and five. Ontario Hospital, Cobourg, four; six, six, three, and three. Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, seven; six, six, six, six, six, four and four. Ontario Hospital, Kingston, five; six, six, six, six and four. Ontario Hospital, London, seven; four, four, four, four, four, three and six. Ontario Hospital, Orillia, two; six and four. Ontario Hospital, Penetang, five; four, five, five, six and six. Ontario Hospital, Whitby, two; five and four. Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, four; six, five, one and five.

Mr. Nixon asked the following Question (No. 68):—

1. How much money has been raised by the T. & N.O. Railway Commission on capital account since the amending Act of 1925. 2. Has the Province guaranteed any bonds of the Commission since 1925. 3. Is the amount of the increase in the debt of the T. & N.O. a part of the direct debt of the Province.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. Six million dollars. 2. Yes. 3. No. This is not a direct debt of the Province, but appears in the Public Accounts among the indirect liabilities and guarantees.

Mr. Nixon asked the following Question (No. 69):—

1. How much money has been raised by the Commission for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park since the amending legislation of 1925. 2. Has the Province guaranteed any bonds of the Commission since 1925. 3. Does any increase in the debt of the Commission appear as a part of the direct debt of the Province.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. Two million dollars. 2. Yes. 3. No. This is not a direct debt of the Province, but appears in the Public Accounts among the indirect liabilities and guarantees.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 103), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 107), An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 109), An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 111), An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 113), An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 114), An Act to amend The Execution Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The Jurors Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Presqu'ile Park Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 117), An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 98), An Act respecting Contributions for Political Purposes.

Referred to a Select Committee to be named.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Widows and Orphaned Children, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

The House then adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 121), intituled "An Act to make further provision for Northern Ontario Development. *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, Mr. Miller (Haldimand) moved, seconded by Mr. McQuibban,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "that" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

This House condemns the extravagance of the Government, as evidenced by the fact that the expenditure for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, is \$2,120,758.14 in excess of the expenditure of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927, and \$9,121,543.50 in excess of the expenditure of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1923, notwithstanding pledges given to the people during the election campaign of 1923 and in this House at the first Session thereafter, and recommends a complete survey of Provincial taxation with a view to reducing taxation, eliminating double taxation, and relieving the municipalities of a portion of their present heavy obligations due to Provincial Legislation.

And a debate arising, after some time it was on the motion of Mr. Nesbitt,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*)

Also Annual Report of the Department of Health, Ontario, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 14.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1st, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 1), An Act respecting the Village of Acton.

Bill (No. 2), An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

Bill (No. 8), An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company.

Bill (No. 22), An Act respecting the City of Galt.

Bill (No. 23), An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Bill (No. 7), An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway.

Bill (No. 9), An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

Mr. Robertson (North Huron) asked the following Question (No. 50):—

1. Is there a brewery warehouse at Port Arthur. 2. When was it established. 3. Who was first appointed as Government Inspector. 4. Were his services dispensed with. 5. Why were his services dispensed with. 6. Was he paid by salary or commission. 7. If by salary, what was the amount. 8. If by commission, at what rate. 9. Was he recommended for the position by the member for Port Arthur.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. June 29th, 1927. 3. A. J. Guerard. 4. Yes. 5. For not complying with the Board's regulations. 6. By salary. 7. Fifteen hundred dollars per annum. 8. Answered by No. 6. 9. Nothing in records of Board to indicate a recommendation by the member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Smyth (Dundas) asked the following Question (No. 51):—

1. What amount of fines imposed under The Liquor Control Act have been remitted by the Government since the Act came into force.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Out of moneys received by the Government for fines imposed, \$9,158.50 was remitted.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward Six of the Town of Eastview." *Mr. Belanger.*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Macaulay.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 124), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Libraries' Act." *Mr. Nesbitt.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 125), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 126), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." *Mr. Graves.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 128), intituled "An Act to amend The Lunacy Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act to amend The Limitations Act." *Mr. Baird.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 103), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 107), An Act to amend The Registry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 109), An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 111), An Act to amend The Division Courts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 113), An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 114), An Act to amend The Execution Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Presqu'ile Park Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 117), An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 130), intituled "An Act to amend The Companies Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (131), intituled "An Act to extend the operations of The Costs of Distress Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to amend The Northern Development Act." *Mr. Finlayson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 133), intituled "An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act for Better Prevention of Silicosis Among Stone Workers." *Mr. Godfrey.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 135), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. McBrien.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell asked the following Question (No. 66):—

1. How many Standard Hotel Licenses were issued by the Liquor Control Board of Ontario during the last fiscal year.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Two hundred and eighty-seven. Seven hundred and eighty-eight with light beer permit combined.

Mr. Widdifield asked the following Question (No. 72):—

1. What was the total amount of spirituous liquor sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 2. What was the total amount of wine sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 3. What was the total amount of beer sold by the Government from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 4. What was the total amount of beer sold by the brewery warehouses from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928. 5. What was the total amount of wine sold by the wineries from October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. \$29,950,541.79. 2. \$2,093,903.78. 3. \$2,301,479.62. 4. \$11,411,876.35. 5. \$731,226.55.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 80), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act.
Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 129), An Act to amend The Limitations Act.
Referred to the Committee on Legal Bills.

Bill (No. 118), An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act.
Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 127), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.
Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.
Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 117), An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 78), The Pulpwood Conservation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 40.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.25 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P M.

Mr. Currie from the Standing Committee on Printing presented their First Report as follows:—

The Standing Committee on Printing held its first meeting on February 27th, 1929, in the office of the King's Printer. The following members present: Messrs. Belanger, Gardiner, Currie, Miller (Elgin), McLean, Smyth (Dundas), Stedman and Proulx.

By the unanimous vote of the Committee, Mr. Currie was elected Chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Stedman, seconded by Mr. Gardiner, the Committee passed a resolution requesting the Chairman to interview the Prime Minister for the purpose of suggesting the early appointment of a Committee to consider the revision of the Rules of the Legislature.

The Committee approved the suggestion that the annual allowance for stationery supplied members of the House be continued at \$25.00.

On the motion of Mr. Belanger, seconded by Mr. Stedman, the Committee ordered the King's Printer to procure for members of the House, the following publications in the number listed below:—

"Canadian Parliamentary Guide".....	112	copies
"5,000 Facts About Canada".....	112	"
"Canadian Annual Review".....	112	"
"Canadian Almanac".....	112	"

The Committee ordered departmental reports and sessional papers printed in the quantities below:—

Public Accounts.....	2,800	copies
Estimates.....	1,700	"
Lands and Forests.....	2,200	"
Mines.....	3,500	"
Legal Offices.....	1,100	"
Insurance and Friendly Societies.....	1,800	"
Loan Corporations.....	1,200	"
Public Works.....	800	"
Game and Fisheries.....	1,700	"
Labour.....	1,200	"
Education.....	1,800	"
University of Toronto.....	700	"
Births, Marriages and Deaths.....	1,700	"
Board of Health.....	5,700	"
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.....	1,300	"
Prisons and Reformatories.....	1,100	"

Neglected Children.....	1,700	copies
Liquor Control Board.....	1,200	"
Department of Agriculture (Minister).....	3,700	"
Department of Agriculture (Statistics).....	15,700	"
Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.....	900	"
Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	1,000	"
Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	4,200	"
Provincial Auditor.....	1,000	"
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	2,700	"
Ontario Veterinary College.....	4,700	"
Minimum Wage Board Report.....	1,200	"
Report, Mother's Allowances.....	3,200	"
Report, Provincial Police.....	850	"
Report, Operations, Northern and Northwestern Ontario Act	1,200	"

Ordered, That the report be concurred in.

Mr. Price from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

- Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting the City of Brantford.
- Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Township of Oliver.
- Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

- Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.
- Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Stamford
- Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act." Mr. Price.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 137), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Moore.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Robb,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Thursday next.

The House then adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Honeywell, the Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 138), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr McBrien*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 139), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Honeywell*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 140), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." *Mr. Kenning*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 28):—

1. Did the Hydro-Electric Power Commission export 427,293,000 K.W.H. as stated in the report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on page 15, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1928. 2. Is this export of electricity being continued. 3. Does the Commission sell this power to the Canadian Niagara Power Company. 4. If so, what price. 5. Does the Canadian Niagara Power Company technically export power to their customers. 6. If so, at what price.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1 and 2. The Power Commission, under a yearly license from the Department of Trade and Commerce, exported "at-will" power, that is to say, power that can be shut off at any moment, totalling 427,293,000 K.W.H. during the year ending the 31st March, 1928; and during the fiscal year up to the 31st January last the export of this class of power was about 85,000,000 K.W.H. less than during the same period last year. 3 and 4. The Power Commission is of opinion that it would be unsound to expose the details of its contracts with consumers or other business arrangements made with them. 5 and 6. The Power Commission has no official information on the subject matter of these questions.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 47):—

1. How many automobiles are owned by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. 2. How many trucks are owned by them.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. Five. 2. One hundred and forty-five.

Mr. Miller (Haldimand) asked the following Question (No. 57):—

1. What was the cost of the construction of the Hydro-Electric transmission line from the Ottawa River to Leaside, including right-of-way, and rights to erect towers on private property. 2. What amount remains to be paid. 3. Has the Commission a fixed rate for payment to farmers for rights to erect and maintain towers. 4. If so, what is the rate paid.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. \$2,757,212.20 up to January 31st, 1929. 2. \$100,000. 3. No. 4. Answered by the reply to No. 3.

Mr. Smyth (Dundas) asked the following Question (No. 59):—

1. When did the Hydro-Electric Power Commission decide to erect a second transmission line from the Ottawa River to Leaside. 2. How many wires is the first line built to carry. 3. How many wires are now installed on the first line. 4. How many wires does the construction of the second line provide for. 5. What amount of electricity will each line transmit. 6. Is the second line necessary owing to difficulty in transmission of power over a long distance.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. In 1926. 2. Three conducting wires and two ground wires. 3. Three conducting wires and two ground wires. 4. Three conducting wires and two ground wires. 5. About 125,000 horsepower. 6. No; the second line is to provide additional capacity and improve the service.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 63):—

1. How many applications have been made to the Attorney-General by informants or complainants for leave to appeal to a County Judge from dismissals by Justices of charges laid under The Liquor Control Act since it became law. 2. How many have been granted leave to appeal.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Two. 2. One.

Mr. Newman asked the following Question (No. 64):—

1. How many appeals have been made by the Attorney-General or by his direction from judgments of County Court Judges as provided for by section 139 of The Liquor Control Act.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) None by the Attorney-General; (b) Four by convicted persons with leave of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lethbridge asked the following Question (No. 71):—

1. What was the cost of grading on Provincial Highway No. 22 west from Hickory Corners to the townline between Middlesex County and Lambton

County. (a) Was the work done by contract or day work. (b) If by contract, who was the contractor. 2. What was the cost of each of the bridges on the same piece of road. 3. How many cords of crushed stone were put on this same piece of road. (a) What was the cost. 4. How many cords of gravel. (a) What was the cost.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. This eleven miles of grading cost \$28,099.17. (a) By contract. (b) Johnson Bros. 2. Concrete culverts:—

1.....	\$469 22
2.....	2,088 01
3.....	993 78
4.....	1,088 83
5.....	931 96
6.....	865 05
7.....	754 36
8.....	720 49
9.....	519 68
10.....	1,070 63
11.....	925 34
11a.....	686 00
12.....	1,337 60
13.....	1,399 33
14.....	3,364 24
15.....	1,387 70
16.....	1,376 20
17.....	650 33

Bridge, \$8,683.63 (work not yet completed). 3. One thousand five hundred and sixty, approximately (9,752 tons). (a) \$25,169.27. 4. Nine hundred and twenty or 4,361 cubic yards. (a) \$5,520.00.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 93), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 126), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 135), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Township of Oliver.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 131), An Act to extend the operations of the Costs of Distress Act.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Northern Development Act.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 134), An Act for Better Prevention of Silicosis among Stone Workers.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Lunacy Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 127), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 118), An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was read and received:—

The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Ottawa, praying that legislation be enacted to require the publication of the name of the printer on all election circulars, handbills, etc.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Town of Meaford.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting The Canadian Terminal System, Limited, and the City of Fort William.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 54), intituled "The Width of Sleigh-runners Act, 1929." *Mr. Mahoney.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act." *Mr. Wilson (Windsor).*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act to amend The Insurance Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 143), intituled "An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act respecting The Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act for the further Protection of Beaches.
Mr. McCrea.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock Midnight, Friday, 8th of March, 1929, the Debate continued,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Cooke,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 12.43 a.m., Friday, March 8th, 1929.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Supplementary Fifth Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments, Limited, the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission and the Police Village of Bronte.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 24), "An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute."

Ordered, That the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 24), "An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute."

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 148), intituled "An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, 1928." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 21), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Mr. Miller (Haldimand) asked the following Question (No. 39):—

1. How many automobiles are owned by the Government of Ontario.
2. How many trucks are owned by them.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1.—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Branch	Cars	Trucks
Western Experimental Farm.....	2	1
Live Stock Branch.....	2	
Agricultural and Horticultural Branch.....	1	
Fruit Branch (including Horticultural Station).....	9	2
Agricultural Development Board.....	1	
Colonization and Immigration....	1	
Kemptville Agricultural School.....	1	
Agricultural Representatives.....	62	
(There are 51 agricultural offices, and each representative supplied with a car together with 11 assistants.)		
Ontario Agricultural College.....	9	4
Dairy Branch.....	2	
Vimy Ridge Farm.....	..	1

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Passenger Cars

Provincial Police as follows:—

Toronto.....	3
Windsor.....	2
Niagara Falls.....	1
Kitchener.....	1
Port Arthur.....	1
Sudbury.....	1
Amherstberg.....	1
Cornwall.....	1
North Bay.....	1
Fire Marshall, Toronto.....	3
Liquor Control Board, Toronto.....	2

Trucks

Liquor Control Board, Toronto.....	5
“ “ “ Ottawa.....	2
“ “ “ Fort William.....	1

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Automobiles

Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford:
 Bursar's car.
 One touring car for transporting pupils.

Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville:
 Principal's car.
 One buss for transporting teachers.

Trucks

None.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

Automobiles

Warden, Col. Emmerton, London, District No. 1—

Overseer Mewhinney.....	Bridgeburg
“ Caldwell.....	London
“ Robinson.....	Orangeville

Warden, Peter Stevenson, Orillia, District No. 2—

Overseer Windsor.....	Lindsay
“ MacNaughtan.....	Parry Sound
“ Hill.....	Port Hope
“ Carson.....	Peterborough

Warden, J. W. Coffey, Ottawa, District No. 3—

Overseer Costello.....	Killaloe Station
“ Baker.....	Cornwall
“ Lyons.....	Belleville
“ McClelland.....	Pembroke
“ Leach.....	Ottawa

Warden, Geo. M. Parks, North Bay, District No. 4—

Warden Parks.....	North Bay
Overseer Mulligan.....	Sudbury
“ Taylor.....	Blind River

Warden, A. E. Fraser, Fort William, District No. 5—

Warden Fraser.....	Fort William
Overseer Hawkins.....	Fort William

Toronto—Department (Fish Culture)..... Toronto

Trucks

Kingsville Hatchery—Hatchery Manager.....	Kingsville
Sarnia Hatchery—Hatchery Manager.....	Point Edward
Miscellaneous Hatcheries—E. E. Persall.....	Mount Pleasant
Experimental Fur Farm—Manager.....	Kirkfield

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

Cars are owned by the Department of Lands and Forests as follows:—Crown timber agent at Port Arthur; Crown timber agent at North Bay; Crown timber agent at Sault Ste. Marie; Rondeau Park Superintendent; Homestead Inspector at Dryden; Homestead Inspector at Fort Frances; one truck at Rondeau Park.

FORESTRY BRANCH

Automobiles and Trucks

One ton trucks, Reforestation—2 St. Williams; 1 Midhurst; 1 Angus. Fire Ranging—1 Cochrane; 1 Timmins; 1 Timagami; 1 Sudbury; 1 North Bay; 1 Elk Lake.

Half-ton trucks, Reforestation—1 Toronto; 1 Sandbanks. Fire Ranging—1 at each of the following places: Matheson, Timmins, Stonecliffe, Dryden, Kenora, Port Arthur, Cochrane, Englehart, Fort Frances, Sault Ste. Marie, Latchford, Port Arthur, Poplar Dale, Parry Sound, Porquis Junction, Swastika, Powassan, Kapuskasing, Elk Lake and North Bay. Three at Whitney.

Light Delivery Trucks, Fire Ranging—Commercial Roadsters—1 Webbwood; 1 Elk Lake; 1 Temagami; 1 Powassan; 1 Kapuskasing. Light Delivery—1 Hearst; 1 Espanola; 1 Shining Tree; 1 Temagami; 1 Parry Sound; 1 Powassan; 1 Bonnechere; 1 Apsley; 2 Bancroft; 1 Plevna; 1 Mount St. Patrick. Roadster Express—1 Jacksonboro; 1 Swastika; 2 Sudbury; 1 Espanola; 1 Sault Ste. Marie; 1 Blind River; 1 North Bay; 1 Dorset; 1 Kenora; 1 Fort Frances.

Roadster or Runabout, Fire Ranging—1 Sudbury; 1 Port Arthur; 1 Cochrane. Reforestation—2 Toronto.

Touring, Reforestation—4 Toronto; 1 Midhurst; 1 St. Williams; 1 Orono. Fire Ranging—1 Tweed.

Convertible Coupes, Fire Ranging—1 Sault Ste. Marie; 1 Pembroke; 1 Tweed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Where Operated	By Whom	Purpose
Middlesex County.....	Dr. McNally.....	Field Work
Wentworth County.....	Dr. McClenahan.....	" "
Carleton County.....	Dr. Moloney.....	" "
Algoma District.....	Dr. Johnston.....	" "
Peterborough.....	Dr. Sutton.....	" "
Nipissing District.....	Dr. George.....	" "
Wellington County.....	Dr. Fraser.....	" "
Thunder Bay District.....	Dr. Sparks.....	" "
Middlesex County.....	Miss Walker.....	" "
Rainy River District.....	Miss Howey.....	" "
Timiskaming District.....	Miss Smith.....	" "
Timiskaming District.....	Miss Nealon.....	" "
Algoma District.....	Miss Grenville.....	" "
Cochrane District.....	Miss Hally.....	" "
Norfolk County.....	Miss Mickleborough.....	" "
Simcoe County.....	Miss Vrooman.....	" "
Grenville County.....	Miss Lunn.....	" "
Essex County.....	Miss Pennock.....	" "
Elgin County.....	Mrs. Bagshaw.....	" "

Trucks

One Half-ton.....General Purpose

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Cars			Trucks
2	Engineers.....	Residency 1—Road Patrol.....	7
2	".....	Residency 2— " ".....	5
2	".....	Residency 3— " ".....	5
2	".....	Residency 4— " ".....	15
2	".....	Residency 5— " ".....	4
3	".....	Residency 6— " ".....	6
2	".....	Residency 7— " ".....	8
2	".....	Residency 8— " ".....	8
2	".....	Residency 9— " ".....	5
13	District Engineers, County and Township Roads.....		..
5	Engineers' Office.....		..
4	Ontario Land Surveyors.....		2
1	Equipment and Location Engineer.....		..
3	Garage Spares.....		..
	Post Painting.....		1
	Mechanics.....		6
	Oil Distributors.....		2
	Snow Plows.....		8
	General.....		3
6	Inspectors.....		..
	Service Mechanics.....		5

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Automobiles

Cars		
1	Inspector of Mines.....	Toronto
1	Natural Gas Commissioner.....	Toronto
1	Sulphur Fumes Arbitrator.....	Sudbury

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Passenger cars owned and used for road construction and maintenance:

Toronto.....	1 for Minister and General Departmental use.
	1 " Chief Engineer.
	1 " Assistant Chief Engineer.
	1 " Colonization Roads Engineer.
Cochrane.....	1 " District Engineer.
Fort Frances.....	1 " " "
Fort William.....	1 " " "
Huntsville.....	1 " " "
	1 " Inspector.
Kenora.....	1 " District Engineer.
	3 " Inspectors.

New Liskeard.....	1	for District Engineer.
	2	" Inspectors.
North Bay.....	1	" District Engineer.
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	" " "
Sudbury.....	1	" " "
	4	" Inspectors.
Renfrew.....	1	" Inspector (Colonization Roads Branch).
Arden.....	1	" " " " "
Bancroft.....	1	" " " " "
Astorville.....	1	" " " " "
Bracebridge.....	1	" " " " "
Orillia.....	1	" " " " "

Trucks owned and used for road construction and maintainance:—

Cochrane.....	6	New Liskeard.....	9
Fort Frances.....	1	North Bay.....	13
Fort William.....	5	Sault Ste. Marie.....	7
Huntsville.....	4	Sudbury.....	8

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

Public Institutions

Institution	Trucks	Passenger Cars	Institutional Use
Brockville.....	1	1	"
Cobourg.....	1	..	"
Hamilton.....	3	2	"
Kingston.....	2	1	"
London.....	1	..	"
Mimico.....	1	1	"
Orillia.....	1	..	"
Penetang.....	1	..	"
Toronto.....	1	1	"
Whitby.....	2	2	"
Woodstock.....	..	1	"
Bowmanville.....	2	1	"
Burwash.....	3	2	"
Brick and Tile.....	1	1	"
Fort William.....	1	1	"
Guelph.....	2	3	"
Mercer Reformatory.....	1	..	"
Public Institutions Branch....	..	1	General use.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

- 11 Automobiles attached to Head Offices of eight Departments for use of Ministers and Staff of the several Government Departments.
- 1 Automobile, Bridge Inspector at Muskoka.
- 5 Trucks used in bridge construction in Renfrew, Simcoe, Haliburton, Parry Sound and Muskoka.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER

Automobiles

- 1 Director and Motion Picture Staff.
 - 1 Camera men.
-

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 53):—

1. How many convictions were recorded under The Liquor Control Act for the year ending October 31st, 1928. 2. How many charges were laid in which no convictions was recorded for the same period. 3. In how many charges laid under The Liquor Control Act for the same year did a woman's name appear as whole or part offender. 4. How many charges were laid against parties for being under the influence of liquor while in charge of a motor car for the same period. 5. And in how many cases were convictions recorded.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Twenty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-six. 2. This information is not available. 3. This information is not available. 4. This information is not available. 5. Eight hundred and ninety-two.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 67):—

1. How many pupils are attending the O.A.C. at Guelph during the fiscal year 1928. 2. How many pupils are attending the O.A.C. at Guelph from outside of the Province of Ontario. 3. How many are attending the O.A.C. at Guelph from outside of Canada. 4. What is the total cost of the O.A.C. at Guelph for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928. 5. What was the rate of tuition fees charged to Ontario pupils during the same year. 6. What was the rate of tuition fees charged to pupils other than Ontario pupils. 7. How many applicants from the Province of Ontario were refused admission to the McDonald Institute at Guelph, through lack of accommodation.

The Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. 2. Seventy-seven. 3. Thirty-six. 4. \$495,566.14. 5. Tuition for one year: First, Second and Intermediate Years, \$21.50; Third and Fourth Years, \$55.00. 6. Tuition for one year: (a) From Canada, Newfoundland and the British Empire, but outside Ontario: First, Second and Intermediate Years, \$51.50; Third and Fourth Years, \$55.00; (b) Outside the British Empire: First, Second and Intermediate Years, \$101.50; Third and Fourth Years, \$105.00. 7. September, 1928, one hundred and two.

Mr. Miller asked the following Question (No. 75):—

1. What was the total cost of maintenance of the Government highway from Sault Ste. Marie to Thessalon during the year 1928. 2. What was the total cost of maintenance of the Government highway on St. Joseph's Island during the same year.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The cost of maintenance of the section of this road between Sault Ste. Marie and Thessalon was not kept separately but the total cost of maintenance of the Trunk Road from Sault Ste. Marie to Espanola for the fiscal year 1928 was \$94,250.94. 2. The cost of maintenance of all Trunk Roads on St. Joseph's Island was \$13,514.38.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 77):—

1. What is the total cost to date for construction of the Morrisburg-Ottawa highway. 2. What is the total cost for maintenance of the same to date. 3. What has been the total cost of maintenance of the same during the years 1927 and 1928.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. On the highway from Morrisburg to the north boundary of Dundas County \$12,267.81 has been spent in construction, being balance of unfinished county contract. 2. \$32,529.82. 3. \$32,463.33.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 80):—

1. What advertising services were performed by J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., to whom the sum of \$26,469.59 was paid by the Prime Minister's Department as appears on page B. 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

The firm of J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., placed advertisements of the tourist attractions of Ontario in various publications throughout the United States. The sum mentioned is the amount paid for the space occupied and the cost of designing and preparing advertising matter.

Mr. Miller asked the following Question (No. 81):—

1. At what Assize Courts did Hon. Hugh Guthrie act as Crown Prosecutor for which he was paid the sum of \$1,084.06 appearing on page D. 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928. 2. What sums was he paid at each of the courts where he prosecuted. 3. Is he the same party who is Federal Member for South Wellington.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. London Fall Assizes, 1928. 2. Sandwich Winter Assizes, January, 1928, \$590.60; London Fall Assizes, 1928, \$1,084.06. 3. Yes.

Mr. Mewhinney asked the following Question (No. 85):—

1. What advertising services were rendered by J. J. Gibbons, Ltd., for which they were paid the sum of \$5,853.55 by the Attorney-General's Department, appearing on page D. 27 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

(a) Advertisements in two issues of forty-eight different newspapers and periodicals notifying security salesmen and brokers that they were required to register under The Security Frauds Prevention Act, and giving them the requisite information concerning the terms of the Act.

Mr. Colquhoun asked the following Question (No. 89):—

1. For what was the sum of \$38,485.42 paid by the Department of Public Highways to Wm. Findlay Co., Ltd., which item appears on page L. 6 of the Public Accounts, 1928. 2. What advertising was done by the same company or the same Department by which the sum of \$6,007.06 was paid according to page L. 39 of the Public Accounts, 1928. 3. What advertising was done by the same company for the same Department for which the sum of \$55,652.81 was paid according to page L. 44 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. Departmental advertising (tourist attractions, warnings re licenses, etc.). In newspapers and other publications warning truck drivers of half-load regulation and the need for preservation of road surface during early spring; and "A Year of Progress" outlining the progress of the work during the preceding year; also emphasizing the need of safety owing to increased traffic. 3. In newspapers and other publications for Highway Safety Committee work.

Mr. Anderson asked the following Question (No. 90):—

1. Have any other amounts than the sum of \$1,848.07, page Q. 64, Public Accounts, 1927, and \$4,738.51, page Q. 67, Public Accounts, 1928, total \$6,586.58, been paid by the Province in respect of the civil action, Rev. Father Minehan vs. Dr. N. H. Beemer. 2. Are any amounts due and owing in respect of said action.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:

1. No. 2. No.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 122), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 123), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 137), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 105), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 138), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 139), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 140), An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Town of Meaford.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting The Canadian Terminal System, Limited, and the City of Fort William.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 136), An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 92), An Act to amend The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 134), An Act for Better Prevention of Silicosis among Stone Workers, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Northern Development Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 96), An Act respecting Barberry Shrub, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), An Act to facilitate the Investigation of Titles of Real Estate, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 73), An Act to amend The Registry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The Jurors Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Companies Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 131), An Act to extend the Operations of The Costs of Distress Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Township of Oliver.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of Ontario Athletic Commission for year 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 41.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Department of Mines, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 26.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.43 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Supplement to the Fifth Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls,

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the Township of Nepean.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act." *Mr. Weichel.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 149), intituled "An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 150), intituled "An Act to amend The Infants Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 151), intituled "An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Robertson (Northumberland) asked the following Question (No. 2):—

1. What was the total cost to the Province of Ontario, of the book, "Great Men of Canada," by John Henderson. 2. What amounts remain unpaid for any obligations in connection therewith.

The Minister of Education replied as follows:—

1. The Province purchased and distributed 20,000 copies of "Great Men of Canada" amongst Public and Separate Schools, Collegiate Institutes, High Schools, Continuation Schools and Vocational Schools, Training Schools, Teachers' Institute Libraries, Departmental Inspectors, Public Libraries, and Members of the Legislature. The cost was 96 cents per copy, which with wrapping and mailing cost made a total amount of \$20,227.75. 2. None.

Mr. Lethbridge asked the following Question (No. 31):—

1. How many square miles of timber limits were leased by the Government from November 1st, 1907, to October 31st, 1918; (a) From November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1923; (b) From November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1928.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. November 1st, 1907, to October 31st, 1918, 15,955 square miles; (a) November 1st, 1918, to October 31st, 1923, 13,284 square miles; (b) November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1928, 17,744 square miles.

Mr. Slack asked the following Question (No. 70):—

1. How many arrests were made for drunkenness during the year ending October 31st, 1918; (a) How many convictions were recorded for the same period. (b) How many of those convicted were men. 2. How many arrests were made for drunkenness during the year ending October 31st, 1928; (a) How

many convictions were recorded for the same period; (b) How many of those convicted were men.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. This information is not available; (a) This information is not available; (b) This information is not available.
 2. This information is not available; (a) 15,631; (b) 15,349.
-

Mr. Anderson asked the following Question (No. 82):—

1. What are the duties of C. C. Hele, General Secretary in the Department of the Prime Minister to whom the sum of \$3,999.90 was paid as appears on page B. 6 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. General Secretary attached to the Prime Minister's Department, and Director of the Publicity and Information Bureau.
-

Mr. Scott asked the following Question (No. 83):—

1. What was the booklet published by Southam Press for which the Department of the Prime Minister paid \$20,210.50 as appears on page B. 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.
2. Was this the same booklet, the postage on which was paid to Proctor and Proctor amounting to \$2,100.00 as appears on the same page.
3. To whom was this booklet mailed.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. The illustrated tourist handbook of Ontario printed in colours with envelopes also printed in colours for mailing. Number distributed, 250,000.
 2. Yes.
 3. The handbook was distributed by mail largely throughout the United States of America to hotels, clubs, transportation companies, publicity organizations, municipal authorities, and all others agencies that it was thought would advertise the opportunities Ontario afforded for settlers, investors and tourists.
-

Mr. Proulx asked the following Question (No. 84):—

1. What books were distributed in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of the Province for which the sum of \$33,900.00 was paid as appears by page F. 38 of the Public Accounts, 1928.
2. How many volumes of each were distributed.

The Minister of Education replied as follows:—

1. (a) "The Makers of Canada," called "The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Canadian History," published in a set of twelve volumes; (b) "The Oxford

Course in Canadian History," consisting of twelve brochures on different phases of Canadian development, accompanied by a very excellent group of maps and charts. 2. Seven hundred and eighteen sets of each.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments, Limited, the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission and the Police Village of Bronte.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 54), The Width of Sleigh-Runners Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 142), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 144), An Act respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 147), An Act for the further Protection of Beaches.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Town of Meaford.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Canadian Terminal System Limited and the City of Fort William.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 136), An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 4.10 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 152), intituled "The School Law Amendment Act, 1929." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Calder,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act or the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

Also, Annual Reports of the Department of Public Highways, Ontario, 1926-1927. (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated February 8th, 1929, that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing all areas of pulp or timber limits sold or disposed of from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, the date when each area was first advertised, the date when each area was sold, the number of tenders received in respect to each area, the amount bid in each case by each one tendering for each of said areas, including the successful tenderer, the location and acreage or mileage of each parcel sold or disposed of, and the names and addresses of all tendering in each case, including the name of the successful tenderer. (*Sessional Papers No. 42.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Finlayson, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and beg to report the same with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 85), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

Mr. Finlayson, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and beg to report the same without amendment:—

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act.

Bill (No. 126), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Mr. Legault asked the following Question (No. 86):—

1. What services were rendered by Hearst and Hearst re Abitibi Canyon Lease and Water Power Leases for which they were paid \$500.00 by the Lands and Forests Department as appears on page G. 6 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The drafting, revising and completing of Water Power Lease of Abitibi Canyon on the Abitibi River and preparing form of Water Power Lease in connection with the Hydro-Electric Commission on Nipigon River, including numerous consultations with Members of the Government, departmental officials and representatives of the Hydro-Electric Commission.

Mr. Fletcher asked the following Question (No. 87):—

1. What services were rendered by Sir Wm. Hearst re Lac Seul Dam for which he was paid \$505.45 by the Department of Lands and Forests, appearing on page G. 7 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Preparing and engrossing agreement between the Governments of the Dominion of Canada, the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba, respecting the construction of a dam at the outlet of Lac Seul, including many consultations with Minister of Lands and Forests and Government engineers, and carrying on correspondence in respect thereof. Of the account in question the Dominion Government repays 60 per cent. to the Province.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 91):—

1. How many persons were released from Ontario jails, prisons and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1926, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit; (b) parole, or (c) executive clemency.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. (a) One hundred and twelve; (b) Four hundred and seventy-three; (c) Not on record in the Department.

Mr. Nixon asked the following Question (No. 92):—

1. What is the total revenue received up to March 1st, 1929, under the operation of The Public Commercial Vehicles Act.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$19,776.63 (made up as follows):—

October, 1928.....	\$1,085 68
November, 1928.....	3,203 29
December, 1928.....	4,261 96
January, 1929.....	2,472 59
February, 1929.....	8,753 11
	<hr/>
	\$19,776 63

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 55), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Referred to a Committee on Legal Bills.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the Township of Nepean.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the City of London.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Oke,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendments:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh.

Bill (No. 45), An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to appoint a City Manager.

Your Committee would recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday the twenty-first day of March.

Ordered, That Rule No. 51 of this House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday the twenty-first day of March.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 153), intituled "An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on the Highways." *Mr. Martin* (Norfolk).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. Henry*, seconded by *Mr. Price*,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to consider a proposed revision of the Rules of the House and to report the result of their deliberations to the House during the present Session, such Committee to be composed of the following members: Messrs. McCrea, Baird, Belanger, Currie, Honeywell, Kennedy (Peel), Pearson, Sandy, Thompson (St. Davids), Widdifield.

On motion of *Mr. Henry*, seconded by *Mr. Price*,

Ordered, That Bill (No. 65), "An Act to amend The Election Act"; Bill (No. 66), "An Act to amend The Election Act"; Bill (No. 86), "An Act to amend The Election Act"; Bill (No. 100), "An Act to amend The Election Act," and Bill (No. 98), "An Act respecting Contributions for Political Purpose," be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Price, Kemp, McBrien, Macdiarmid, Nixon, Proulx, Robb, Shaver, Sinclair, Thompson (Lanark).

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Amendment to the Motion that *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair, and that the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock Midnight, Friday, 15th of March, 1929, the Debate continued,

And after some time,

The Amendment having been put was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Anderson	Miller	Sandy
Bragg	(Haldimand)	Scott
Colquhoun	Ming	Sinclair
Gardiner	Mitchell	Slack
Kemp	McLean	Smyth
Legault	McQuibban	Taylor
Lethbridge	Newman	Widdifield—27.
Medd	Nixon	
Mewhinney	Proulx	
Miller	Robertson	
(Elgin, East)	(Northumberland)	
	Ross	

NAYS.

Baird	Ireland	McNaughton
Ball	Jutten	Oakley
Birkett	Kennedy	Price
Bradburn	(Temiskaming)	Reid
Calder	Kennedy	Robb
Colliver	(Peel)	Scholfield
Cooke	Kenning	Shaver
Costello	Kidd	Shields
Currie	Lyons	Skinner
Earngey	Macaulay	Smith
Ecclestone	Macdiarmid	Smye
Edwards	Mahoney	Spence
Ferguson	Martin	Stedman
Finlayson	(Norfolk)	Thompson
Flett	Martin	(Lanark, North)
Godfrey	(Brantford)	Vaughan
Goldie	Mathieu	Weichel
Graves	Moffat	Willson
Harcourt	Monteith	(Niagara Falls)
Henry	Moore	Wilson
Hill	Morel	(London, South)
Hillmer	Morrison	Wright
Hogarth	McBrien	(Simcoe, Centre)
Homuth	McCrea	Wright—66.
Honeywell	McGillis	(Dovercourt)

PAIRS.

Poisson	Fletcher
Wilson	Pearson
(Windsor, East)	Robertson
Murphy	(Huron, North)
Nesbitt	Oliver
Acres	Oke
Dunlop	Belanger
Haney	Farquhar

The main motion having then been put was carried on the same division, reversed, and,

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved. That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1929, the following sum:—

111. To defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Department. . \$10,337,175.75.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (Lanark) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12.25 a.m., Friday, March 15th.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 154), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend The Tile Drainage Act." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 155), intituled "The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 156), intituled "An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 58), An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

Bill (No. 57), An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Alberta Coal.

Bill (No. 60), An Act to amend The University Lands Act, 1928.

Bill (No. 75), An Act to amend The Planning and Development Act.

Bill (No. 61), An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards.

Bill (No. 127), An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

Bill (No. 128), An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

Bill (No. 132), An Act to amend The Northern Development Act.

Bill (No. 133), An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Bill (No. 131), An Act to extend the operations of The Costs of Distress Act.

Bill (No. 17), An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the Township of Oliver.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

Bill (No. 42), An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

Bill (No. 26), An Act respecting the Town of Meaford.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 96), An Act respecting Barberry Shrub, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Belanger asked the following Question (No. 42):—

1. What has been the total cost to the Province in transferring settlers and their effects from Old Ontario to Northern Ontario and in locating them in their new homes.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Eight thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 45):—

1. How many employees are on the staff at the Liquor Store at Port Arthur.
2. What are the names of the employees. 3. What is the remuneration paid to each. 4. Were any of them recommended for their positions by the Member for Port Arthur.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Eight. 2. R. L. Strathy, F. Wallace, A. M. Whaley, Wm. Fraser, Miss C. M. Blashill, J. Davidson, A. Black and G. Hodgins. 3. R. L. Strathy, \$2,400 per annum; F. Wallace, \$1,800 per annum; A. M. Whaley, \$1,620 per annum; Wm. Fraser, \$1,500 per annum; Miss C. M. Glashill, \$1,020 per annum; J. Davidson, \$1,500 per annum; A. Black, \$1,400 per annum and G. Hodgins, \$1,440 per annum. 4. Nothing in records of Board to indicate a recommendation by the Member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Taylor asked the following Question (No. 73):—

1. What is the total cost of the Aerial Forest Patrol Service administered by W. R. Maxwell. 2. Where in the Public Accounts can detail of personal air service expenses be found. 3. From what total cost for air service as charged to "Fire Ranging" has the item of \$60,000 (page G. 26, Public Accounts) been transferred to and charged against forest ranging (page 9-11), Public Accounts. 4. Why are the expenses of the air service under the direction of W. R. Maxwell not shown separately like other branches of the Board and Forest Department.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. \$361,366.26. 2. Pages G. 18, G. 19, and G. 20. 3. Transferred from total cost of fire ranging as shown on page G. 26 of Public Accounts. 4. Air service is under the Forestry Branch and provides flying for forest protection in connection with fire ranging, forest surveys and photography.

Mr. Medd asked the following Question (No. 74):—

1. How much money was paid into the Government treasury by the Liquor Control Board for confiscated liquor sold by the Government liquor stores since The Liquor Control Act came into force. 2. How many gallons of confiscated liquor has been destroyed as unfit for sale during the same period. 3. How much money has been received by the Government from the sale of vehicles containing liquor confiscated under The Liquor Control Act for the same period.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. None. 2. 5,123¾ gallons of confiscated liquor destroyed during the twenty-one months ending February 28th, 1929. 3. \$3,753.00.

Mr. Mitchell asked the following Question (No. 76):—

1. How many returned soldiers received appointments as employees under The Liquor Control Act in stores or warehouses. 2. Do returned men have any preference in such appointments. 3. When appointments are being made, is inquiry made to ascertain if applicants are returned men.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Up to February 28th, 1929, two hundred and forty-three returned soldiers received appointments. At present two hundred and twenty-four are employed, the balance (nineteen in all) represents dismissals (nine); resignations (eight); staff reduction and services dispensed with (two). 2. Yes. 3. Yes.

Mr. Bragg asked the following Question (No. 78):—

1. Who is the Government inspector for the brewery warehouse at Port Arthur. 2. Is he paid by salary or commission. 3. If by salary, what is the amount. 4. If by commission, at what rate. 5. When was he appointed. 6. What has he earned or been paid since his appointment. 7. Was he recommended for the position by the Member for Port Arthur.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Mr. L. T. Cunningham. 2. By salary. 3. \$1,620 per annum. 4. Not by commission. 5. March 26th, 1928. 6. \$1,433.84. 7. Nothing in records of Board to indicate a recommendation by the Member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Robertson (Huron North) asked the following Question (No. 79):—

1. Has the Liquor Control Board appointed any agents or inspectors at the Port Arthur brewery. 2. Who are they. 3. Are they paid by salary or

commission. 4. If by salary, what is the amount. 5. If by commission, at what rate. 6. What are their duties. 7. Were they or any of them recommended for the positions by the Member for Port Arthur.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Yes, one inspector. 2. Mr. H. Gawley. 3. By salary. 4. \$1,800 per annum. 5. Not by commission. 6. Supervising all sales of beer to permit holders and entering on permits the information required by The Liquor Control Act. Checking and reporting of all beer forwarded from the brewery and in addition compiling and forwarding of the necessary reports required by the head office of the Liquor Control Board. 7. Nothing in records of Board to indicate a recommendation by the Member for Port Arthur.

Mr. Belanger asked the following Question (No. 94):—

1. Who is George F. Rogers to whom the sum of \$1,057.49 was paid for travelling expenses as appears on page F. 13, of the Public Accounts, 1928. 2. What was the work being done by him, for which he did the travelling.

The Minister of Education replied as follows:—

1. Mr. George F. Rogers is an Inspector of High Schools on the staff of the Department of Education. 2. On instructions from the Minister, he visited in May, June and July, 1928, the secondary schools of Great Britain, with a view of enquiring into the courses of study, organization, the age limits of pupils, qualifications of staffs, and the instruction, more particularly in the schools in which advanced courses are maintained for entrance into a three-year university course.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 95):—

1. How many persons were released from Ontario jails, prisons and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit; (b) parole, or (c) executive clemency.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. (a) One hundred and fifty-one; (b) Five hundred and four; (c) Not on record in the Department.

Mr. Pearson asked the following Question (No. 96):—

1. How many persons were released from Ontario jails, prisons and reformatories during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, prior to the termination of their period of sentence by (a) permit; (b) parole or (c) executive clemency.

The Provincial Secretary replied as follows:—

1. (a) Two hundred and fifty-four; (b) Three hundred and sixty-nine; (c) Not on record in the Department.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 53), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Referred to a Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 45), An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to Appoint a City Manager.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, 1928.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals' Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 150), An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 152), The School Law Amendment Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 85), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 126), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the Township of York, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 142), An Act to amend The Insurance Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 147), An Act for the further Protection of Beaches, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 70), An Act to amend The Mining Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act to respecting Canadian Military Institute.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments, Limited the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission and the Police Village of Bronte.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the Township of Nepean.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 157), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act." *Mr. Henry*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 158), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." *Mr. Price*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 159), intituled "An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act." *Mr. Price*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 160), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 161), intituled "An Act respecting Hotels." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 162), intituled "An Act to amend The Probation Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments, Limited, the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission and the Police Village of Bronte.

Bill (No. 50), An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

Bill (No. 14), An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the Township of Nepean.

Bill (No. 4), An Act respecting the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 39), An Act respecting the Township of North York.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 121), An Act to make further provision for Northern Ontario Development.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Parents' Maintenance Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Finlayson,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the borrowing of money for the public service.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, In addition to the amounts provided by the Northern and North-western Ontario Development Acts, heretofore enacted, there shall be set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00), and the same shall be applied for the purposes set out in the said Acts and in The Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act or any of them.

Resolved, "That there shall be set apart, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000.00), to be applied for the purposes set out in The Research Foundation Act, 1928, as amended by The Research Foundation Act, 1929."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported the Resolution as follows:—

In addition to the amounts provided by the Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Acts, heretofore enacted, there shall be set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00), and the same shall be applied for the purposes set out in the said Acts and in The Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act or any of them.

Resolved, "There shall be set apart, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$2,500,000.00), to be applied for the purposes set out in The Research Foundation Act, 1928, as amended by The Research Foundation Act, 1929."

The Resolutions having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 121), To make further provision for Northern Ontario Development, and Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh.

Bill (No. 45), An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to appoint a City Manager.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 78), The Pulpwood Conservation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, 1928, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals' Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 150), An Act to amend The Infants' Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1929, the following sums:—

112. To defray the expenses of Legislation.....	\$1,200 00
113. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department	40,200 00
114. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Department.....	12,400 00
115. To defray the expenses of the Education Department.....	1,296,752 00
116. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department	365,700 00
117. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department.....	57,125 00
118. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department	96,350 00
119. To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department....	1,934,747 42
120. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department.....	41,263 38

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Eighth Annual Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.07 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 29), An Act to amend The Essex Border Utilities Act.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 50), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," on the ground that it is one relating to a charitable institution.

Your Committee would also recommend that Rule 51 of Your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of

Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March.

Ordered. That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 50), "An Act respecting the Town of Kenora," on the ground that it is one relating to a charitable institution.

Ordered. That Rule 51 of this House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of March.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 163), intituled "An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 164), intituled "An Act to provide for the Better Definition and Extension of the Jurisdiction of Certain Magistrates." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 165), intituled "An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 166), intituled "An Act respecting the Acquisition of Lands for Industrial Sites." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 167), intituled "An Act to amend The Optometry Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 168), intituled "An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1928." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 153), An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on the Highways.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 155), The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved. That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1929, the following sums:—

123. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department.....	\$25,875 00
124. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office.....	7,900 00
126. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department.....	157,010 00
127. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	22,000 00
125. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department.....	581,964 91
121. To defray the expenses of the Health Department.....	70,550 00
122. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department.....	22,787 65

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved. That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Parents' Maintenance Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 152), The School Law Amendment Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 121), An Act to make further Provision for Northern Ontario Development, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Township of East York.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, showing all contracts, letters written or received, memorandums, reports and documents of all kinds relating to the export of power by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The motion of Mr. Sinclair was with the consent of the House withdrawn.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 45.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.57 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 169), intituled "An Act to amend The Constables Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 64), An Act to amend The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 74), An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill (No. 89), An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

Bill (No. 97), An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act.

Bill (No. 99), An Act to amend The Steam Boiler Act.

Bill No. 101), An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act.

Bill (No. 103), An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

Bill (No. 111), An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

Bill (No. 116), An Act to amend The Presqu'ile Park Act.

Bill (No. 117), An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

Bill (No. 147), An Act for the further Protection of Beaches.

Bill (No. 82), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 85), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

Bill (No. 106), An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act.

Bill (No. 124), An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Bill (No. 126), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

Bill (No. 45), An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to Appoint a City Manager.

Bill (No. 148), An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, 1928.

Bill (No. 150), An Act to amend The Infants Act.

Bill (No. 119), An Act to amend The Parents' Maintenance Act.

Bill (No. 152), The School Law Amendment Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 36), An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 121), An Act to make further Provision for Northern Ontario Development.

Bill (No. 71), An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

Mr. Ferguson delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Further Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1929, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 20th, 1929.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Newman asked the following Question (No. 27):—

1. What areas in Northern Ontario are now set apart by the Government for reforestation purposes. 2. Where are they situated. 3. How much has been expended on each area for reforestation. 4. When was work commenced on each area.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The Government has set apart 19,662 square miles as provincial forests described in Schedule "A" of The Provincial Forests Act, 1929, also parts of Cowper, Laurier, Mowat and Conger Townships in the District of Parry Sound; parts of Merrick and Sproule Townships in the District of Nipissing; parts of Nairn Township in the District of Sudbury; parts of Kirkwood Township in the District of Algoma; also parts of Abinger Township in the Counties of Lennox and Addington. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Cowper Township, started 1926, expended \$411.40; Laurier Township, started 1927, expended \$857.53; Mowat Township, started 1928, expended \$1,701.94; Conger Township, started 1928, expended \$172.29; Merrick Township, started 1928, expended \$1,327.02; Sproule Township, started 1928, expended \$1,474.88; Nairn Township, started 1928, expended \$1,745.32; Kirkwood Township, started 1928, expended \$2,626.40; Abinger Township, started 1928, expended \$1,304.56. 4. Answered by No. 3.

Mr. Kemp asked the following Question (No. 98):—

1. What is the total amount that has been paid to the Ontario Government under the settlement made with the Shevelin-Clarke Company in 1922. (a) Is the said company at present indebted to the Province under the said settlement. (b) Has any change been made in the terms of said settlement. (c) If so, what change.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. \$1,023,035.44. (a) No. (b) No change was made in the terms of the settlement which has been fully satisfied. (c) See answer to (b).

Mr. Widdifield asked the following Question (No. 93):—

1. The answer to Question No. 72 on page 178, Votes and Proceedings, 1929, gives a total of \$46,489,027.09 as the total amount of receipts from sales by the Liquor Control Board during the year ending October 31st, 1928. The Liquor Control Board report for the same period gives a total of \$48,995,591.19. How is the discrepancy of \$2,506,564.10 accounted for.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Question 72 covered the total amount of sales of spirituous liquors, of wines and of beer, sold by the Liquor Control Board. It also asked the amount

of beer sold by the brewery warehouses. It also asked the total amount of wines sold by the wineries. The answers in each case were correct. The question did not cover the sales of beer by the breweries themselves. The sales of beer by the breweries are included in the figures of the Liquor Control Board. The sales by wineries, direct to customers, are not included.

The following is a correct classification of all the different sales from the different sources:—

Sales of spirits from Liquor Board Stores.....	\$29,950,541 79
Sales of wines from Liquor Board Stores.....	2,093,903 78
Sales of beer from Liquor Board Stores.....	2,301,479 62
Sales of beer from Brewers' Warehouses.....	11,411,876 35
Sales of beer from Breweries.....	3,237,789 65
 Total, Liquor Control Board Sales.....	 \$48,995,591 19
 Sales by wineries direct to customers.....	 \$731,226 55

It will be observed that the added item of \$3,237,798.65, less the amount of sales by wineries direct, accounts for the discrepancy pointed out by Question No. 93.

The above amount of \$731,226.55—sales by wineries direct to customers—is not included in the amount shown as “Sales” in the Liquor Board’s Profit and Loss Account, as the Board derives no profit therefrom, such sales being entirely handled by the wineries.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 67), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

Referred to a Committee on Municipal Laws.

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 29), An Act to amend The Essex Border Utilities Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 31), An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5.37 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 170), intituled "An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund." *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 171), intituled "The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1929." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) from Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Insurance Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

115. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred and ninety-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Education Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mines Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million nine hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-two cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Works Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

120. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Highways Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

121. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Health Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

122. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Labour Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

123. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

124. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Auditor's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

125. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-one cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

126. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-seven thousand and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

127. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

The several Resolutions, having been read a second time, were concurred in.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 154), An Act to consolidate and amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 157), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 159), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 160), An Act to consolidate and amend The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 161), An Act respecting Hotels.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Probation Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 164), An Act to provide for the Better Definition and Extension of the Jurisdiction of Certain Magistrates.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 166), An Act respecting the Acquisition of Lands for Industrial Sites.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Optometry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 156), An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1929, the following sums:—

128. To defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Department . .	\$100,000 00
129. To defray the expenses of the Legislation	1,400 00
130. To defray the expenses of the Department of Education . . .	300,000 00
131. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department	276,500 00
132. To defray the expenses of the Northern Development Department
133. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department	2,500 00
134. To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department . . .	15,550 00
135. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department	6,225 00
136. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department	230,000 00

137. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department.....	\$1,500 00
138. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department.....	4,683 10
139. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department.....	4,400 00
140. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	6,900 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 155), The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 29), An Act to amend The Essex Border Utilities Act.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

Bill (No. 31), An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 10.24 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 172), intituled "An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act."
Mr. Currie.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Mr. Sandy asked the following Question (No. 97):—

1. How much money was expended on the Provincial Highway between Peterborough and Lindsay during the year ending October 31st, 1928. 2. How much money was spent on the Provincial Highway between Lindsay and Omeme during the year ending October 31st, 1928. 3. How much money was spent on the Provincial Highway between Omeme and Lakevale during the year ending October 31st, 1928. 4. What is the estimated cost of cutting the Griffin Hill west of Omeme. 5. What was the cost to the Province of cutting the Sherin Hill east of Omeme.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

The construction year ends on December 31st, 1928, the figures now given for that year are as follows:—

1. The construction of this 23.5 miles, including property purchases, grading, gravelling, installation of culverts and three miles of concrete pavement cost \$268,298.53. 2. \$59,485.58. 3. The cost of this section of 5.6 miles of construction, including grading, gravelling and installing of culverts was \$91,719.23. 4. \$8,594.00. 5. \$22,244.95.

Mr. Robertson (Huron) asked the following Question (No. 99):—

1. Did the Government during the past eighteen months sell the property at 138 Avenue Road. 2. If so, what was its total sale price. 3. Was any commission paid, and if so, what. 4. To whom was the commission paid. 5. If no commission was paid, was any allowance whatever made to anyone on the sale of the property.

The Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. \$18,796.88. 3. No. 4. Answered by No. 3. 5. No.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 115), An Act to amend The Jurors Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to incorporate its provisions in Bill (No. 68).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 68), An Act to amend The Jurors Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Companies Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 136), An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kennedy (Peel) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 168), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1928.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 171), The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Monteith, second by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the borrowing of money for the public service.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario, for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature and for redeeming in whole or in part the outstanding debentures of the Province of Ontario that have been issued free of succession duty.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any terms or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service, for works carried on by commissioners on behalf of Ontario, for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account, for paying any floating

indebtedness of Ontario, for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature and for redeeming in whole or in part the outstanding debentures of the Province of Ontario that have been issued free of succession duty.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 3 of The Provincial Loans Act.

The Resolutions having been read the second time were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 170), for raising money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on the Highways, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 154), An Act to consolidate and amend The Tile Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 144), An Act respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 160), An Act to consolidate and amend The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 166), An Act respecting the Acquisition of Lands for Industrial Sites, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 24.*)

Also, Report of Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 3.*)

Also, Annual Report of Mothers' Allowance Commission, 1927-1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 46.*)

Also, Annual Report of Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 47.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.12 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Currie for the Standing Committee on Printing presented its Second Report which was read as follows and adopted.

The following members were present: Messrs. Belanger, Currie, Gardiner, Jutten, Miller (Elgin), McLean, Smyth (Dundas), and Wright (Toronto).

The Committee recommend that Members of the Legislature be supplied with a set of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, the set to be printed on fine paper and bound in limp leather.

The Committee ordered Departmental Reports and Sessional Papers printed in the quantities below:—

Report on the Archives.....	3,000 copies
Hospital for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics.....	700 "
Board of Parole and Probation.....	700 "
Elections.....	700 "
Municipal Statistics.....	700 "

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in Connection with Real Estate Transactions." *Mr. Ferguson.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 174), intituled "An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 175), intituled "An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act." *Mr. McCrea.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Ferguson delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

WILLIAM DONALD ROSS.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1930, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 25th, 1929.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Belanger asked the following Question (No. 88):—

1. Is Hon. I. B. Lucas Solicitor for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.
2. What salary is paid to him for his services by the Commission.
3. Does he carry on a general law practice in addition to his duties with the Commission.
4. What services were rendered by him for which he was paid the sum of \$400 by the Attorney-General's Department, as appears on page D. 26 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Prime Minister replied as follows:—

1. Yes.
2. \$12,000.
3. The terms of his engagement as General Solicitor with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission permit him to engage in legal consultation and to accept counsel fees in so far as it does not interfere in any way with his work for the Commission.
4. The services were rendered in 1921 and consisted in an investigation and report for the Attorney-General upon charges of fraud made by residents of this province against the Alberta Financial Brokers, Limited. The amount paid represents the legal fees as taxed by the taxing officer.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

- Bill (No. 68), An Act to amend The Jurors Act.
- Bill (No. 118), An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act.
- Bill (No. 25), An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh.
- Bill (No. 11), An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.
- Bill (No. 29), An Act to amend The Essex Border Utilities Act.
- Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.
- Bill (No. 31), An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.
- Bill (No. 38), An Act respecting the Township of East York.
- Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 102), An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 146), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to incorporate its provisions in Bill (No. 69).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 69), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 62), An Act to Make Uniform the Law Respecting Liability of Parties in an Action for Negligence where more than One Party is at Fault, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting the Assignment of Book Debts, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 95), An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Conditional Sales of Goods, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 143), An Act to amend The Corporation Tax Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 159), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 161), An Act respecting Hotels, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Probation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), An Act to provide for the Better Definition and Extension of the Jurisdiction of Certain Magistrates, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 167), An Act to amend The Optometry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 171), The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 157), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 168), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 169), An Act to amend The Constables Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 56), An Act to Make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress and to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

Also, Report of Registrar of Loan Corporations for Province of Ontario, for year ending December 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

Also, Report for 1928 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario. (*Sessional Papers No. 28.*)

Also, Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year ending December 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

Also, Report of Ontario Veterinary College for year 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Statistics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 22.*)

Also, Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner of Ontario, for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 48.*)

Also, Annual Report of Inspector of Legal Offices, for year ending December 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.25 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Price, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 47), An Act to provide for the administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward 6 of the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 41), "An Act to authorize the City of Oshawa to Acquire Land for Industrial Purposes," and on Bill (No. 30), "An Act to authorize the Essex Border Utilities Commission to Purchase the Works and Property of the Walkerville Water Company, Limited, and the Walkerville Construction Company, Limited," the same having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof; also on Bill (No. 47), "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward Six of the Town of Eastview," on the ground that it is of an educational character.

Ordered, That the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 41), "An Act to authorize the City of Oshawa to Acquire Land for Industrial

Purposes"; on Bill (No. 30), "An Act to authorize the Essex Border Utilities Commission to Purchase the Works and Property of the Walkerville Water Company, Limited, and the Walkerville Construction Company, Limited," and on Bill (No. 47), "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward No. 6 of the Town of Eastview."

Mr. McBrien, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of Bill (No. 51), "An Act to incorporate the Northern Mines Railway and Transportation Company," and would recommend that it be not further proceeded with, and that the fees, less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on the same.

Ordered, That the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 51), "An Act to incorporate the Northern Mines Railway and Transportation Company," the said Bill not having been reported by the Standing Committee on Railways.

Mr. Finlayson, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of Bills (Nos. 80, 81, 84, 105, 122, 137, 139, 140), to amend The Municipal Act, and such of their provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929."

Your Committee have carefully considered the provisions of Bills (Nos. 83 and 135), to amend The Assessment Act, and such of their provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929."

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 63), "An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds."

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same without amendment:—

Bill (No. 88), "An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act."

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill (No. 67), "To amend The Highway Traffic Act," and would recommend that the same be not further proceeded with.

Mr. McCrea, from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills, presented the following Report which was read and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 55), "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act," and have prepared certain amendments thereto

Mr. McCrea, from the Select Committee appointed to consider a proposed revision of the Rules of the House presented their report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee has held two meetings on March 21st and March 25th instant. At the first meeting the Hon. Mr. McCrea was elected as Chairman.

Your Committee has carefully considered the proposed revision of the Rules of the House submitted to it and recommend the adoption of the revision as attached to this Report. It is recommended that the Revised Rules as submitted, if approved by the House, be printed as an appendix to the Journal of Proceedings of the present Session.

It is further recommended that the Clerk of the House be authorized to have the Rules as revised printed in book form for distribution and that on completion of the printing a copy be mailed to each Member of the House.

Ordered, That the Revised Rules as submitted be printed as an appendix to the Journal of Proceedings of the present Session, and that the Clerk of the House be authorized to have the Rules as adopted printed in book form for distribution.

Mr. Macdiarmid, from the Standing Committee on Fish and Game, presented the Report of the Committee for the current Session.

Ordered, That the Report be adopted and printed as an appendix to the Journal of Proceedings of the present Session of the House.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 176), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929." *Mr. Finlayson*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 177), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929." *Mr. Finlayson*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 178), intituled "An Act to validate Certain By-laws Respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario." *Mr. Cooke.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bills to amend The Election Act be granted permission to sit concurrently with the sittings of the House.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress, and ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 159), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Widows and Orphan Children, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 169), An Act to amend The Constables Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him not to report the Bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 153), An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on Highways, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 76), An Act to amend The Mortgage Tax Act.

Bill (No. 69), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.

Bill (No. 112), An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Bill (No. 113), An Act to amend The Sheriffs Act.

Bill (No. 114), An Act to amend The Execution Act.

Bill (No. 149), An Act to amend The Fire Marshals' Act.

Bill (No. 151), An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act.

Bill (No. 155), The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 154), An Act to consolidate and amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 160), An Act to consolidate and amend The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act.

Bill (No. 163), An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

Bill (No. 166), An Act respecting the Acquisition of Lands for Industrial Sites.

Bill (No. 120), An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 12), "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa."

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

*Bill (No. 47), An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward 6 of the Town of Eastview.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 175), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1930, the following sums:—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office. . . | \$6,250 00 |
| 2. To defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Office. | 1,028,700 00 |
| 3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office. | 8,750 00 |

4. To defray the expenses of the Publicity and Information Bureau.....	\$3,600 00
5. To defray the expenses of the Civil Service Commissioner's Office.....	15,550 00
6. To defray the expenses of the King's Printer's Office.....	40,650 00
7. To defray the expenses of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	14,115,943 00
8. To defray the expenses of the Legislation.....	375,575 00
9. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department—Main Office.....	176,300 00
10. To defray the expenses of the Commutation of Fees.....	6,000 00
11. To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Ontario....	115,525 00
12. To defray the expenses of the Law Enforcement Fund.....	725,000 00
13. To defray the expenses of the Toronto and York Crown Attorney's Office.....	24,500 00
14. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice.....	752,640 00
15. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Legal Offices....	35,575 00
16. To defray the expenses of the Land Titles Office.....	40,700 00
17. To defray the expenses of the Local Masters of Titles.....	34,900 00
18. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	47,375 00
19. To defray the expenses of The Drainage Trials Act.....	4,900 00
20. To defray the expenses of the Public Trustee's Office.....	53,850 00
21. To defray the expenses of the Fire Marshal's Office.....	80,475 00
22. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Department.....	59,850 00
23. To defray the expenses of the Education Department—Main Office.....	91,125 00
24. To defray the expenses of the Public and Separate School Education.....	4,454,400 00
25. To defray the expenses of the Training Schools.....	114,500 00

26. To defray the expenses of the Toronto Normal and Model Schools.....	\$114,550 00
27. To defray the expenses of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools.....	98,325 00
28. To defray the expenses of the London Normal School.....	51,550 00
29. To defray the expenses of the Hamilton Normal School.....	47,670 00
30. To defray the expenses of the Peterborough Normal School..	43,200 00
31. To defray the expenses of the Stratford Normal School.....	43,300 00
32. To defray the expenses of the North Bay Normal School....	96,550 00
33. To defray the expenses of the University of Ottawa Normal School.....	18,920 00
34. To defray the expenses of the English-French Training Schools.....	109,225 00
35. To defray the expenses of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	498,850 00
36. To defray the expenses of the Departmental Museum.....	11,225 00
37. To defray the expenses of the Public Libraries, Art Schools, etc.....	116,900 00
38. To defray the expenses of the Technical Education.....	1,011,400 00
39. To defray the expenses of the Superannuated Public and High School Teachers.....	30,150 00
40. To defray the expenses of the Provincial and other Universities.....	532,975 00
41. To defray the expenses of the Belleville School for the Deaf..	146,075 00
42. To defray the expenses of the Brantford School for the Blind	96,884 00
43. To defray the expenses of the Monteith Northern Academy..	62,555 00
44. To defray the expenses of the General.....	68,900 00
45. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests.....	1,035,700 00
46. To defray the expenses of the Forestry Branch.....	1,784,500 00
47. To defray the expenses of the Surveys Branch.....	160,200 00
48. To defray the expenses of the Colonization Roads Branch...	499,800 00

49. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department	\$385,600 00
50. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department	593,050 00
51. To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department, Main Office	95,450 00
52. To defray the expenses of the Government House	52,425 00
53. To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings	449,543 00
54. To defray the expenses of the Osgoode Hall	59,240 00
55. To defray the expenses of the Educational Buildings	15,700 00
56. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Buildings	8,350 00
57. To defray the expenses of the District Buildings	14,560 00
58. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous	102,200 00
59. To defray the expenses of the Public Works and Bridges	115,500 00
60. To defray the expenses of the Public Buildings	591,000 00
61. To defray the expenses of the Highways Department	579,125 00
62. To defray the expenses of the Health Department	731,200 00
63. To defray the expenses of the Labour Department	2,922,550 00

And the House, having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock Midnight;
Wednesday, March 27th, 1929.

(In Committee of Supply.)

64. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Depart- ment, Main Office	101,475 00
65. To defray the expenses of the Controller of Revenue	241,500 00
66. To defray the expenses of the Board of Censors of Moving Pictures	25,125 00
67. To defray the expenses of the Motion Picture Bureau	114,250 00
68. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Records and Archives	19,300 00
69. To defray the expenses of the House Post Office	90,550 00
70. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office	99,480 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, Ontario, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*)

Also, Report of the Provincial Auditor, 1927-1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

Also, Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario, for year 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 19.*)

Also, Report on operations under The Northern Development Act and Colonization Roads Act for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 49.*)

Also, Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of the Province of Ontario for year ending September 30th, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Also, Annual Report on the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 18.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Ontario Board of Parole for year ending October 31st, 1927. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

Also, Annual Report relating to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Ontario, for year ending December 31st, 1927. (*Sessional Papers No. 13.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Department of Education, 1928. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

The House then adjourned at 12.30 a.m., Wednesday, March 27th.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, 1928, which was read as follows and adopted:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

Your Committee has had produced before it all vouchers, documents and particulars in connection with the following item:—

Pay List Wages, \$4,704.40; and Scrubbing, Cleaning and Supplies, \$4,380.40, appearing on page F33 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Your Committee had produced before it documents and heard the evidence of several witnesses in connection with the following items:—

R. C. Brien \$1,207.40 appearing on page D13 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Liquor Control Board Profits, Fines and Licenses, etc., \$7,225,000, and Confiscated Stock, \$12,000, appearing on page 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Refund of Provincial Expenditures for surveys, etc., to date \$2,108,170.08, appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Advertising \$27,893.84, appearing on pages O17 and O18 and in particular regarding payments to Toronto Women's Organization, \$50.00; and Ward Four Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30.00, appearing on page O18 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Safety Committee, \$60,133.99, Special Warrants on page L44 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payment T. H. Lennox, \$30.00.

Your Committee held in all eight meetings and examined ten witnesses, a list of which is herewith attached.

Witnesses Examined

R. C. Brien, Kitchener, Ont.; E. A. Rae, Inspector Provincial Police, Kitchener, Ont.; Inspector F. E. Elliott, Toronto; Inspector F. B. Taber, Toronto; Alfred Cuddy, Assistant Commissioner Provincial Police; General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner Provincial Police; Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman

Liquor Control Board; W. W. Pope, Secretary Hydro-Electric Power Commission; M. E. McKenzie, Director Sub-Treasury Branches; R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways.

Mr. Finlayson, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same without amendment:—

Bill No. 53, An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

Your Committee have also carefully considered

Bill No. 54, An Act respecting the Width between Sleigh Runners.

Bill No. 123, An Act to amend The Assessment Act;

and would recommend that they be not further proceeded with, having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bills Nos. 91 and 93 to amend The Municipal Act, and Bill No. 90, An Act to regulate the Moving of Household Goods, and would recommend that they be not further proceeded with, your Committee not approving of the provisions thereof.

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill No. 138, An Act to amend The Municipal Act, and such of its provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929."

Mr. Kennedy (Peel) presented the Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which was read as follows, and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report that sittings have been held on February 14th, February 21st, February 27th, March 6th, and March 13th.

At the first sitting, Mr. Kennedy (Peel) was elected Chairman. At the request of Hon. Mr. Martin (Norfolk), the Committee laid down a definite programme of topics for consideration during the session.

At the second sitting, Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, appeared before the Committee and discussed with it agricultural questions with which the administration of the college is directly and vitally linked. In resolution form the Committee expressed the opinion that in proper cases O.A.C. graduates should be aided, financially, to establish themselves on farms, and asked the Department of Agriculture to study this establishment question

during the recess. Another resolution, urging that the work of the Macdonald Institute be extended as far as possible in the different courses to which it is applicable, was also adopted by the Committee.

At the third sitting, the Committee discussed the question of Immigration and Colonization, and was favoured by an address on the work of his department by Mr. George Elliott, Director of Colonization for the Province.

At the fourth sitting, the Committee heard representations from a Middlesex County deputation for some legislative curb on chicken-thieving. Mr. W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, presented for the Committee's approval a draft of a Bill which the Department had had under consideration for some time.

At the final sitting, Mr. H. B. Clemes, General Manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., and Mr. J. A. Carroll, Director of the Co-operative Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, addressed the Committee on "Co-operative Marketing."

A visit of inspection to the United Farmers' Co-operative Company's plant, on March 20th, concluded your Committee's deliberations for the session.

Mr. Price, from the Select Committee to which Bills Nos. 65, 66, 86, 98 and 100 to amend The Election Act, and Bill No. 98, An Act respecting Political Contributions, were referred, presented their report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee has considered Bills Nos. 65, 66, 86 and 100, all being Bills to amend The Election Act and have adopted certain provisions contained in these Bills and embodied them as amendments to Bill No. 65, and your Committee further recommends that Bill No. 65 be reprinted as amended by your Select Committee. Your Committee have considered Bill No. 98, An Act respecting Political Contributions, and recommend that it be amended by substituting the sections of the Dominion Act for the Ontario Act, R.S.O. Cap. 10, 1927.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to amend The Election Act." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-day.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act respecting Political Contributions." *Mr. Price.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-day.

Bill (No. 179), intituled "An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act." *Mr. Henry.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-day.

Mr. Fletcher asked the following Question (No. 100):—

1. Were photographs taken by the Provincial Motion Picture Bureau at the Corby Distillery, Corbyville, Ontario, for the purposes of motion picture or film purposes. 2. Who took the same. 3. On whose authority were they taken. 4. Where are the films produced from such photographs. 5. What was the cost of taking said photographs and producing the films. 6. For what purposes were such photographs taken.

The Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. Miller (Elgin E.) asked the following Question (No. 101):—

1. What amount of money was paid over by the Registrar of Deeds, and the Master of Titles at Toronto, to the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the Province of Ontario, during the last fiscal year, under The Mortgage Tax Act, Chapter 156, R.S.O., 1927. 2. What disposition was made of the money so turned over to the Inspector of Legal Offices.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. From Registry Office.....	\$52,861 42
From Land Titles Office.....	8,867 65
Bank interest.....	891 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,620 07
Less refunds allowed by Inspector.....	9 65
	<hr/>
	\$62,610 42

2. The said sum of \$62,610.42 was paid to the Treasurer of the City of Toronto.

Mr. Legault asked the following Question (No. 102):—

1. What has been the total cost to date to the Province for work done in connection with the Espanola and Little Current Highway.

The Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The cost of the Espanola and Little Current Highway from November 1st, 1921, to February 28th, 1929, is \$392,354.03.

Mr. Smyth asked the following Question (No. 103):—

1. Did the Government arrange to pay the expenses and costs of the defendant's counsel in the recent civil action, Wenige vs. Judd, tried at St. Thomas. 2. What amounts have been paid. 3. What amount remains to be paid. 4. What counsel were engaged in said action on behalf of the defendant.

The Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. The Deputy Attorney-General was permitted to act as solicitor on the record. 2. \$484.30 paid for taxed costs of first trial and appeal. 3. This information not yet available, as costs are subject to Court order. 4. None by the Government, defendant allowed to retain counsel.

Mr. Robertson (North Huron) asked the following Question (No. 104):—

1. From what fund of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission does the money come to pay for the expenses of the Southampton campaign and the litigation now pending, regarding the Southampton by-law. 2. Is the money for this purpose derived from power users in the Georgian system or from power users in the whole Province.

The Honourable Mr. Cooke replied as follows:—

1. All expenditures in connection with the campaign at Southampton, regarding by-law, are being taken care of by the Ontario Municipal Association, which association represents all Ontario municipalities under contract with the commission. 2. Answered by No. 1.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before the House a Return showing: 1. What are the names of the permanent officials in the employ of the Liquor Control Board at its head office. 2. What is the position held by each. 3. What salary is paid to each.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Miller (Elgin E.),

That this Legislature recognizing the wonderful development which has taken place in Ontario, by reason of an adequate supply of electric power, supplied through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and realizing the necessity of further supplies of electric power for the stimulation and development of existing and additional industries, and for the improvement of agricultural conditions in the Province, urges the speedy solution of all problems, international or otherwise, now under consideration, with a view to the early deepening of the St. Lawrence Waterways, wherein all electric power from our boundary waters will be made available when required for the people of Ontario.

The motion of Mr. Pearson was with the consent of the House withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting a tax on gasoline.

Mr. Henry acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there shall be payable to His Majesty, for the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes, as from March 27th, 1929, by every person purchasing gasoline when sold for the first time after its manufacture in or importation into Ontario, a tax equal to five cents per gallon on all gasoline so purchased, such tax to be collected by the vendor of the gasoline.

Resolved, That a rebate to the amount of the said tax may be granted with respect to gasoline not used in providing motive power for vehicles on highways.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That there shall be payable to His Majesty, for the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes, as from March 27th, 1929, by every person purchasing gasoline when sold for the first time after its manufacture in or importation into Ontario, a tax equal to five cents per gallon on all gasoline so purchased, such tax to be collected by the vendor of the gasoline.

Resolved, That a rebate to the amount of the said tax may be granted with respect to gasoline not used in providing motive power for vehicles on highways.

The Resolutions having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 179), Respecting the Tax on Gasoline.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 65), An Act to amend The Election Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-day.

Bill (No. 98), An Act respecting Political Contributions.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-day.

Bill (No. 176), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 177), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 173), An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in Connection with Real Estate Transactions having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act, having been read,

Mr. Henry moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And a Debate having ensued,

After some time, the Motion having been put was carried on the following division:

YEAS.

Acres	Dunlop	Hill
Baird	Earngey	Hillmer
Ball	Ecclestone	Honeywell
Birkett	Edwards	Ireland
Bradburn	Ferguson	Jutten
Calder	Finlayson	Kennedy
Clark	Flett	(Temiskaming)
Colliver	Godfrey	Kennedy
Cooke	Goldie	(Peel)
Costello	Graves	Kidd
Currie	Henry	Lyons
		Macaulay

YEAS—Continued.

Macdiarmid
 Mahoney
 Martin
 (Norfolk)
 Moffat
 Monteith
 Moore
 Morel
 Morrison
 Murphy
 McBrien
 McCrea

McNaughton
 Nesbitt
 Poisson
 Price
 Robb
 Scholfield
 Shaver
 Shields
 Skinner
 Smith
 Smye

Spence
 Stedman
 Thompson
 (St. Davids)
 Thompson
 (Lanark, North)
 Weichel
 Wilson
 (Windsor, East)
 Wright
 (Simcoe, Centre)
 Wright—62
 (Dovercourt)

NAYS.

Belanger
 Bragg
 Colquhoun
 Fletcher
 Gardiner
 Kemp
 Legault
 Lethbridge
 Medd
 Mewhinney

Miller
 (Elgin, East)
 Miller
 (Haldimand)
 Ming
 McQuibban
 Newman
 Nixon
 Oliver
 Pearson
 Proulx

Robertson
 (Huron, North)
 Robertson
 (Northumberland)
 Ross
 Sandy
 Scott
 Sinclair
 Smyth
 Taylor
 Widdifield—28

PAIRS.

Reid
 Homuth
 Kenning

Anderson
 Mitchell
 Slack

And the Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 178), An Act to Validate certain By-laws respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, having been read,

Mr. Cooke moved,

That the Bill be now read a second time.

And a Debate having ensued,

After some time, the Motion having been put was carried on the following division:

YEAS.

Acres	Homuth	Poisson
Ball	Honeywell	Price
Birkett	Ireland	Reid
Bradburn	Jutten	Robb
Calder	Kennedy	Scholfield
Clark	(Temiskaming)	Shaver
Colliver	Kidd	Shields
Cooke	Macaulay	Skinner
Costello	Macdiarmid	Smith
Currie	Mahoney	Smye
Dunlop	Martin	Spence
Earney	(Norfolk)	Stedman
Ecclestone	Mathieu	Thompson
Edwards	Monteith	(St. Davids)
Ferguson	Moore	Thompson
Finlayson	Morel	(Lanark, North)
Goldie	Morrison	Weichel
Graves	Murphy	Wilson
Henry	McBrien	(Windsor, East)
Hill	McCrea	Wright
Hillmer	McNaughton	(Simcoe, Centre)
	Nesbitt	Wright—59.
		(Dovercourt)

NAYS.

Anderson	Miller	Robertson
Belanger	(Elgin, East)	(Huron, North)
Bragg	Miller	Robertson
Colquhoun	(Haldimand)	(Northumberland)
Fletcher	Ming	Sandy
Gardiner	McQuibban	Scott
Kemp	Newman	Sinclair
Legault	Nixon	Smyth
Lethbridge	Oliver	Taylor
Mewhinney	Pearso	Widdifield—27.
	Proulx	

PAIRS.

Honeywell

Mitchell

And the Bill was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 63), An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 55), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 53), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 47), An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward 6 of the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to again consider Bill (No. 161), An Act respecting Hotels, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend the Statute Law Amendment Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 176), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 177), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

And the House, having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight, Thursday, March 28th, 1929,

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 175), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1930, the following sums:—

71. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office . .	\$314,975 00
72. To defray the expenses of the Register of Companies and Brokers	53,250 00
73. To defray the expenses of the Public Institutions, Main Office	163,750 00
74. To defray the expenses of the Hospitals and Charities Branch	1,546,800 00
75. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville . .	389,025 00
76. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg . . .	142,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton . .	535,075 00
78. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston . . .	360,550 00
79. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, London	530,500 00
80. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Mimico	334,900 00
81. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia	479,150 00
82. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene	160,850 00
83. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Toronto	384,450 00
84. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby	629,875 00
85. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock . .	117,150 00
86. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	545,505 00

87. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	\$96,300 00
88. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory Industries	10,000 00
89. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Burwash. . . .	330,550 00
90. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Fort William	40,760 00
91. To defray the expenses of the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville.	98,700 00
92. To defray the expenses of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital	131,350 00
93. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department, Main Office.	17,400 00
94. To defray the expenses of the Statistics and Publications Branch.	19,725 00
95. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.	227,525 00
96. To defray the expenses of the Live Stock Branch.	219,250 00
97. To defray the expenses of the Institutes Branch.	91,475 00
98. To defray the expenses of the Dairy Branch.	238,000 00
99. To defray the expenses of the Fruit Branch.	112,525 00
100. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Representatives Branch.	400,450 00
101. To defray the expenses of the Markets and Co-operative Branch.	59,075 00
102. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Development Board.	105,000 00
103. To defray the expenses of the Colonization and Immigration Branch.	232,125 00
104. To defray the expenses of the Kemptville Agricultural School	74,000 00
105. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Veterinary College. . .	38,100 00
106. To defray the expenses of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm.	33,000 00
107. To defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard.	16,000 00

108. To defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, Hearst	\$8,000 00
109. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College— Administration, maintenance and teaching.....	394,815 00
110. To defray the expenses of the Macdonald Institute and Hall	65,812 00
111. To defray the expenses of the Farm and Departmental Expenses.....	365,568 00
112. To defray the expenses of the General.....	47,750 00
113. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	628,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 178), An Act to Validate certain By-laws respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend the Gasoline Tax Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 65), An Act to amend The Election Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 98) An Act to amend the Political Contribution Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill (with certain amendments).

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 109), An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 107), An Act to amend The Registry Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 156), An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the Township of York, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The following Bills were read the third time and were passed:—

Bill (No. 79), The Provincial Forest Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 107), An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Bill (No. 109), An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Bill (No. 110), An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act.

Bill (No. 134), An Act for Better Prevention of Silicosis among Stone Workers.

Bill (No. 72), An Act to Facilitate the Investigation of Titles of Real Estate.

Bill (No. 73), An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Bill (No. 130), An Act to amend The Companies Act.

Bill (No. 15), An Act respecting the Canadian Terminal System Limited, and the City of Fort William.

Bill (No. 136), An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 142), An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Bill (No. 70), An Act to amend The Mining Act.

Bill (No. 78), The Pulpwood Conservation Act.

Bill (No. 145), An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928.

Bill (No. 144), An Act respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to amend The Probation Act.

Bill (No. 164), An Act to provide for the better definition and extension of the Jurisdiction of certain Magistrates.

Bill (No. 171), The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 157), An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

Bill (No. 168), An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1928.

Bill (No. 170), An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Bill (No. 156), An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions.

Bill (No. 159), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

Bill (No. 56), An Act to make Better Provision for Dependents of Deceased Persons.

Bill (No. 169), An Act to amend The Constables Act.

Bill (No. 153), An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on the Highways.

Bill (No. 63), An Act to Confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

Bill (No. 88), An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

Bill (No. 55), An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill (No. 172), An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 47), An Act to provide for the administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward 6 of the Town of Eastview.

Bill (No. 52), An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

Bill (No. 161), An Act respecting Hotels.

Bill (No. 165), An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act.

Bill (No. 175), An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.

Bill (No. 176), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 177), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929.

Bill (No. 178), An Act to Validate certain By-laws respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Bill (No. 179), An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

Bill (No. 98), An Act to amend The Political Contributions Act.

Bill (No. 53), An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 87), An Act to Amend The Assessment Act having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 77), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn, it having been incorporated in the provisions of Bill (No. 177).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 158), An Act to amend The Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn, it having been incorporated in the provisions of Bill (No. 177).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 174), An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act, having been read,

Mr. McCrea moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Miller (Elgin East), moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Robertson (Northumberland),

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "that" be ~~struck~~ out and the following substituted therefor:—

"Bill 174, The Game and Fisheries Act, 1929, be not now read a third time but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out section 4, subsection 1, of said Bill."

The Amendment having been put was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Anderson
Belanger
Bragg
Colquhoun
Gardiner
Lethbridge
Medd
Mewhinney
Miller
(Elgin, East)

Miller
(Haldimand)
Ming
McLean
McQuibban
Newman
Nixon
Oliver
Pearson
Proulx

Robertson
(Huron, North)
Robertson
(Northumberland)
Sandy
Scott
Sinclair
Slack
Smyth
Taylor
Widdifield—27.

NAYS.

Ball
Birkett
Bradburn
Calder
Clark
Colliver
Cooke
Costello
Currie
Dunlop
Earngey
Ecclestone
Edwards
Ferguson
Finlayson
Flett
Goldie
Graves
Henry
Hill

Hillmer
Ireland
Kennedy
(Temiskaming)
Kidd
Macaulay
Macdiarmid
Mahoney
Martin
(Norfolk)
Mathieu
Moffat
Monteith
Moore
Morel
Morrison
Murphy
McBrien
McCrea
McNaughton
Nesbitt

Pinard
Poisson
Price
Reid
Robb
Shaver
Shields
Skinner
Smith
Smye
Spence
Stedman
Thompson
(St. Davids)
Thompson
(Lanark, North)
Vaughan
Wilson
(Windsor, East)
Wright
(Simcoe, Centre)
Wright—57.
(Dovercourt)

PAIRS.

Mitchell

Honeywell

The motion for third reading was then carried on the same Division reversed and the Bill read a third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 65), An Act to amend The Election Act, having been read,

Mr. Price moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Sinclair moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

That Bill 65, The Election Act, 1929, be not now read a third time, but be referred back forthwith to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to insert the following subsections therein:—

“Section 28 of ‘The Election Act’ is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“28. Every writ of election shall be addressed to the sheriff, or to the the registrar of deeds, or to one of the sheriffs or one of the registrars of deeds, or to the local registrar of the Supreme Court, for the electoral district, or some portion of the electoral district for which the election is to take place.”

“Section 95 of ‘The Election Act’ is amended by adding thereto the following words: ‘Immediately before delivering such ballot paper to the voter the deputy returning officer shall show the agents of all candidates the numbers on the stub and counterfoil.’

“Section 99 of ‘The Election Act’ is amended by inserting after the word ‘shall’ in the tenth line thereof, the following words: ‘after showing it clearly to the agents of all candidates, and’.”

The Amendment having been put was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS.

Anderson
Belanger
Bragg
Colquhoun
Fletcher
Gardiner
Mewhinney

Miller
(Elgin, East)
Miller
(Haldimand)
Ming
McQuibban
Newman
Pearson

Proulx
Robertson
(Huron, North)
Robertson
(Northumberland)
Scott
Sinclair
Smyth—19

NAYS.

Ball	Kennedy	Poisson
Birkett	(Temiskaming)	Price
Bradburn	Kidd	Reid
Calder	Lethbridge	Robb
Clark	Macaulay	Shaver
Colliver	Macdiarmid	Shields
Cooke	Mahoney	Skinner
Costello	Martin	Slack
Currie	(Norfolk)	Smith
Dunlop	Mathieu	Smye
Earngay	Moffat	Spence
Ecclestone	Monteith	Stedman
Edwards	Moore	Taylor
Ferguson	Morel	Thompson
Finlayson	Morrison	(St. Davids)
Flett	Murphy	Thompson
Goldie	McBrien	(Lanark, North)
Graves	McCrea	Vaughan
Henry	McLean	Widdifield
Hill	McNaughton	Wilson
Hillmer	Nesbitt	(Windsor, East)
Ireland	Nixon	Wright
	Oliver	(Simcoe, Centre)
		Wright—63
		(Dovercourt)

PAIRS.

Mitchell

Honeywell

The motion for third reading was then carried on the same division reversed and the Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) from the Committee of Supply reported the following Resolutions:—

128. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One Hundred Thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Prime Minister's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

129. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One Thousand Four Hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

130. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Education for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

131. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

132. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Northern Development Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929, transfers from items 8 and 9 to item 10, Vote 45, Estimates for 1929-30.

133. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

134. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

135. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Highways Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

136. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Labour Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

137. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Treasurer's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

138. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and ten cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

139. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture Department for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

140. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1929.

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Prime Minister's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Publicity and Information Bureau, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Service Commissioner's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the King's Printer Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen million one hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Legislation, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Commutation of Fees for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Ontario, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Law Enforcement Fund, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.
13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Toronto and York Crown Attorney's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty-two thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Inspection of Legal Offices, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Land Titles Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Local Masters of Titles, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Drainage Trials Act, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Trustee's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Fire Marshal's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine Thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Insurance Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Education Department, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four million four hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public and Separate School Education, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Training Schools, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Toronto Normal and Model Schools, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ottawa Normal and Model Schools, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the London Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Hamilton Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Peterborough Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Stratford Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the North Bay Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the University of Ottawa Normal School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the English-French Training Schools, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Departmental Museum, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Libraries, Art Schools, etc., for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million eleven thousand and four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Technical Education, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Superannuated Public and High School Teachers, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial and other Universities, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-six thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Belleville School for the Deaf, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Brantford School for the Blind, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Monteith Northern Academy, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of General for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million thirty-five thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Forestry Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Surveys Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four Hundred and Ninety-nine thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Colonization Roads Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mines Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-three thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Works Department, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Government House, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Educational Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agricultural Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the District Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Works and Bridges, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Highways Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Health Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million nine hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Labour Department, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Treasurer's Department, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Controller of Revenue, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Board of Censors of Moving Pictures, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Motion Picture Bureau, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Records and Archives, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the House Post Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-nine thousand four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Auditor's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Register of Companies and Brokers, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Public Institutions, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Hospitals and Charities Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-nine thousand and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-five thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Mimico, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory, Industries, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Burwash, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Fort William, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-eight thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen Thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department, Main Office, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Statistics and Publications Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Live Stock Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institutes Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Dairy Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Fruit Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agricultural Representatives Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Markets and Co-operative Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Agricultural Development Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Colonization and Immigration Branch, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Kemptville Agricultural School, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Veterinary College, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Demonstration Farm, Hearst, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and Ninety-four thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College, Administration, Maintenance and Teaching, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Macdonald Institute and Hall, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of the Farm and Departmental Expenses, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of General, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1930.

The several Resolutions, having been read the second time, were concurred in.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding Sixty-three millions three hundred and thirty eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. Thompson (St. Davids) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding Sixty-three millions three hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents, to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 180), intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1929, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1930. *Mr. Monteith.*

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns it shall stand adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That the full Sessional Indemnity be paid to those members absent on account of illness or other unavoidable cause.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Return to an Order of the House, dated March 22nd, 1928, That there be laid before this House, a Return, giving the following information:—1. The total amount expended by the Province in 1927 upon the construction and maintenance, including interest, if any, paid on outstanding obligations upon: (a) Suburban roads; (b) Provincial highways; (c) Provincial Suburban highways. 2. The total amount received by the Highway Improvement Fund in 1927: (a) From the issuing of motor licenses; (b) From the gasoline tax; (c) From payments made under The Highway Improvement Act, by the following cities, namely: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Welland, Windsor and Woodstock, with the amount contributed by each of such cities; (d) From payments made by all other municipalities in Ontario. 3. (a) The total number of automobiles licensed in Ontario in 1927; (b) The total amount of automobile license fees paid in 1927; (c) The total number of automobiles licensed in 1927 in each of the cities mentioned in clause 2 (c); (d) The total automobile license fees paid in each of the cities mentioned in clause 2 (c). (*Sessional Papers No. 50.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated March 29th, 1928, That there be laid before this House a Return, showing: 1. The townships and lots in said townships now or formerly in the Crown, which were valued since January 1st, 1927, in connection with the acquirement of the same by or on behalf of the Spruce Falls Paper Company. 2. What disposition was made of such lands since such valuation. 3. The amount of the valuation of the same. 4. The parties who had charge of the inspection and valuation. 5. The total cost of the inspection and valuation. (*Sessional Papers No. 51.*)

Also, Annual Report of the Niagara Parks Commission, 1928 (*Sessional Papers No. 52.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated March 29th, 1928, That there be laid before this House a Return furnishing the following information: 1. In what newspapers, magazines and other publications, during the fiscal year ending the 31st October, 1927, has each Department of the Government inserted advertisements, notices and other like matters and where are the same published. 2. What total sums have been paid to each such newspapers, magazines and other publications (*Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated March 31st, 1927, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing:—1. (a) Over how many townships or parts of townships, has E. W. Backus or any company controlled by him been granted timber cutting rights. (b) What is the total extent of such timber limits. 2. Under the original terms and conditions of such grants, have the said E. W. Backus or the said companies been required (a) to install any pulp or paper manufacturing plant or machinery at any points and within any periods of time, and if so, at what points and within what periods; (b) to exercise their timber cutting rights within definite periods, and if so, within what periods.

3. (a) Have those requirements been strictly complied with, or have any extensions of time been granted the said E. W. Backus and the said companies to comply with same. (b) If so, when and for how long were such extensions granted (*Sessional Papers, No. 53*).

The House then adjourned at 3.52 a.m., Thursday, March 28th.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1929.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M. •

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne,

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province has at its present Sittings thereof passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had passed severally as follows:—

An Act respecting the Village of Acton.

An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

An Act respecting The Brockville Loan and Savings Company.

An Act respecting the War Memorial Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

An Act respecting the Township of Cornwall and the Ottawa and New York Railway Company and the New York Central Railroad Company.

An Act respecting the City of Galt.

An Act respecting the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

An Act respecting the Town of Ojibway.

An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

An Act respecting the Town of Leamington.

An Act respecting the Town of Sudbury.

An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

An Act to amend The Public Service Act.

An Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Alberta Coal.

An Act to amend The University Lands Act, 1928.

An Act to amend The Planning and Development Act.

An Act to facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards.

An Act to amend The Vital Statistics Act.

An Act to amend The Lunacy Act.

An Act respecting the City of Owen Sound.

An Act to amend The Northern Development Act.

An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

An Act to extend the Operations of The Costs of Distress Act.

An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

An Act respecting the Township of Oliver.

An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

An Act respecting the Township of Stamford.

An Act respecting the Town of Capreol.

An Act respecting the Town of Meaford.

An Act respecting the Town of Cornwall.

An Act respecting the Barberry Shrub.

An Act respecting Canadian Military Institute.

An Act respecting the United Fuel Investments, Limited, the Town of Oakville, the Townships of Trafalgar and Nelson, Burlington Beach Commission and the Police Village of Bronte.

An Act respecting the Town of Kenora.

An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls.

An Act respecting the Township of Nepean.

An Act respecting the Oddfellows' Relief Association.

An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

An Act respecting the City of London.

An Act respecting the Township of North York.

An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

An Act to amend The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act.

An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

An Act to amend The Public Service Works on Highways Act.

An Act to amend The Steam Boiler Act.

An Act to amend The Registration of Nurses Act.

An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act.

An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

An Act to amend The Presqu'ile Park Act.

An Act respecting the Boundary Between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

An Act for the further Protection of Beaches.

An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

An Act to amend The Suburban Area Development Act.

An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

An Act respecting the Village of Fort Erie.

An Act to authorize the City of Windsor to Appoint a City Manager.

An Act to amend The Companies Information Act, 1928.

An Act to amend The Infants Act.

An Act to amend The Parents' Maintenance Act.

An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

The School Law Amendment Act, 1929.

An Act to make further Provision for Northern Ontario Development.

An Act to amend The Niagara Parks Act.

An Act to amend The Jurors' Act.

An Act to amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act.

An Act respecting the Town of Tecumseh.

An Act respecting the City of Hamilton.

An Act to amend The Essex Border Utilities Act.

An Act respecting the Town of Sandwich.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

An Act respecting the Township of East York.

An Act respecting the Township of Anderdon.

An Act to amend The Mortgage Tax Act.

An Act to amend The Municipal Franchises Act.

An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

An Act to amend The Sheriffs' Act.

An Act to amend The Execution Act.

An Act to amend The Fire Marshals' Act.

An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporation Act.

The Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, 1929.

An Act to consolidate and amend The Tile Drainage Act.

An Act to consolidate and amend The Soldiers' Aid Commission Act.

An Act to amend The Juvenile Courts Act.

An Act respecting the Acquisition of Lands for Industrial Sites.

An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act.

The Provincial Forest Act, 1929.

An Act to amend The Registry Act.

An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

An Act to amend The Public Officers' Fees Act.

An Act for the Better Prevention of Silicosis Among Stone Workers.

An Act to facilitate the Investigation of Titles of Real Estate.

An Act to amend The Registry Act.

An Act to amend The Companies Act.

An Act respecting the Canadian Terminal System, Limited, and the City of Fort William.

An Act to amend The Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

An Act respecting the Township of York.

An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

An Act to amend The Mining Act.

The Pulpwood Conservation Act.

An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

An Act to amend The Research Foundation Act, 1928.

An Act respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company.

An Act to amend The Probation Act.

An Act to provide for the Better Definition and Extension of the Jurisdiction of Certain Magistrates.

An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act.

The Hydro-Electric Railway Act, 1929.

An Act to amend The Security Frauds Prevention Act, 1928.

An Act for Raising Money on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act to provide for Old Age Pensions.

An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

An Act to make Better Provision for Dependants of Deceased Persons.

An Act to amend The Constables Act.

An Act respecting the Transportation of Fowl on the Highways.

An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

An Act to provide for the Administration of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools in Ward 6 of the Town of Eastview.

An Act respecting the Town of Cobourg.

An Act to confirm Tax Sales and Deeds.

An Act to amend The Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act.

An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act.

An Act respecting Hotels.

An Act to amend The Statute Law Amendment Act.

An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act.

An Act to amend The Wolf Bounty Act.

The Municipal Amendment Act, 1929.

The Assessment Amendment Act, 1929.

An Act to validate certain By-laws respecting Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

An Act to amend The Election Act.

An Act to amend The Political Contributions Act.

An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act.

An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act.

To these Acts the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Acts."

Mr. Speaker then said:—

May it please Your Honour:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Session assembled, approach Your Honour with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to His Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for Your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the Public Service of the financial year ending on the 31st day of October, 1929, and for the Public Service of the financial year ending the 31st day of October, 1930.

To this Act the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Act in His Majesty's name."

His Honour was then pleased to deliver the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Your consideration of the public business having been accomplished, it is my duty at this time to bring your sessional labours to a close.

I take this opportunity to give expression to the feelings of gratitude and hopefulness which we all share in consequence of the progress our Gracious Sovereign is making towards recovery from his serious illness.

It is a matter of satisfaction to observe the promising outlook for Agriculture for the coming season. Crops and live stock have wintered well, and the prospect of an early spring points to a successful year's operation by our farmers. I am glad to know that conditions in other basic industries of the Province, including Forestry and Mining, are such as to insure confidence in our continued prosperity.

Your approval of the plans for the extension of the operations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to the northern portions of the Province marks an important departure in the progress of this great undertaking. The utilization of these great powers will not only contribute to the progress of outlying portions of the Province but will enhance the prosperity of Ontario as a whole.

Your session is noteworthy for the advancement you have made in the development of our social legislation. The enactment of the Old Age Pension Law is a recognition of the responsibility of the community to contribute to the comfort and support of those who have not been fortunate enough to accumulate a competence during their years of active work. Hitherto, this burden has been borne by local and individual effort, but much more satisfactory results will be rendered possible by public co-operation.

Legislation has been enacted whereby special provision will be made for the hearing of cases affecting home life and domestic relations; and for providing a better opportunity for reformation to those who are not of a criminal type who may offend against the laws of the Province.

The amendments to the Law for the maintenance of parents by their children will serve to make that measure more efficient and workable. Your enactments for the protection of the dependents of deceased persons will enable them to participate in the estates on which they have a natural claim. Safeguarding of workers from occupational diseases and the protection of miners against fires and other hazards are matters that will receive the cordial approval of the public.

There is reason to expect that the provision you have made to set apart large areas of land for the reproduction of our forests, will have an important bearing on the future of the great industries dependent upon forest products. Another measure which will contribute to the same useful purpose is The Pulpwood Conservation Act.

It is generally recognized as essential to the success of agricultural production that the farmer should have at his disposal the most advanced knowledge obtainable by scientific research. This is equally true of other forms of industry. Hence the increased encouragement you have given to scientific research will be considered as a public investment, from which the entire community will receive dividends in the future.

Further provision to safeguard the interest of investors has been made by the amendment to The Security Frauds Prevention Act.

Your approval of the increase in the Gasoline Tax will enable the extension of our highway system to go forward and will produce from tourists a more adequate return for the facilities they enjoy.

Public faith in the future of Northern and Northwestern Ontario continues to increase with the progress of the energetic policy of development now being carried on. I observe with satisfaction that you have made generous provision for the continuance of the activities of the Government in that extensive country which offers exceptional opportunities for capitalists and settlers alike.

Modern conditions call for closer co-operation in the interest of effective law enforcement between the Provincial Police and the County Constabulary for which the necessary legislation has been provided.

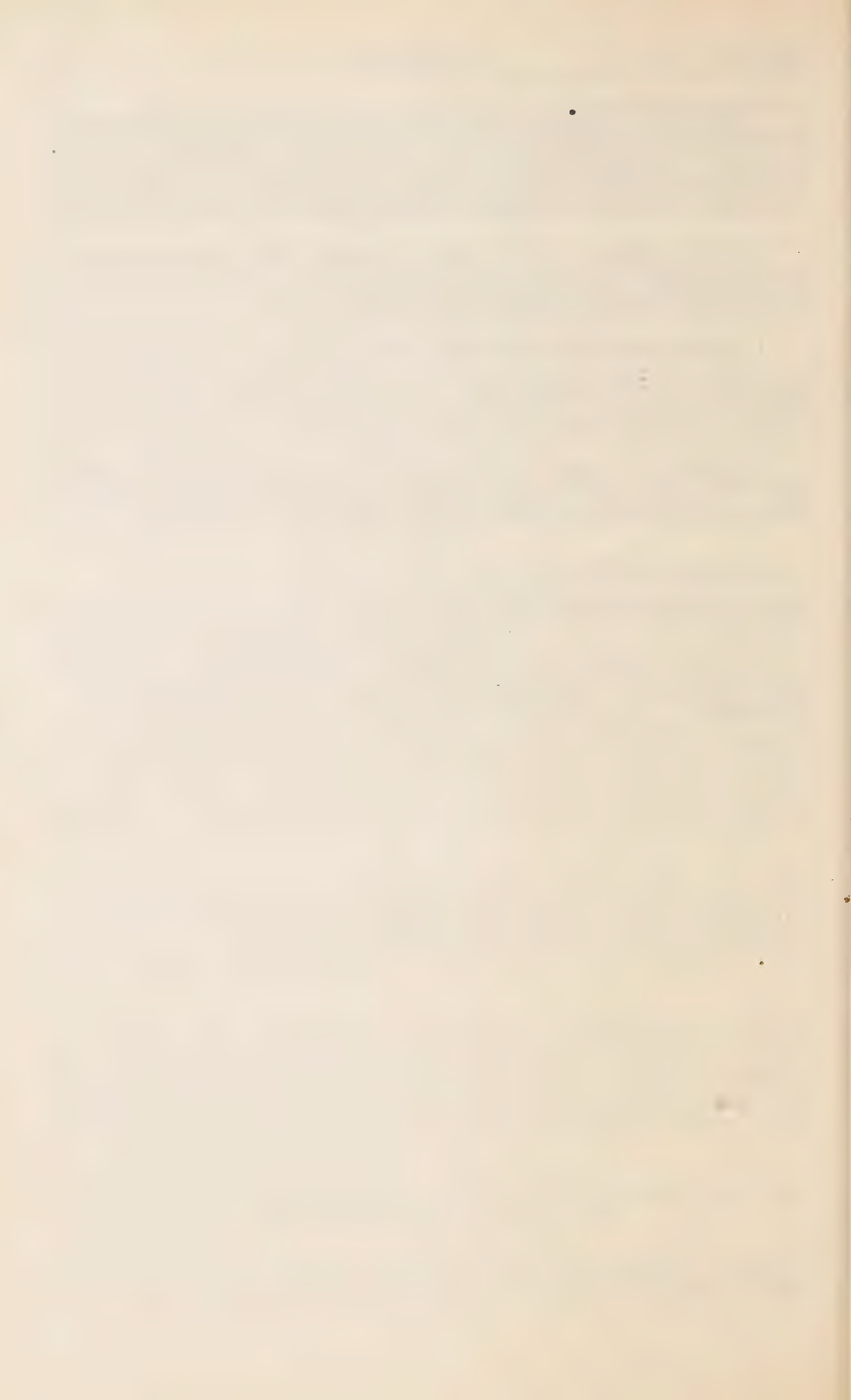
I desire to thank you for the financial provision you have made for carrying on the various public services, the activities of which reflect the progress of the Province in many fields of useful enterprise. Your appropriations will be expended with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

In conclusion, I thank you for the beneficial legislation you have enacted, and I trust that under the blessing and protection of Almighty God, your labours will advance the welfare and the happiness of our people.

The Provincial Secretary then said:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is the will and pleasure of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.



Journal of the Legislative Assembly

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1929

APPENDIX No. 1

**Minutes of the Meetings of the Committee
on Fish and Game, Session of 1929**

No. 1

Report of the Committee on Fish and Game, 1929

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the 1929 deliberations of the Standing Committee of the Legislature on Fish and Game.

FINLAY G. MACDIARMID, *Chairman.*

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME

March 12th, 1929.

The Standing Committee on Fish and Game met at 10.30 a.m. for purposes of organization and business. The following members were in attendance:

Messrs. Anderson, Birkett, Bradburn, Colliver, Costello, Earney, Harcourt, Jutten, Legault, Macdiarmid, Ming, Moffat, McCrea, Newman, Poisson, Robb, Ross, Wright (Simcoe).

On the motion of Hon. Mr. McCrea, seconded by Mr. Bradburn, Hon. Mr. Macdiarmid was chosen Chairman.

Hon. Mr. McCrea addressing the Committee pointed out that it would find before it two classes of general business, one being the suggestions made to the Department during the recess respecting Game, the other the suggestions made respecting Fish. He proposed that the next meeting of the Committee deal with the suggestions in regard to Fish, and that the subject of Game be dealt with at the subsequent meeting or meetings. He observed that some of the topics broached in suggestions to the Department were nets, pollution of water, prohibition of certain sales, seasons, etc. Suggestions on the subject of Game had to do with deer, fox, raccoon, ducks, muskrats, skunks, the best method of hunting wolves, the use of snares, distinctive dress for hunters and a variety of subjects.

Mr. McCrea then moved that the Committee meet on Friday at 10 a.m. in the Reception Room for the purpose of considering suggestions in regard to Fish, which was carried.

Addressing the Committee further Mr. McCrea emphasized the importance of Game and Fish in the Province of Ontario, especially in connection with the Tourist traffic. He pointed out that the Department and the Government were anxious to have the best opinions on the subject from all parts of the Province. He suggested that before the Friday meeting the members of the Committee "put on their thinking caps", get in touch with their friends at home, and "let us have the benefit of their views." In conclusion he emphasized that the ways and means of stocking water and conserving the fish life of the Province constituted one of the big problems of Ontario.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 15th, at 10 a.m.

March 15th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m. The following members were in attendance: Messrs. Macdiarmid (Chairman); Anderson, Bradburn, Costello, Currie, Earngey, Ecclestone, Gardiner, Graves, Harcourt, Jutten, Kenning, Legault, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Ming, Moffat, McCrea, Newman, Robb, Robertson (Northumberland), Ross, Taylor, Widdifield, Willson (Niagara Falls), Wright (Simcoe).

Mr. Bradburn presented a petition from residents of Peterborough County addressed to Hon. Mr. McCrea and dated, Peterborough, March 6th, 1929. It read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents of the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, respectfully beg to petition and at the same time strongly submit, that the season for Bass and Maskinonge fishing in local waters should open on the 16th of June and close on the 1st of November annually, and for Pickerel opening May 1st and closing November 1st annually.

"We have, what we consider, excellent reasons for submitting this petition which we beg to bring to your notice.

"The waters in this part of Ontario become warm much earlier than those farther north and by June 16th the fish have passed through the spawning period and consequently there does not appear to us to be any adequate reason why the opening of the fishing season should be delayed beyond that date.

"We earnestly request that this representation may receive your early, careful and sympathetic attention."

Mr. Ecclestone presented a petition from the District of Muskoka Municipal Association reading as follows:

"Your petitioners do herewith respectfully ask that a closed season be made during the month of October throughout this District of Muskoka for Lake Trout of every species.

"And whereas no closed season at present exists for trout, and this fish has decreased to such an alarming extent in these waters, that the sport of fishing so essential to our business as a summer resort has become serious.

"And whereas it has been ascertained that the month of October is the spawning time for trout here, and during such period large numbers of these fish are illegally caught both by nets and spearing, that this closed season is requested in an endeavour to increase the natural supply and to prevent such breaches of the law.

"And we your petitioners do ask that such a closed season be granted and we as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed on behalf of the District of Muskoka Municipal Association, J. H. Forbes, Secretary-Treasurer."

The Committee discussed the petitions generally.

In the discussion on the request from Peterborough County, Mr. Taylor observed that the extension of the season would give them an advantage in the tourist business. He suggested that if it was opened up fifteen days ahead of the usual time it might be right to end the season fifteen days before the usual ending.

Mr. McCrea emphasized that the Department stood for fish conservation and that the taking of fish in the spawning season in any section should not be allowed.

Mr. H. H. MacKay, biologist of the Fish and Game Department, told the Committee of an investigation in Pigeon Lake to determine the spawning season

of bass in the waters of that district. Fish full of eggs were found up to June 23rd which indicated that they should be protected until the end of the month. He also stated that an expert would be stationed at Rondeau Bay next summer to make a study of the fish life there.

Mr. Newman informed the Committee that Fenelon Falls Anglers screened creeks in their district in an attempt to conserve the fish life. A screen would be erected part way up a creek so that the fish could not get up into the shallows which would later become dry and were thus protected in spawning season.

Mr. MacKay will make observations of the system of screening in the Fenelon Falls district so that the Department may know whether or not it is a worthy method.

Mr. Miller stated that the Committee in dealing with the petition from Peterborough County should be guided by the recommendations of Mr. MacKay.

Mr. MacKay spoke to the Committee on the bass spawning season. It was suggested that he address the Peterborough petitioners. Mr. McCrea told Mr. Bradburn that if he arranged a meeting at Peterborough, Mr. MacKay would be glad to go there, and for that matter, to whatever meetings were arranged say at Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, or other centres.

Mr. Mewhinney suggested that the Department broadcast information on fish conservation throughout the whole Province by means of a letter.

Mr. McCrea stated that the Department had in view a dissemination of knowledge which would involve lectures by Mr. MacKay and the publication every two weeks or monthly of a general bulletin of the Fish Culture Branch.

Mr. Mewhinney suggested advertising in local papers.

Mr. Newman suggested the use of radio, and Mr. McCrea deemed this a very good suggestion.

Mr. Harcourt spoke to the Committee of the depletion of fish during the spawning season in the north country, of the use of the spear and the net, and the taking of fish by the wagon load.

Mr. Ecclestone suggested that the Department use extra men during the spawning season.

Mr. Bradburn, referring to the Peterborough petition, suggested that if the Department did not see fit to open the season as requested that it should extend it into October.

Mr. John Gall of 75 Donlands Ave., Toronto, who announced himself as a fish culturist of twenty-two and a half years experience, and who told how he spent ten years shipping fish, and the last year and a half investigating problems of fish conservation, spoke to the Committee at length on the subject of fall spawning fish.

Mr. Gall was critical of biologists, who, he said, were playing a game of blind man's buff, and going around in circles. He stated that the biologist has not the practical knowledge of fish culture. He was assured that Mr. MacKay was a man who combined an expert knowledge of biology with practical knowledge.

Mr. Gall continued to speak of his observations in the development of fry. Committee members clarified the situation by asking him some questions. In reply he stated that the general hatchery methods bred weak fish and that the fry should have more exercise and be accustomed to a flow of water. He declared that his statements had to do with trout and salmon, and that he had not studied bass and maskinonge. He suggested feeding on the surface of the water rather than dropping meat to the bottom of the pond.

Mr. McCrea, replying to a question from Mr. Taylor, stated that the Government was not planning any fee for resident anglers. "We haven't got to that stage yet," said he.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, March 20th, at 10.30 a.m.

March 20th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m. The following members were in attendance:

Messrs. Macdiarmid (Chairman); Anderson, Birkett, Bradburn, Calder, Costello, Currie, Earngey, Ecclestone, Graves, Homuth, Ireland, Jutten, Legault, Lyons, Mewhinney, Murphy, McCrea, Newman, Oke, Pinard, Poisson, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Robertson (Northumberland), Taylor, Weichel, Wright (Simcoe).

A number of delegations were present and were greeted by the Chairman, who expressed pleasure at their attendance and their interest.

The Chairman stated that there was a matter for consideration in connection with the Department of Health. He suggested to the hunters of the Province that instead of throwing away the liver of deer they ship it to the laboratories in Toronto, or devise some method of supplying those laboratories with the liver, so that the Department of Health might secure several thousands of pounds of fine liver for use in the liver extract for the treatment of anemia. He emphasized the important part that liver now plays in the treatment of the disease and he believed that the hunters could aid in this health battle.

Mr. R. L. Roy and Mr. Claude Rogers presented views to the Committee on behalf of the Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Association. Mr. Roy referred to the petition presented to the Committee from the Kawartha Lakes district at the previous meeting. He stated that the bass were through spawning in June and hoped that the Committee would see fit to grant the petition for an earlier opening and later closing of the bass and maskinonge season.

He suggested that if the number of overseers in the district were increased that the fish would be so protected as to make up for the number taken out in the extended season. He would like to see the Kawartha Lakes considered as a separate unit in Ontario.

He referred to the "notoriety" that had come to Peterborough through the press as a result of criticism of the Deputy Minister's Department. Stating that he would like to correct any misapprehension, he said: "Our association as an association took no action in criticism of the Department. Individual members did criticize the Department but we don't intend to censure a man's individual opinion. We are organized to co-operate with the Department and are anxious to do so in any possible way. We have held any criticism until after the Fish and Game Association brings in its report. We feel that our greatest hope lies in that report."

Mr. Roy emphasized the request for an increase in inspectors in the Peterborough District and thought that fifteen for the district would not be too much.

Mr. McCrea pointed out that of all the extra men on last spring, Mr. Roy's district had one-half of those extra men. He stated that the Department was planning to put on extra men throughout the Province during the spawning season, though it was restricted by finances. But he said the Department was

going to try to put on increased numbers. On the subject of bass spawning Mr. McCrea stated that the fish must be conserved and protected "no matter how hard the shoe pinches." If the bass were not through spawning in the Kawartha Lakes by June 15th then the season should not be opened at that time. He referred to the inquiries made under the direction of H. H. MacKay, Government biologist, a matter brought up at the last meeting of the Committee.

"We are," said Mr. McCrea, "honestly trying in an impersonal way to advance the interests of fish and game in Ontario, having regard to public opinion and the various views expressed."

Mr. MacKay then repeated his statements of the previous meeting of the Committee, declaring that it was found at Pigeon Lake that the bass spawned throughout June, and that he would place the open season not at July 1st, but at July 3rd. "In view of conditions," said Mr. MacKay "it is undesirable to open the season at June 15th."

Mr. Roy declared that his association wanted this fact definitely established. He urged the Committee to at least consider the extension of the season in the fall and Mr. McCrea assured him that it was under consideration.

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association then presented a series of recommendations to the Committee and representatives of the organization spoke to them.

The document presented to the Committee by this association was as follows:

"The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by this association at the Annual General Meeting, held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on February 13th, 1929, to be forwarded to the Fish and Game Committee of the Province.

"1. That an educational campaign be instituted in our schools covering the conservation of our wild life, and that the Department of Game and Fisheries should work with the Department of Education along this line.

"2. That the Government be called upon to appoint more permanent wardens, which would ensure a better enforcement of the game laws.

"3. That each license to hunt big game have a coupon attached, upon which the purchaser is required to make a return of his take, and upon failure to do so, he be refused a further license.

"4. That we are in favour of a province-wide gun license.

"5. That we are in favour of the Government creating more sanctuaries, and that the Executive make recommendations to the Government with this object in view.

The Executive Committee recommend the following locations, viz.:—

1. Eighteen Mile Island in the French River.

2. The area bounded by the following: from a point where the C.N.R. crosses the C.P.R. near Ludgate in the Township of Mowat, southerly on the line of the C.N.R., to the south township line of the Township of Wallbridge, thence westerly on the south township line of Wallbridge to the C.P.R., thence northerly on the line of the C.P.R. to the point of commencement.

"6. That we are strongly in favour of the Government increasing the bounty on wolves of all ages to at least \$40.00, and that there should be a conference between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec with a view to having the bounty on wolves made uniform in the two Provinces.

"7. That the hare and all variety of rabbits be classed as game animals. That the taking of same by ferreting be prohibited, and that the season on this

game be from March 1st to September 15th in the southern section of the Province.

"8. That the fee for non-resident hunters be increased to \$50.00.

"9. That there be a uniform closing date for the season on big game.

("Sgd.) EMERSON ROBERTSON,

Secretary,

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association."

Mr. W. J. Moody, of Kitchener, honorary president of the association, was the first speaker. He suggested:

That there be more full-time overseers.

That the Committee consider the question of game being hung up in the woods though he didn't mind northern settlers doing that for food.

That the Committee considers the various times of seasons when all members are not familiar with them and that the Department be directed to consider the regulation of seasons.

That all funds from hunters go to the Department and that any surplus go to the Consolidated Account.

That every dog in the north country where deer is found should be prohibited from running from January 3rd until the deer season opens, and that every man who owns a hound should take out a permit whether there be a small fee or no fee at all.

That every deer hunter report to the Department what he has taken.

That every hunter going north should not be given a license until he is qualified in handling a rifle.

Mr. Moody foresaw the day when "millionaires" were going to hunt migratory birds in Ontario by airplane, and urged that the Department take precautions to prevent the destruction of wild fowl by hunters in airplanes. He also suggested that it would be easy for a plane to land in the back country and for the fliers to hunt deer and take them out without a license.

Mr. McCrea asked if he referred to the shooting of birds in the air or on water from airplanes. Mr. Moody stated that he foresaw the shooting of birds on the wing from planes for the pleasure of shooting.

Mr. Moody also declared that he would like to see closer co-operation between the Lands and Forests Department and the Game Department. He thought that in the Province's reforestation schemes no attention was paid to cover or food areas for game.

Mr. McCrea pointed out that the game officers and the Lands and Forests officials had quite different duties to perform.

Mr. Moody also spoke highly of the present administration in the Game and Fisheries Department, saying: "We have to-day the best administration over game that we ever had."

He also stated to Mr. McCrea: "I give you a great deal of credit personally for the manner in which the Department has been handled."

Mr. Moody spoke particularly to No. 6 in the recommendations of the Hunters' Association, advocating at least a \$40.00 wolf bounty and suggested that a wolf on foot was, according to the game it might destroy, worth \$1,500.

Mr. J. C. Richardson, Treasurer of the Hunters' Association, referred particularly to recommendations No. 3 and 5 of the list presented. In regard to the sanctuary suggested in No. 5, subsection 2, he stated that he was informed that four deer grounds were located there. He also referred to No. 8 and 9 on the agenda of recommendations.

Mr. H. M. Bowen stated that he knew of thirty different migratory flights of ducks over Ontario and suggested three places as sanctuaries for ducks as follows:

1. Big Bay in Wolfe Island and Big Bay in Howe Island in the St. Lawrence River.

2. West Lake in Prince Edward County.

3. The marsh and lagoons on the southwest boundary at Rondeau Park.

Mr. McCrea pointed out that since 1923 there had been forty game sanctuaries established in Ontario and that these were open to ducks.

Mr. H. W. Hunsberry, of Jordan Station, President of the Hunters' Association, spoke particularly to recommendation No. 7. He stated that he found that farmers were getting disgusted with hunters coming on their property as soon as the oats were off to hunt rabbits, that the farmers were going to rebel, and that the jack rabbits weren't half the nuisance to farmers that the "hoodlum hunters" were. He thought that if the hunters were given three months' rabbit shooting instead of twelve that they would still take care of the rabbits. "We want the farmers' property rights respected," said he.

Mr. Graves suggested that shooting rabbits was to some hunters just an excuse to shoot pheasants out of season in his district.

Mr. McCrea broached for consideration the suggestion that gun licenses only hold good for certain dates according to local conditions.

Replying to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Hunsberry said that it was not usually the native-born Canadians who hunted rabbits and disturbed the farmers in the summer months in the Lincoln district.

Mr. Hunsberry also spoke to recommendation No. 4 for a province-wide gun license, but stated that he did not want to force such a regulation on anyone. He thought that the people in districts next to areas in which gun licenses were a regulation would, besieged by hunters, also favour gun licenses.

Mr. Taylor suggested that a compulsory gun license regulation would work a hardship on farmers who used the gun on crows, rabbits, groundhogs, etc., on his farm.

On another point Mr. Hunsberry stated that the Hungarian partridge and English pheasants were not damaging the grouse in his district.

Mr. Hunsberry also praised the Department for its activity in the Niagara district and he felt that any criticism of the game warden situation in that area was uncalled for.

Mr. Hunsberry also urged that there be no restrictions on the selling of rabbits, in that it would work a hardship on young hunters who got the price of shells out of their kill.

Mr. Earngey observed that the Government pays thousands of dollars to destroy the corn borer, that the crows were as bad as the corn borers, and that compulsory gun licenses would not only work a hardship on the farmers but perhaps mean a let up on the killing of crows.

Mr. Legault spoke to the Committee at length on his proposition of a big wolf hunt. He told of receiving letters from all over America and even Europe and Asia and hoped that the Government would see fit to engage in such an enterprise as he suggested. Mr. McCrea pointed out that the hunters would have to cover 300,000 square miles, that the wolves might cross into other provinces and later come back, that the Government had already had experiences in court cases with men who had killed deer when they were supposed to be out on a wolf hunt, and that the Government had given consideration to Mr. Legault's proposition and considered it impracticable.

Mr. R. H. Burns, Secretary of the Algoma Fish and Game Association, and Mr. Alfred Shaw, Mayor of Thessalon, then spoke to the Committee on the game situation in the Algoma district.

Mr. Burns emphasized that the deer were being depleted throughout Algoma and that generally the bush was dead. He believed that there was less than 25 per cent. of the deer of ten years ago. He spoke at length of the working out in various districts of the one buck law.

Mr. McCrea inquired if he had any report on the effect of pulpwood cutting by small jobbers on the Algoma Central on the game situation. Mr. Burns stated that the pulpwood cutting was not done in the deer areas but moose areas. As for the question of deer killing by jobbers he stated that the Finns were the worst law breakers in the country, and it was the general opinion that they shoot out of season.

Mr. Burns thought that a two-buck law was "too heavy a drain on resources."

He was questioned as to the use of poison to kill off the wolves and he thought that it was dangerous unless used by experts because it killed other game. However, he stated the bush was dead anyway.

He had special recommendations to make to the Committee, namely:

That the one buck law was well worth trying out.

That one man should only shoot one deer under any circumstances.

Members of the Committee discussed the situation of one man shooting deer for the whole hunting party. Mr. Costello and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Currie emphasized that the man who shot for the party was still complying with the law and might very well be a good sportsman.

Mr. Burns raised the question of a guide who filled the licenses of hunters who had left Ontario and gone back to the States, killing moose and deer for them.

"If we are going to make laws for the conservation of deer," said Mr. McCrea, "don't you think that it would be reasonable to say that no man shall shoot more than a given number. The Committee will have to decide, just as on the bass question in Peterborough, are we going to conserve or not."

Mr. Burns also suggested that the wolf problem was too big for just recommendations from one district and advocated that the Department appoint a Committee to go into the whole question.

He also urged protection for the few woodland cariboo left in the Algoma district.

On the subject of gun licenses he pointed out that in his district there were only three game wardens in 10,000 square miles, and he suggested that Ontario adopt, as in the State of New York, or other States, some system of requiring the display of a button or badge or tag issued with the license to each hunter.

Mr. Shaw thought that poison in wolf hunts should only be used by experts.

Mr. Shaw especially urged some game sanctuaries in the Algoma district and filed a map with the Department showing his recommendations in this regard.

It was suggested that the Algoma representatives interview Mr. D. McDonald in the Department on various topics and they gladly agreed.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 22nd, at 10.30 a.m.

March 22nd 1929.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m. The following members were in attendance:

Messrs. Macdiarmid (Chairman); Anderson, Birkett, Bradburn, Bragg, Colliver, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Earngey, Ecclestone, Gardiner, Graves, Hill, Kenning, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Moffat, Morel, Murphy, McCrea, McNaughton, Robb, Robertson (Northumberland), Ross, Taylor, Thomson (Toronto), Vaughan.

This being the final meeting of the Committee various recommendations made before the Committee and to the Department were considered, and decided as follows:

The Department recommended that the word "aeroplane," or any other flying machine, be inserted in Section 48 and Section 59, subsection (2), of The Ontario Game and Fisheries Act. Carried.

The Halton Game and Fish Protective Association recommended a bounty on crows, owls, hawks and weasels. No action taken.

The Algoma Game Fish and Forest Association recommended close season for caribou. Carried.

The Nipissing Game and Fish Protective Association, North Bay; T. G. Kervin, Sturgeon Falls; the Sturgeon Falls Hunting and Fishing Club; and H. C. Bourlier, Esq., General Passenger Agent, C.N.R., Toronto, made recommendations *re* changes in deer hunting boundaries and in wording designating boundaries. No action taken.

L. Hummel, Trout Creek; B. C. Lehman and T. Bennett, Commanda, recommended that hunting licenses' coupons be attached to deer hides. No action taken.

In regard to the deer, moose and caribou season the Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association recommended a uniform closing date, viz., November 20th; Lanark County residents recommended season be from November 15th to November 30th; N. J. Robinson, Monckland Station, Stormont County, recommended an open season south of the French River, November 10th to 30th; C. O. Kruspe, Stratford, recommended change to November 10th. No action taken in any of these recommendations.

The Council of United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry recommended a close season for deer for a period of five years from November 1st, 1929, for said counties. Approved.

The Municipality of Ryerson, Parry Sound District, recommended close season for deer for five years for the portion of Parry Sound south of French River, Lake Nipissing and main line of C.P.R. from North Bay eastward. No action taken.

A. F. Zimmerman, Hamilton, recommended prohibiting the taking of does. No action taken.

Algoma Game, Fish and Forest Protective Association recommend one buck law, and prohibiting the shooting of more than one deer by one hunter. No action taken.

W. J. Moody (see minutes of March 20th meeting of Committee) recommended permits for hounds and certain prohibitions for dogs in north country. No action taken.

F. C. Clarkson, Toronto, recommended a limited number of persons in whom the Department have confidence, to be allowed to shoot sawbills (Merganser) ducks during the close season in view of these ducks feeding on young fish. No action taken.

Jack Miner League, Walkerville; L. Trottier, Toronto; Perth Fish and Game Protective Association; F. A. Robinson, Perth; and Manager, Royal Bank, Smiths Falls; made recommendations in regard to the duck season. No action taken.

W. J. Griffith, Dunnville, recommended that snipe shooting be changed to coincide with duck shooting season. Carried.

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association recommended an educational campaign in schools covering conservation of wild life. Mr. McCrea pointed out that this could be arranged between the Department and the Department of Education.

Mr. Mewhinney referred to a close season for deer in Bruce County, in the Townships of St. Edmund, Lindsay, Eastnore and Albemarle. Provisions were made to extend the close season which runs out there this year.

A Cottrell, Sundridge; E. Fitzgerald, North Augusta, recommended close seasons for foxes. No action taken.

H. J. Hutcheson, Huntsville; R. Steen, Coopers Falls; G. S. Writhall, Newboro; Huntsville District Game and Fish Protective Association, recommended use of dogs for running foxes be prohibited during the close season for deer. No action taken.

C. O. Kruspe, Stratford, recommended use of red jackets and caps as compulsory hunting equipment. No action taken.

Mr. E. Bayly, Deputy Attorney-General, drew attention to Section 20 (e) *re* use of Gun Licenses—sixteen years of age should read eighteen to comply with the provisions of the Offensive Weapons' Act. No action was taken, but this will be the subject of inter-departmental conference.

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association recommended province-wide gun license. The Department favouring the gun license principle suggested that there should be gun licenses in certain of the most thickly populated portions of old Ontario and proposed a district designated on a map from York to Essex. This proposal was carried by the Committee.

In regard to gun licenses, Mr. Taylor suggested that there would be no opposition to gun license proposals if the Department would return part of the money received in the form of a bounty for the destruction of owls, hawks and crows.

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association recommended that non-resident hunting licenses be increased to \$50. No action taken.

The Jack Miner League, Walkerville, the Algoma Game, Fish and Forest Protective Association, and the Halton County Game and Fish Protective Association recommended the use of registered buttons with gun licenses. Carried.

The Ontario Hunters' Game Protective Association recommended that big game hunters be required to make a return of his take on a coupon attached to the license and penalties for non-compliance with this regulation. No action taken.

The Department recommended that Section 10, subsection 3, of Act be amended to authorize the Department to grant organized rabbit hunts under supervision of the Department's officers without farmers or farmers' sons being compelled to take out a gun license. Carried.

In regard to muskrat the Department recommended that Section 9, subsection 2 of The Game and Fisheries Act be amended to read "15th of March," instead of "1st of March." Carried.

W. J. Moody recommended that no hunter going north be given a license until qualified in handling a rifle. No action taken.

The Algoma Game Fish and Forest Protective Association recommended that provisions be made for experts to be allowed to use poison for the destruction of wolves. After discussion in which Mr. McCrea referred to the cost of a wolf poisoning expedition out West it was decided to file the Algoma recommendation, passing it over, on the understanding that the Department will consider undertaking some experiment in the way of poisoning wolves.

The Ontario Hunters' Game and Fish Protective Association recommended that hare and rabbits be classed as game animals and a close season. No action taken.

The Ontario Hunters' Game and Fish Protective Association recommended that the use of ferrets be prohibited for the taking of rabbits. Mr. W. N. Davidson, Glen Williams, recommended that they be prohibited for the taking of rabbits except under license. Mr. Gardiner told the Committee how ferrets are used to take rabbits as a commercial business in Western Ontario. The Department will look into this whole situation.

R. Markham, Norwich (trapper), recommended prohibiting the use of dogs hunting raccoons. No action taken.

R. Middleton, Lucknow, recommended a close season of three to five years for coon. No action taken.

Verbal suggestions were made as to prohibiting hunting coon between sunrise and sunset. No action taken.

Representation from the Counties of Lennox and Addington, Leeds, Frontenac and Grenville, recommended that the use of snares be prohibited in those counties. Carried.

Various recommendations were made in regard to the establishment of sanctuaries. Mr. McCrea stated that the Department would inquire into the practicability of the areas suggested, and the recommendations were filed.

Lewis Jones, St. Thomas, recommended a close season for skunk from February 15th. No action taken.

In regard to wolves, Mr. McCrea made suggestions for legislation, namely; that no one shall hold in captivity live wolves except by permit; that no one shall send in for bounty a hide that has been marked by the Government. Carried. The Minister explained in regard to the latter recommendation that there had been attempts to collect the bounty two or more times on one hide.

In other recommendations regarding wolf bounty, the taking of deer, saturating them with poison and liberating them to be eaten by wolves; and the proposal of a Wolf Investigating Commission. No action was taken.

Residents of Peterborough County and the Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Association recommended that the season for bass in their local waters and the season for maskinonge in the same, open on June 16th and close on November 1st annually. The Committee, in view of information supplied by H. H. MacKay, Government biologist, decided that the earlier opening would not be advisable and as a principle of conservation refused to allow the season to be opened on June 16th. The Committee then agreed to extend the season fifteen days in the fall rather than the month recommended.

P. H. Ament, Hudson, recommended regulations prohibiting anglers releasing more than a certain number of muskies a day. No action taken. Mr. Ament also suggested the use of barbless hooks, one treble hook or two sets of double hooks, or one single hook or one double hook. No action taken.

Various recommendations in regard to pickerel are being considered by the Department.

H. G. Young, Manager of the Howey Gold Mines, Ltd., Red Lake, recommended that the penalty in connection with the pollution of waters as set forth in Article 76 of the Dominion Fishery Regulations should be revised and a more severe penalty provided to be sure that the waters are not polluted to the detriment of fish and game. Approved.

Various recommendations were made in regard to a close season for salmon trout (lake trout). In connection with the waters in Peterborough County, it was recommended that no trolling be allowed from October 25th to November 15th each year. The Committee approved the principle and carried the proposal but agreed that it should be from October 15th to November 15th. This change of October 25th to October 15 was to conform with the extension of the bass and maskinonge season.

Mr. Currie suggested that the Department look into the question of mixing trout and white fish. Approved.

In regard to trap nets the Department recommended that Section 3, subsection 3 of the Dominion Fishery Regulations be amended to include wire minnow traps made of galvanized sheet steel and wire, with cone-shaped heads. Size not to exceed twenty inches long, or twelve inches in diameter (to permit anglers to take minnows for their personal use as bait). Carried.

Philip Grise, Honey Harbour, recommended that trolling from motor boats be prohibited. No action taken.

Mr. Taylor wondered what the Department proposed to do in regard to the spearing of pike. Mr. McCrea intimated that the time had come for the prohibiting of the taking of pike by spear and that there would be a conference with the Federal authorities on this subject.

In reply to Mr. Ecclestone, Mr. McCrea stated that the Department would be glad to appoint reliable men in various districts for taking wolf bounty affidavits.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX No. 2

Reports, Minutes and Proceedings of the Standing
Committee on Public Accounts

Session of 1929

Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts

SESSION OF 1929

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

Your Committee has had produced before it all vouchers, documents and particulars in connection with the following item:—

Pay List Wages, \$4,704.40; and Scrubbing, Cleaning and Supplies, \$4,380.40, appearing on page F33 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Your Committee had produced before it documents and heard the evidence of several witnesses in connection with the following items:—

R. C. Brien, \$1,207.40, appearing on page D13 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Liquor Control Board Profits, Fines and Licenses, etc., \$7,225,000, and Confiscated Stock, \$12,000, appearing on page 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Refund of Provincial Expenditures for surveys, etc., to date, \$2,108,170.08, appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Advertising, \$27,893.84, appearing on pages O17 and O18 and in particular regarding payments to Toronto Women's Organization, \$50.00; and Ward Four Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30.00; appearing on page O18 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Safety Committee, \$60,133.99, Special Warrants on page L44 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payment T. H. Lennox, \$30.00.

Your Committee held in all eight meetings and examined ten witnesses, a list of which is herewith attached.

WITNESSES EXAMINED

R. C. Brien, Kitchener, Ont.

E. A. Rae, Inspector, Provincial Police, Kitchener, Ont.

Inspector F. E. Elliott, Toronto.

Inspector F. B. Taber, Toronto.

Alfred Cuddy, Assistant Commissioner, Provincial Police.

General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner, Provincial Police.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman, Liquor Control Board.

W. W. Pope, Secretary, Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

M. E. McKenzie, Director, Sub-Treasury Branches.

R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. E. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Wednesday, March 27th, 1929.

MINUTES

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, 1929

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 1st, 1929.

The Select Standing Committee to whom was referred the examination of the Public Accounts of the Province for the fiscal year 1927-1928 and composed of the following members: Messrs. Ferguson, Acres, Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Clark, Colliver, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Flett, Godfrey, Graves, Haney, Harcourt, Henry, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Legault, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macaulay, Martin (Norfolk), Martin (Brantford), Medd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Mitchell, Monteith, Morrison, Moore, Morel, Murphy, McCrea, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Newman, Nixon, Oakley, Oke, Oliver, Pearson, Price, Proulx, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Scholfield, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Toronto), Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield, Wilson (Windsor), met this day for organization.

Present: Messrs. Baird, Birkett, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Hill, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Martin (Brantford), Medd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Moore, Morel, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Nixon, Oliver, Pearson, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Scholfield, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Thompson (Toronto), Vaughan, Widdifield.

Moved by Mr. Scholfield, seconded by Mr. Nesbitt,

That Mr. Thompson (St. David's, Toronto) be appointed Chairman of the Committee for the Session. Carried.

Mr. Thompson then took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. McQuibban,

That R. C. Brien be summoned before this Committee at its next meeting to give evidence on the item "R. C. Brien, \$1,207.40," appearing on page D13 of the Public Accounts, 1928. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Pearson,

That there be laid before this Committee at its next meeting all vouchers, cheques, receipts, orders and all documents of all kinds relating to the items, "Pay List Wages, \$4,704.40," and "Scrubbing, Cleaning and Supplies, \$4,380.40," appearing on page F33 of the Public Accounts, 1928. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. McQuibban,

That Mr. R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, be summoned to appear before this Committee to give evidence regarding the item, "Safety Committee, \$60,133.99, Special Warrants," at page L44, of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payment "T. H. Lennox, \$30.00," and that he produce before this Committee all cheques, receipts, vouchers, correspondence and documents relating to said \$30.00 payment. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

That M. E. McKenzie, Director, Sub-Treasury Branches, be summoned to appear before this Committee to give evidence regarding the item "Advertising, \$27,893.84," on pages O17 and O18 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payments "Toronto Women's Organization \$50.00,"

and "Ward Four Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30.00" on page O18, and that he produce before the Committee all cheques, receipts, vouchers, correspondence and documents relating to the said last-mentioned items. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

That Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, be summoned before this Committee to give evidence on the items, "Liquor Control Board, Profits, Fines, Licenses, etc., \$7,225,000," and "Confiscated Stock, \$12,000," appearing on page 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Miller (Elgin),

That Mr. W. W. Pope, Secretary of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Ontario, be summoned before this Committee to give evidence on the item, "Hydro-Electric Power Commission—Refund of Provincial Expenditures for Surveys, etc., to date, \$2,108,170.08," appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and that he bring with him and produce before this Committee all books, cheques, vouchers and documents relating to the advance of said sum by the Province and the return of the same to the Province. Carried.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, March 6th, at 10 a.m.

SECOND SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 6th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Acres, Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Colliver, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Edwards, Finlayson, Flett, Graves, Harcourt, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Lethbridge, Lyons, Macaulay, Martin (Brantford), Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Mitchell, Monteith, Morrison, Morel, Murphy, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Pearson, Proulx, Reid, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Scholfield, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Stedman, Taylor, Vaughan, Widdifield, Wilson (Windsor).

R. C. Brien, Kitchener, Ontario, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee in connection with his duties as Law Enforcement Officer and his resignation from the Provincial Police Force.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 8th, at 10 a.m.

THIRD SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 8th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Colliver, Costello, Currie, Dunlop, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Graves, Hill, Hillmer,

Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Mitchell, Morrison, Moore, Morel, Murphy, McQuibban, Nesbitt, Nixon, Oakley, Oke, Oliver, Proulx, Reid, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Scholfield, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Stedman, Taylor, Thompson (Lanark), Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield.

R. C. Brien was recalled and further examined by Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee.

E. A. Rae, Inspector of Provincial Police, Kitchener, Ontario, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday, March 12th, at 10 a.m.

FOURTH SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 12th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Baird, Belanger, Birkett, Bradburn, Colliver, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Graves, Hill, Hillmer, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Mitchell, Morrison, Moore, Murphy, McQuibban, Newman, Pearson, Proulx, Reid, Robb, Sandy, Scholfield, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Stedman, Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield.

E. A. Rae, Inspector of Provincial Police, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Sinclair and other members of the Committee.

Inspector F. E. Elliott was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Sinclair and other members of the Committee in connection with the resignation of R. C. Brien from the Provincial Police Force.

F. B. Taber, Inspector of Provincial Police, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Sinclair and other members of the Committee in connection with the resignation of R. C. Brien from the Provincial Police Force.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 15th, at 10 a.m.

FIFTH SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 15th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Colliver, Costello, Finlayson, Graves, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Kidd, Lethbridge, Lyons, Martin (Brantford), Miller (Elgin), Mitchell, Morrison, Moore, McQuibban, Nixon, Oakley, Oliver, Pearson, Proulx, Reid, Sandy, Sinclair, Skinner, Smith (Toronto), Weichel.

Alfred Cuddy, Assistant Commissioner of Provincial Police, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Finlayson and Mr. Sinclair in connection with the resignation of R. C. Brien.

General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner of Provincial Police, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Finlayson and Mr. Sinclair in connection with the duties of R. C. Brien and his resignation from the Provincial Police Force.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, March 20th, at 10 a.m.

SIXTH SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 20th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Bradburn, Colliver, Ecclestone, Edwards, Finlayson, Graves, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Lethbridge, Mewhinney, Miller (Haldimand), Moore, Morel, Murphy, McQuibban, Nixon, Oliver, Proulx, Reid, Robb, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Sinclair, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Stedman, Taylor, Weichel, Widdifield.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Sinclair and other members of the Committee in connection with items, "Liquor Control Board Profits, Fines and Licenses, etc., \$7,225,000," and "Confiscated Stock, \$12,000," appearing on page 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday, March 22nd, at 10 a.m.

SEVENTH SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 22nd, 1929.

The Committee met at 10 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Baird, Birkett, Bradburn, Colliver, Costello, Dunlop, Fletcher, Graves, Hill, Hillmer, Homuth, Honeywell, Ireland, Kemp, Kennedy (Temiskaming), Kennedy (Peel), Martin (Brantford), Mewhinney, Miller (Haldimand), Morrison, Moore, Morel, Nixon, Oliver, Proulx, Reid, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Sinclair, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Vaughan, Weichel.

M. E. McKenzie, Director of Sub-Treasury Branches, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee on item, "Advertising, \$27,893.84," appearing on pages O17 and O18 and in particular regarding payments to "Toronto Womens' Organization, \$50.00," and "Ward Four Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30.00," appearing on page O18 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee on item, "Safety Committee, \$60,133.99, Special Warrants," on page L44 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payment, "T. H. Lennox, \$30.00."

W. W. Pope, Secretary, Hydro-Electric Power Commission, was duly sworn and examined by Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Finlayson and other members of the Committee and presented statements in connection with item, "Hydro-Electric Power Commission—Refund of Provincial Expenditures for Surveys, etc., to date, \$2,108,170.08," appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

Jno. Berry, Toronto, proceeded to make a statement regarding a case he endeavoured to take before the courts against the Law Enforcement Officers under the Liquor Control Act, but was ruled out of order by the Chairman with the approval of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday, March 27th, at 10.30 a.m.

EIGHTH SITTING

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, March 27th, 1929.

The Committee met at 10.30 a.m., Mr. Thompson in the Chair.

Present: Messrs. Birkett, Bradburn, Clark, Edwards, Finlayson, Fletcher, Graves, Hill, Homuth, Honeywell, Kemp, Kidd, Lethbridge, Lyons, Medd, Mewhinney, Miller (Elgin), Miller (Haldimand), Morrison, Morel, Murphy, McQuibban, Nixon, Oliver, Proulx, Reid, Robertson (Huron), Sandy, Scholfield, Sinclair, Smith (Toronto), Smyth (Dundas), Vaughan, Weichel, Widdifield.

Sir Henry Drayton was recalled and on being requested to give certain information to the Committee regarding receipts and expenditures of each individual liquor store declined to do so. The Chairman, to whom Mr. Sinclair appealed, ruled that as this information was not given in the report of the Liquor Control Board and not in the public interest, the witness need not give this information.

On appeal of Mr. Sinclair against the ruling the Chair was sustained on the following division:

Yeas:

Messrs. Birkett,
Bradburn,
Clark,
Edwards,
Finlayson,
Graves,
Hill,
Homuth,
Honeywell,
Lyons,
Morrison,
Moore,
Murphy,
Reid,
Scholfield,
Smith (Toronto),
Weichel—17.

Nays:

Messrs. Fletcher,
Kemp,
Lethbridge,
Medd,
Mewhinney,
Miller (Elgin),
Miller (Haldimand),
McQuibban,
Oliver,
Proulx,
Robertson (Huron),
Sandy,
Sinclair,
Smyth (Dundas),
Widdifield—15.

The Committee then adjourned for the Session.

Proceedings

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Committee held its first Sitting of the 1929 Session at 10.30 a.m., Friday, March 1st.

MAJOR A. C. LEWIS: Gentlemen, if you will come to order we will be open for nominations for Chairman.

MR. SCHOLFIELD: Seconded by Mr. Ecclestone, I move that the Honourable Mr. Thompson be Chairman of the Committee for the present Session.

MAJOR LEWIS: I declare the motion carried.

HON. MR. THOMPSON: About the end of this Session, when our work is completed, I will tell you whether or not I thank you for this position.
(The roll was called at this point.)

HON. MR. THOMPSON: Now, gentlemen, we are open for any motions. I may incidentally say that I think this is the earliest at which the Public Accounts Committee has ever been called. Is that not so, Mr. Sinclair?

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes. I would move, seconded by Mr. Pearson:

That there be laid before this Committee at its next meeting all vouchers, cheques, receipts, orders and all documents of all kinds relating to the items, "Pay List Wages, \$4,704.40," and "Scrubbing, Cleaning and Supplies, \$4,380.40," appearing on page F33 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, it has been moved by Mr. Sinclair second by Mr. Pearson, That there be laid before this Committee at its next meeting all vouchers, cheques, receipts, orders and all documents of all kinds relating to the items, "Pay List Wages, \$4,704.40," and "Scrubbing, Cleaning and Supplies, \$4,380.40," appearing on page F33 of the Public Accounts, 1928. Is it your pleasure that the motion be adopted? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: I move, seconded by Mr. Miller:

That Mr. W. W. Pope, Secretary of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Ontario, be summoned before this Committee to give evidence on the item, "Hydro-Electric Power Commission—Refund of Provincial Expenditures for Surveys, etc., to date, \$2,108,170.08," appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and that he bring with him and produce before this Committee all books, cheques, vouchers and documents relating to the advance of said sum by the Province and the return of the same to the Province.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Is that at page B16?

MR. SINCLAIR: No, it is on page 16, before they start the alphabet.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure, gentlemen, with this resolution? Shall the motion be adopted? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: I would move, seconded by Mr. McQuibban:

That Mr. R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Public Works, be summoned to appear before this Committee.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Smith is not of Public Works, but he is of Highways. If it is Public Works, it should be Mr. Hogarth.

MR. SINCLAIR: It is in regard to the item on page L44.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is Highways. I guess it is Mr. Smith you want, then.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, it is Smith.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Change it to Public Highways.

MR. SINCLAIR: That Mr. R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Public Highways, be summoned to appear before this Committee to give evidence regarding the item, "Safety Committee, \$60,133.99, Special Warrants," at page L44, of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payment, "T. H. Lennox, \$30.00," and that he produce before this Committee all cheques, receipts, vouchers, correspondence and documents relating to said \$30.00 payment.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, gentlemen. Is it your pleasure that it be adopted? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: I would move, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney:

That M. E. McKenzie, Director Sub-Treasury Branches, be summoned to appear before this Committee to give evidence regarding the item "Advertising \$27,893.84," on pages O17 and O18 of the Public Accounts, 1928, and in particular regarding the payments, "Toronto Women's Organization, \$50.00," and "Ward Four Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30.00," on page O18, and that he produce before this Committee all cheques, receipts, vouchers, correspondence and documents relating to the said last mentioned items.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion, gentlemen. Is it your pleasure that it be carried? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: I move, seconded by Mr. McQuibban:

That R. C. Brien be summoned before this Committee at its next meeting to give evidence on the item, "R. C. Brien, \$1,207.40," appearing on page D13 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard this motion. What is your pleasure? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: I would move, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

That Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, be summoned before this Committee to give evidence on the items, "Liquor Control Board, Profits, Fines, Licenses, etc., \$7,225,000," and "Confiscated Stock, \$12,000," appearing on page 17 of the Public Accounts, 1928.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard this motion, gentlemen. Is it your pleasure that it be adopted? Carried.

MR. SINCLAIR: Mr. Chairman, these are all the motions I have this morning. When will the Committee meet—next Wednesday?

THE CHAIRMAN: It will be largely at your pleasure, sir.

MR. SINCLAIR: That is usually the time free from the other Committees.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The only thing I would like to suggest is this: We seem to have a considerable quantity of business. If members who have anything which they wish to bring before the Committee would be good enough to bring the motions down, so that we can lay out the work, it would facilitate matters. I do not think members generally appreciate the difficulties in the Department; when the Session is on, every Department has to get in extra sessional help, and the making of returns and the answering of questions takes up nearly half of the time of the staff. A very innocent question may involve a very tremendous amount of work.

What we would like to do is to lay out the work and get the material ready, and if gentlemen have matters which they want to bring before the Committee and would be good enough to bring in a resolution to-day, or at the next meeting, we will try and lay out the work and get the material ready. Sometimes gentlemen think we do not get things as quickly as possible, and very often information is not before the Committee because the resolution is not brought in soon enough. I remember last Session in my department we spent nearly ten days getting something here, and then we found that we had the wrong matter altogether. And then at this time of the year there are so many deputations that it is hard to control the work.

If members would assist the Department by bringing down their motions at this meeting or the next meeting, then when we get the material ready we will try and expedite matters.

MR. SINCLAIR: That is what I am trying to do this morning.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, I am not referring to you, Mr. Sinclair, as you know the work. If other members would try and have their matters brought up next week, it would expedite matters very greatly.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who would you like to take up first?

MR. SINCLAIR: I think next week we might have Mr. Brien, who is of Kitchener. The others are just open motions and they can be called when wanted. I think that one will take the morning.

THE CHAIRMAN: When would you like the next meeting?

MR. SINCLAIR: I think it should be Wednesday morning.

THE CHAIRMAN: At 10.00 or 10.30?

MR. SINCLAIR: Any time you like.

MR. MEWHINNEY: Are you selecting Wednesday morning for the meeting? Would it not be well to consider that that is the morning that the Agricultural Committee meets?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is pretty hard, at this time of year, not to have a conflict of meetings of Committees.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Wednesday is generally the day given to Public Accounts. The Municipal Committee has to meet, and we cannot possibly get them all separate days.

MR. MEWHINNEY: Can you suggest when we can have our Agricultural Committee meeting? We would like to have the Agricultural meeting at a different time from the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee. Would you suggest, with your knowledge, a time for the Agricultural Committee meeting?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Next week we think the work of the Private Bills Committee should be pretty well through, which should leave, after next week, Tuesdays and Thursdays available for the Municipal Committee and the Agricultural Committee and the Game and Fisheries. You know enough about the work of the House to know that you have got to get Private Bills out of the way, otherwise the work of the House will be clogged. Now, this Committee apparently will drag on a long time, and it is important that this should be held. The Agricultural, Fisheries and Game Committees, and other Committees, can break in on Tuesdays and Thursdays after the Private Bills are over.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it satisfactory to the Committee that we meet next Wednesday morning at 10.30?

MR. SINCLAIR: Or ten o'clock?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Why not make it ten o'clock?

THE CHAIRMAN: We are not all farmers.

MR. SINCLAIR: But there are some of us who are lawyers and we are used to early starts.

MR. MEWHINNEY: I think, Mr. Chairman, there is a lot of time lost here. I do not see anything to prevent us meeting here at a quarter to seven.

MR. SINCLAIR: This Committee usually meets half an hour earlier than the other Committees, and the usual run is ten o'clock. That makes a long forenoon, it is true, but there is a lot of work to be gone through. I think we should meet at ten o'clock. If we meet sooner and get through, we can quit sooner.

THE CHAIRMAN: If that is satisfactory to the Committee, this meeting adjourns to meet at ten o'clock next Wednesday morning.

(Committee adjourned at 11 a.m. Friday, March 1st, 1929, to Wednesday, March 6th, 1929, at 10 a.m.).

SECOND SITTING

Wednesday, March 6th, 1929, 10.00 a.m.

THE CHAIRMAN: The first order of business?

MR. SINCLAIR: I call Mr. Brien.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: First may I again suggest to the Committee that if there are any matters they want brought up during this Session we would very much like to get the motions in at once so that we can get the material prepared.

ROBERT C. BRIEN, sworn. Examined by MR. SINCLAIR.

Q.—Where do you live, Mr. Brien?

A.—Kitchener.

Q.—When were you born?

A.—1896.

Q.—Where?

A.—Mattawa.

Q.—How long did you live at Mattawa?

A.—About six years.

Q.—At the time of the war, what part did you take in it?

A.—I enlisted and went overseas.

Q.—With what Unit?

A.—I left Canada with the 59th.

THE CHAIRMAN: Did you get to France?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: At the close of the war you came home. When were you married?

A.—In 1918.

Q.—After you came back?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What family have you?

A.—Three children.

Q.—And your wife?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—When did you first engage in police work?

A.—In 1920, in the municipal force in Brockville.

Q.—How long were you at Brockville?

A.—About four years.

Q.—What salary did you get at Brockville?

A.—\$2.73 a day.

Q.—For week days and Sundays, I suppose?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you joined the Provincial Police, in what year?

A.—1925.

Q.—Where were you located?

A.—In Hamilton.

Q.—What salary did you get at Hamilton?

A.—\$1,500 a year.

Q.—Following Hamilton, where were you assigned?

A.—To Waterloo County.

Q.—When was that?

A.—In January, 1928.

Q.—At Waterloo County, what was your rank in the service?

A.—Grade A.

Q.—At Waterloo County, what salary did you get?

A.—\$1,700.

Q.—So that \$1,700 a year is the outside salary you have been receiving at any time since you came back from the war?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And at Brockville you were working for \$2.73 a day?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that what is your financial standing?

A.—Well, at the present time not very good.

Q.—You have been raising your family and living on the wages and salary which you have mentioned?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When you went to Kitchener, who sent you there?

A.—General Williams.

Q.—What duties were given you at Kitchener?

A.—Officer in charge of the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—Were any specific instructions given to you?

A.—Yes, that Kitchener and Waterloo County was in a bad state and things were to be cleaned up.

Q.—A bad state in what way?

A.—Bootlegging.

Q.—That is it was mentioned to you that there was considerable bootlegging around Kitchener?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was anything said about the hotels?

A.—Yes, especially the hotels.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You were to clean up the bootlegging were you?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. SINCLAIR: So you went up to Kitchener from Hamilton, and what condition did you find things in?

A.—Practically every hotel selling liquor.

Q.—Was there any selling going on anywhere else than in hotels?

A.—Oh yes, all over the county.

Q.—And in your capacity as officer you had to hunt up these things?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What would you do if you had suspicions about a certain place?

A.—If I was not sure, I would observe it.

Q.—Over what length of time?

A.—Probably a week.

Q.—Why would you take this precaution?

A.—Well, being a new man in the district I did not know my footing as regards information being received, whether it would be genuine or not.

Q.—I suppose you would get information from different sources that certain places were suspected?

A.—Very little sir, in Kitchener.

Q.—You had to pick it up yourself?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They were not very communicative to give you much information in that line?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And after you had been there for a little while did they find out you were on the job?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And did that make it any easier for you to work, or harder, among the bootleggers?

A.—Harder.

Q.—Why do you say harder?

A.—Well, mainly I went after the liquor caches.

Q.—And was there any talk there among the fraternity that you were going at that too hard, did you hear anything of that?

A.—Oh, there was talk of that through the bootlegging element, that they were going to have me moved.

Q.—Where were you to be moved to?

A.—I didn't know.

Q.—But there was talk that came to you that you would be moved away from there?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On account of your activity rounding up the bootleggers?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many standard hotels are there in Kitchener?

A.—None, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you say none?

A.—There is one, the Grand Union.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is there any difference between a standard hotel and one that is not registered as a standard hotel?

A.—A standard hotel comes under the jurisdiction of the officers, they can enter the bar-room at any time without a warrant, but a hotel that has no standard hotel license they just simply lock the doors.

Q.—So it is an advantage not to be a standard hotel?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—As far as the Liquor Control Act is concerned?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—While you were at Kitchener, what informations did you lay, do you remember how many?

A.—In the neighbourhood of eighty.

Q.—How many were against hotels?

A.—About sixty.

Q.—And about how many were against bootleggers?

A.—Oh, probably about ten, that would be private houses.

Q.—And in these cases, I suppose the majority of them, convictions were registered?

A.—Yes, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He says he laid eighty. How many were convictions? He says the majority, how many?

MR. SINCLAIR: You will be able to cross-examine.

Q.—Now taking up some of the particular cases, I believe there is a hotel known as the Royal Exchange Hotel at Wellesley?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who owns it?

A.—Peter Wagner.

Q.—He owned the building?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he carry on the hotel?

A.—No, sir, it was leased.

Q.—To whom?

A.—To a man—I don't just know the man's name, but it was leased.

Q.—Did you have any suspicions about this hotel?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—Well, I kept making continual searches.

Q.—What did you find on the occasion of any of your searches, did you find anything in the shape of liquor?

A.—I searched on May 24th, 1928.

Q.—What did you find?

A.—Found in room No. 3, at that time the room was unoccupied, I found four cartons of Heath's ale, four part bottles of Walker's rye whiskey, and another man's permit was also found in the room.

Q.—Whose room was it?

A.—Supposed to be Peter Wagner's.

Q.—Was it his room?

A.—Not at that time.

Q.—What condition were those four bottles of rye in?

A.—They were all opened.

Q.—And from the appearance of the bottles what would you say?

A.—That they had been continually used and re-filled.

Q.—And whose permit did you find in the room?

A.—John Freeburn's.

Q.—Who is John Freeburn?

A.—He is a farmer, a bachelor farmer, he can't read or write.

Q.—Where does he live?

A.—A couple of miles out of Wellesley.

Q.—Was he living at the hotel?

A.—No, he was not.

Q.—Was there any writing on the permit?

A.—Yes, the permit was filled in in the usual way, only that the signature of John Freeburn on the permit did not correspond with the signature that I received from John Freeburn himself.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I thought he could not read or write.

A.—Well, he can sign his name to a certain extent, but as far as writing he can't write.

Q.—So the signature would not mean anything?

A.—Well, the signature as far as he was concerned, his own signature, was found on the beer slips.

MR. SINCLAIR: Was the signature that you saw on the permit the signature of Freeburn?

A.—No.

Q.—So that in your opinion it was a forged signature on the Freeburn permit found in Wagner's room?

A.—Yes, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Don't lead so much. If he wants to say it is a forgery let him say so.

MR. SINCLAIR: He has already sworn to that.

Q.—Did you check up on this permit at any of the stores?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where?

A.—Store 43 in Kitchener, and store 60 in Stratford.

Q.—What did you find there?

A.—I found orders signed in the handwriting of Wagner, the same handwriting appeared on the permit.

Q.—That is an apparently forged signature?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then after you made this seizure where did you go?

A.—I brought it to Kitchener.

Q.—And what happened then?

A.—We went to make further investigation regarding this John Freeburn, and on my return to the office I was notified by Inspector Rae regarding a telephone message from Inspector F. E. Elliott of Toronto that the liquor was to be returned at once.

Q.—When did you get these instructions to return the liquor?

A.—The next day.

Q.—The next day after the seizure?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At that time had you made any report to Toronto in regard to the seizure?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You do not make reports?

MR. SINCLAIR: It is your duty to make reports on your work, isn't it?

A.—Yes, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: To Toronto?

A.—To the Inspector, and the Inspector forwards that report to Toronto.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, please stick to facts. You do not report.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well as a matter of fact what happened was that you made a seizure on a certain day, May 24th; on the next day, in the morning, you were ordered on instructions from Toronto to return the liquor?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see Wagner at any time shortly after the seizure?

A.—I went back that night and made a demand for his permit.

Q.—That is the night of the 24th of May?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you found him?

A.—Yes, he was at the hotel.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He asked that nothing be done in the case regarding the seizure of liquor, I better bring it back, it would put him in a bad predicament relating to his offices as Deputy Reeve of the Township, and he said he was a prominent Conservative—

Q.—Did he have any other business?

A.—No.

Q.—He had not anything to do with liquor permits?

A.—Well, I got his liquor permit.

Q.—No, but he was not an issuer?

A.—Yes, he was an issuer of liquor permits.

Q.—Wagner was an issuer of liquor permits?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—An official of the Government?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Deputy Reeve of the Township?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was quite natural I suppose that he would not want any publicity over the seizure. How long has he owned the Wellesley Hotel?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—You never heard him say anything about how long he had owned it?

A.—No.

Q.—Or what he paid for it?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The Wellesley Hotel?

MR. SINCLAIR: The Royal Exchange at Wellesley.

Q.—Now you say that next morning Inspector Rae informed you that you were to return the liquor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any reason given?

A.—No reason at all.

Q.—Did he say that he had heard from Toronto or anything?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, he said there was no reason given.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not going to be hampered this way.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not want to be too technical, but I want some reasonable compliance with the law. My friend asks a question and gets an answer, and then wants to contradict his own witness.

THE CHAIRMAN: You two gentlemen ought to know the law, we farmers do not.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am going over it again.

Q.—When you met Inspector Rae, what did he tell you?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is the point, this man has said Rae said nothing, now my friend is going to try and get something different. You cannot do that on direct examination. On cross-examination it is a different thing. But here is his own witness who said Rae said nothing, now he wants to cross-examine on it.

MR. SINCLAIR: The Honourable Minister has introduced a question, he says this man is my witness. He is not my witness. I have moved that Mr. Brien come before this Committee to give evidence, I am examining him to get what evidence he may have on this matter. I hope that the Government is not going to take the attitude that they are hostile to this witness, that he is not a Government witness, because that idea is the farthest removed from the situation in this Committee. We cannot approach this thing from a Party standpoint, it is a public inquiry. It is not correct to say he is my witness, I am not limited in the way I would be at an Assize Court.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not suggest that you are; what I suggest is, I do not want to be technical, from a strict legal viewpoint you have no right to do half what you are doing; but once a man has said, "No there were no instructions given, and nothing said to me," my friend cannot go on and tell him he is wrong and suggest something else to him.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do not lead the witness.

MR. SINCLAIR: There is no objection to that in this Committee, there is no rule of law on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: But there is a rule of order and propriety.

MR. SINCLAIR: I have asked a question, and I am going to ask it to the close of the Session if this Committee never gets any further.

Q.—What instructions did Inspector Rae give you on the morning of the 25th of May as to this liquor?

A.—It was to be returned.

Q.—And did he say that he had heard from anybody?

A.—He had heard from Toronto.

Q.—And on his hearing from Toronto he told you this?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was anything reported to Toronto about the supposed forgery of the permit?

A.—At the time of the telephone message between the Inspector and F. E. Elliott.

Q.—It was reported to the office here that there was suspicion that there was a forged permit?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—At the time that the orders came to return the liquor had any written report of the circumstances gone in to Toronto?

A.—None, sir.

Q.—Then what happened after the morning of the 25th?

A.—We proceeded with the investigation regarding the forged permit.

Q.—You investigated the forged permit?

A.—Yes, sir, and when the investigation was completed all the reports and papers were taken to Toronto by the Inspector.

Q.—Then what happened after that?

A.—The Inspector came back and told me that there was no prosecution in the matter, and the liquor was to be returned.

Q.—And what was done with the liquor?

A.—The liquor was finally returned to Peter Wagner at Wellesley.

Q.—So that there was no prosecution whatever in the Wagner case?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the liquor was returned to him, and what happened to the permit, Freeburn's permit?

A.—It was also returned to Freeburn.

Q.—You had another case there, a man named Brown?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where did he live

A.—114 Albert Street, Kitchener.

Q.—What was his business?

A.—One of a company, Twin Cities Secondhand Company.

Q.—Who else was in this company?

A.—A couple of brothers and another man.

Q.—There were four parties in this concern?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And it carried on a second-hand furniture business?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you suspect anything wrong at this place?

A.—I received information regarding 114 Albert Street.

Q.—That is his home, is it?

A.—Yes, and upon receiving the information—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: When was that?

A.—On June 18th,—well it would be a week before June 18th when I received the information regarding this man bootlegging.

MR. SINCLAIR: When you got the information, what did you do?

A.—I made observations of the premises.

Q.—And what did you see?

A.—Many men and women in and out of the place.

Q.—And from seeing the people coming and going what did you do?

A.—On June 18th I made a search with other officers.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Is this the store?

A.—No, that is his private house.

MR. SINCLAIR: What did you find in this house?

A.—Three cartons and twelve bottles of ale, two bottles of Jewish brandy, two bottles of Seagram's rye, and two gallons of wine.

Q.—How many bottles in a carton?

A.—Twenty-four.

Q.—That is 84 bottles, is it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Following this, what did you do?

A.—Laid an information against Gordon Brown for keeping for sale, in accordance with the Act.

Q.—Then what happened?

A.—It came to court and Gordon Brown was found guilty, and sentence deferred.

Q.—When did it come to court?

A.—It would be about a week after the search.

Q.—Did anything happen in the meantime between the laying of the charge and the trial?

A.—Well, Brown came to me several times asking that the charge be dropped.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said he had been to see Mr. Weichel, and he said if something could not be done Mr. Weichel would lose the Jewish vote.

Q.—Was Mr. Brown a Jewish man?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Mr. Weichel is the local Member there?

A.—Yes.

MR. COSTELLO: Is this the regular way of giving evidence?

MR. SINCLAIR: You ought to know, you are a lawyer.

MR. COSTELLO: I know how it should be given. Is Brown going to be called?

MR. SINCLAIR: The Government has one side of this case, it can call a lot of people.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: My friend is trying to get some cheap stuff in the papers about the Government taking one side. That is not the case. I am not concerned about what my friend wants to advertise in his own papers, but the Government is not taking one side, the Government is going to try and see that justice is done, and we would like to see the thing carried on in a dignified way.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am sorry I cannot agree with my honourable friend, but there are differences of opinion in the legal profession, my friend does not see things as I see them. I am not responsible for that. I am trying to conduct this inquiry in order to get out the evidence. I am entitled to get it before this Committee, and I do not think I have transgressed the rules of the Committee.

MR. BELANGER: These legal gentlemen might understand that there are many Members of the House who are not lawyers, but this is the Public Accounts Committee and legal rules of evidence have no standing here, the only thing is to get out the evidence in the best way possible, and because there are a few

lawyers in the room does not mean that we have to stick to the rules of evidence in courts. I think the supporters of the Government as well as the Opposition are in favour of getting out the evidence in the best way possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are no instructions as to how this should be carried on. So far as my knowledge goes the Government has nothing to conceal. We want to get the evidence out, but we should go about it in a proper way.

MR. SINCLAIR: You say, Mr. Brien, that Brown came to you before this matter came to trial?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And told you that he had seen Mr. Weichel, the local Member?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, the case came on for trial a few days after the 12th of June, and what was the finding of the Magistrate?

A.—He was found guilty.

Q.—And what was done with regard to the sentence?

A.—Sentence was deferred for a week.

Q.—Then what happened at the end of the week?

A.—Another adjournment was asked for.

Q.—Why was the adjournment asked, do you remember the reason given?

A.—I don't know, sir.

Q.—Was Brown represented by a lawyer?

A.—No, Brown was not there at all, Brown never even appeared.

Q.—Was Brown not at the trial of this case?

A.—Yes, he was there at the trial.

Q.—That is what I mean. On the day of the trial when the Court found him guilty Brown was represented by a lawyer then?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he was found guilty, but sentence deferred?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What reason was given for asking for sentence to be deferred on that day?

A.—So that he might fix up his private affairs before appearing a week hence.

Q.—So the Magistrate decided not to impose sentence for a week?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At the end of the week what happened?

A.—Brown didn't appear, and as far as I knew it was adjourned.

Q.—How long was it adjourned for?

A.—It has kept adjourning and adjourning from week to week—

Q.—Well probably you can give an approximate time?

A.—Until somewhere around the 12th of September.

Q.—That is the Magistrate found him guilty some time in June?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And no sentence was imposed until September?

A.—No, sir; October.

MR. COSTELLO: You say he found him guilty on the 12th of June, I have it the 18th—

A.—That is the day of the search. June 12th was a week hence during observation of the premises.

Q.—Well you told us you made some observation around June 18th.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, he raided on the 18th.

MR. COSTELLO: Then he could not have been convicted on the 12th.

WITNESS: A week before the raid I made observation, that would bring it about the 12th of June I received the information regarding the premises, and not knowing my ground I observed it, and on June 18th a search was made.

MR. COSTELLO: Then sentence was not passed on the 12th of June?

A.—Oh, no, no.

Q.—What time?

A.—It was about a week after.

MR. SINCLAIR: The raid was made on the 18th of June?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then the case would be brought to trial some few days after that?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. COSTELLO: Can you give from your notes the exact time?

MR. SINCLAIR: As a matter of fact the trial was on the 29th of June.

MR. COSTELLO: We are anxious to get at the facts.

MR. SINCLAIR: You are more anxious about the mote than the beam; I want to get the beam. My instructions are that it was the 29th of June.

Q.—On June 29th was the day he came to court?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And on that day he was found guilty?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then from June 29th how long did the matter hang fire until Brown was sentenced?

A.—Until around October 8th when I made another search.

Q.—I am just coming to that. Just leave that for a moment.

After the Magistrate had found Brown guilty of this offence did you have any conversations with Brown as to why this matter was dragging?

A.—He came to me on very many occasions asking for leniency in the matter, that it would kill his business if he went to jail. At that time he had been to see Mr. Weichel again.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you know?

A.—Yes, he told me that.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are saying what someone else told you?

MR. SINCLAIR: What the man himself told you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Brown told you he had been to see Mr. Weichel?

A.—Yes, and that he was trying to get the penalty in the shape of a fine.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is, Brown was trying?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: Did you at any time after June 29th ask the Magistrate why there was such a delay in imposing sentence?

A.—I did ask him on one occasion, and he said Mr. Weichel was asking for an adjournment of the case.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Who is the Magistrate?

A.—J. J. A. Weir.

Q.—You say Magistrate Weir told you that?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now I believe you had some more trouble with Brown?

A.—Yes, on October 2nd.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You have not cleaned that up. When was he sentenced?

MR. SINCLAIR: He has not got to that, that comes later. We have a double-barrelled affair here.

MR. HOMOUTH: And both went off.

MR. SINCLAIR: What day of October?

A.—October 2nd.

Q.—What did you do then?

A.—I made observations on the premises with another officer and caught Mrs. Brown selling.

Q.—And made a seizure?

A.—Made a seizure.

Q.—What did you get that time?

A.—Fifty-four bottles of Heath's ale, 43 of John Labatt's ale, 24 bottles of Carling's ale, part bottle of Jewish brandy, and five 1-gallon jars of wine.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Who was the other officer?

A.—T. R. Richardson.

MR. SINCLAIR: And this seizure was made while the charge was still standing against Brown and sentence had not been pronounced?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And was a charge laid?

A.—Yes, a charge was laid. Both were arrested.

Q.—That is Brown and his wife?

A.—Yes, and charged Mrs. Brown with selling and Gordon Brown with keeping for sale.

Q.—And what happened then? Did Brown see you again?

A.—No, Brown never came to see me after the second seizure.

Q.—Did this come to trial?

A.—It came to trial, it was called on October 5th and adjourned. It was again called on October 12th, and Brown stated he would take the time on the first charge, and the Magistrate sentenced him to two months in jail. Mrs. Brown, leniency was shown her on account of a young baby that she had, the Crown-Attorney allowed the charge to be changed to one of having, owing to the condition of the youngster that she had.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: She was fined, was she?

A.—She was fined \$100 and costs.

MR. SINCLAIR: So that you had the two charges against Brown, and Brown was brought up on the second charge before the sentence was imposed on the first?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Who was the Crown-Attorney?

A.—J. C. Makins.

MR. SINCLAIR: It has been said that you had dealings with this man Brown in regard to some furniture.

A.—I had dealings with the Twin Cities Secondhand Company.

Q.—That is the company consisting of the three Browns and another party?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And when you went to Kitchener you went to these people to buy furniture, not knowing what they were—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You surely should not lead like that.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is going a little too far.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, you bought a railway ticket at Hamilton, did you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And took your wife and children?

A.—Well, I left the wife and children in Hamilton for a month.

Q.—Did you get a house in Kitchener?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the house furnished by the Government when you took it over?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—So that being a human being and wishing to live as other human beings, you thought you ought to have a little furniture?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: My friend might just as well give this evidence himself, he can tell all this story. There is a reasonable and decent way to conduct these things.

MR. SINCLAIR: I have not asked a question that is out of order.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, you have just made long statements. Everyone has some sense of fair play. We all know the rule against leading questions is to prevent counsel making long statements to which the witness just says Yes. My friend knows how questions should be asked, he is deliberately offending against the rules. I am quite satisfied to let him have as much leniency as he wants, but I object to long statements being made and the witness simply saying Yes. That is absurd.

MR. SINCLAIR: When you left Hamilton to what point in Ontario did you go?

A.—To Kitchener.

Q.—Where is Kitchener?

A.—In the County of Waterloo.

Q.—And the County of Waterloo is one of the large counties in the Province of Ontario?

A.—Yes.

A MEMBER: And the most important!

MR. SINCLAIR: And I suppose you required a house to live in?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you rent a house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where?

A.—186 Symon Street.

Q.—What kind of a house?

A.—Six-roomed house.

Q.—Furnished or unfurnished?

A.—Unfurnished.

Q.—What steps did you take to see that you had a little furniture?

A.—Well, I had some furniture and I required some more and I went down and seen the Twin Cities Secondhand Company.

Q.—How did you happen to find them?

A.—By strolling around the street at night when I was not on duty.

Q.—There was no particular reason why you went to them rather than to the Triple City Company, or anyone else?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What did you buy from them?

A.—I bought from them a dining-room suite and a couple of beds and a chair—

Q.—What acquaintance had you with any of the partners of this company before you went to Kitchener?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—There was no particular reason why you went to them more than to anybody else?

A.—No, sir.

MR. COSTELLO: On what date did you go to Kitchener?

A.—On February 1st.

Q.—When did you buy this furniture?

A.—Round about March 1st.

MR. SINCLAIR: So that as far as the furniture deal was concerned it was an ordinary business transaction?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And at what time did you find out that Gordon Brown, one of the members of this Twin City Secondhand Company, was in the bootlegging business?

A.—On June 18th.

Q.—That was about three months after you had bought the furniture?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, your life in Kitchener and Waterloo has not been altogether uneventful. There is another case, I believe. I believe there was a road opening somewhere from Conestogo to St. Jacob's?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was it a kind of public holiday?

A.—It was a public holiday at Conestogo.

Q.—Celebrating the opening of the new road?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you go to Conestogo?

A.—Yes, sir, under instructions.

Q.—Whose instructions?

A.—The Inspector.

Q.—Why did he instruct you to go to Conestogo?

A.—It is always usual to attend public gatherings of such a nature.

Q.—To join in the celebration or to watch the peace?

A.—No, to see that everything is all right.

Q.—In your capacity as police officer of the Province you were sent there to see that law and order were observed, I suppose?

A.—Yes, sir. I was not there alone.

Q.—Who else was with you, how many men?

A.—Two other constables.

Q.—Who were they?

A.—Constables Cookman and Kennedy—I believe it is Kennedy, I am not sure.

Q.—Did you see anything unusual at Conestogo?

A.—I noticed quite a bit of drunkenness, and I in company with the other officers walked around to see the source of such drunkenness, where it was coming from, because it was quite noticeable.

Q.—And what did you see?

A.—We found it coming from a house.

Q.—Whose house?

A.—At that time I didn't know, but I made inquiry, and I found it to be Snider's.

Q.—Mr. Snider?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you find out anything particular about who Snider was?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Which Snider?

A.—Charlie, I believe.

MR. SINCLAIR: This was right in Conestogo Village, was it?

A.—Yes, right in the village.

Q.—What did you see going on?

A.—Young women coming out of the place and on the front lawn sick all over the place, men coming out very very drunk.

Q.—What time was this?

A.—This was between ten and eleven at night.

Q.—Dark?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You could see them?

A.—Oh, yes, we were right beside the house. So Snider came out and served three men out on the verandah with beer, and I then with one of the officers proceeded to Kitchener and got a search warrant for the premises.

Q.—After you got your warrant what did you do?

A.—We proceeded back to Conestogo to search the premises, and we found several men in the kitchen of the house, which was the only part used by the guests going in and out of the house, and several of them were drunk in the house.

Q.—Was any charge laid in connection with this?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was any arrest made around there?

A.—One man was arrested by the County Constable.

Q.—For what?

A.—Drunk and disorderly.

Q.—Now following this episode did anything happen?

A.—No, I held Snider's permit for investigation, and it was returned to him shortly after.

Q.—What report did you make on this affair, or did you make any report?

A.—I don't think I made any.

Q.—There was no report then made to Toronto in this regard?

A.—No, sir.

MR. COSTELLO: Were you the superior officer of those three?

A.—Yes, I was the officer in charge of Liquor Control, they were assisting me.

MR. NIXON: You did not find or seize any liquor there?

A.—There was liquor there, but I did not seize it.

Q.—Why not?

A.—I was satisfied he was not selling, from what happened on the verandah.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now there is a place called Blair in Waterloo County, I believe?

MR. COSTELLO: Before leaving that, you were satisfied there was nothing wrong in that house?

A.—There was nothing wrong as regards selling, but he violated the Liquor Control Act so far as he allowed drunkenness on his premises, people coming to the house and getting drunk. They were seen going to the house sober and coming out drunk.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Did you see them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Saw the same people go in—

A.—Yes, sir, we watched it three hours.

Q.—When they came out drunk why didn't you arrest them?

A.—I didn't bother with such stuff as that.

Q.—You would not bother with drunken people?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: Had you any instructions as to the size of the fish you were to catch?

A.—No.

Q.—They did not tell you not to bother with big stuff, or small stuff, or anything, you could do what you liked?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now I believe there was a street dance going to be held at the Village of Blair?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What instructions were given, or were any requests made in regard to this?

A.—The better residents of Blair asked that the affair be policed.

Q.—Why?

A.—The reason was, on the previous year they told us that there was property destroyed and fighting, and drunkenness, and they didn't want that.

MR. COSTELLO: What do you mean by the previous year?

A.—1927.

MR. HOMOUTH: What do you mean by "the better residents"?

A.—Well, the business people of the town.

Q.—Who were they?

A.—I cannot just call them by name, they run a small store with a gasoline station.

Q.—Who else?

MR. SINCLAIR: If you will pardon me let me come to the names.

Q.—And did you go to Blair?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many of you?

A.—Two constables and myself.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Who were the other two?

A.—Sergeant Cousins and Constable Walker.

A MEMBER: Was this the same day as the other affair?

A.—No, sir, this was September 24th.

MR. SINCLAIR: While you were at this place, Blair, what did you see?

A.—We walked around for a while and I finally came across a car which was parked in the same as any of the rest of the cars, they was pretty well lined up with cars on both sides of the street, and I saw a man watching, and several men at the rear of the car. So I walked over and I found four young men drinking from bottles, and they dropped the bottles and ran, and I went to the rear of the car and found twelve bottles of Labatt's ale. The other four bottles there was some ale in, which was lying on the ground.

Q.—Then what did you do?

A.—I seized the beer.

Q.—What about the car, did you do anything with that?

A.—No, I left the car there.

Q.—And seized the beer?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then following that did you take any action?

A.—Yes, next morning I went to the License Branch of motor vehicles in Kitchener and procured the permit holder of No. 248,814.

Q.—You mean the license holder?

A.—Yes, the license holder of the car, and found it to be Harry Pronge of R.R. 2, Breslau. I then went over to the Police Station and laid a charge of "having" against the man, took out a summons and came back to the office.

Q.—That is to your police office?

A.—Yes, back to the police office, and on arriving at the office I was informed by Inspector Rae that prosecution was to be delayed in this matter. So I went back to the Court Clerk's office and told him to withhold the information until further orders from me.

Q.—What reason was given for withholding the prosecution?

A.—He had received a message from F. E. Elliott of Toronto.

Q.—When was this?

A.—Next morning.

Q.—About what time?

A.—Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning.

Q.—On the night of September 24th you had found this beer in a car at Blair —

A MEMBER: At the back of a car.

A.—In the car at the back of the car.

MR. SINCLAIR: He said he found it in the back of the car, and I said "in the car," which is the same thing to those who understand English.

Q.—Now you found this beer in the car on the night of September 24th?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that was about what hour?

A.—About eleven o'clock.

Q.—At night?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And early in the morning you found the name of the owner of the car and laid an information with the police court clerk?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And before ten o'clock in the forenoon you had orders from Toronto not to prosecute this case.

A.—Yes, until further orders.

MR. HOMUTH: You say you found this beer at eleven o'clock, are you sure of that?

A.—Somewhere around that, I am not saying positively the time, but somewhere around between eleven and twelve.

MR. SINCLAIR: At that time what report had you made to Toronto?

A.—None, sir.

Q.—Had you made any report to Inspector Rae at that time?

A.—Only to tell him what had happened.

Q.—Verbally you told him what had happened the night before?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. COSTELLO: This answer that the witness gave, that he had received a report from Toronto, did you get that direct from Toronto?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He did not get the report from Toronto.

WITNESS: I did not get it, the report came to Inspector Rae.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You do not know that?

MR. SINCLAIR: Rae told him.

MR. COSTELLO: You are telling now what Rae told you?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: It is the only way he would know, the same as I know you are talking a lot.

MR. COSTELLO: Yes, I am trying to get some information what this man knows, not what other people told him.

MR. SINCLAIR: How can a man get information except by what he is told? Can the heathen be reached unless there is a preacher, and how can they preach unless they are sent?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, they have the radio now.

THE CHAIRMAN: You better go on with the evidence.

MR. COSTELLO: Well, I want to clear that up, he did not get instructions from Toronto.

MR. SINCLAIR: Inspector Rae told you. He told you that Inspector Elliott of Toronto had sent word that this prosecution was to be withheld in the meantime?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you went back to the Police Court Clerk and told him to wait?

A.—Yes, I told him so that the Magistrate would not get hold of the information you see, just lay it aside.

Q.—Then how long did it wait?

A.—I think somewhere around two weeks.

Q.—What did you hear about it then?

A.—Orders finally came to me from Inspector Rae that there was no prosecution in the matter, and I went over to the Court Clerk's office and procured the Information and tore it up.

Q.—And that was the end of the case against this man Pronge for having beer in an automobile on a public street?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear any more about this case?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—It was not mentioned to you by anybody, or any of the officers afterward?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—That was dead.

Q.—Then you were called down to Toronto.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What time?

A.—October 8th.

Q.—Up to that time what complaints had been made in regard to your conduct of the business of the Province by any of your superiors, or your conduct as an officer?

A.—None.

Q.—So that up to the 8th of October you had a clean sheet as far as your superiors in the Department were concerned?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When you came to Toronto, where did you go?

A.—General Williams' office in Queen's Park.

Q.—Who did you meet?

A.—General Williams, Deputy Commissioner Cuddy, Inspector F. E. Elliott, and Inspector Rae.

Q.—Did they tell you what they wanted you in Toronto for?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—But when you got to the office, I mean?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—You received word to report at Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In that request nothing was said as to why you were to come to Toronto?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—When you got to their office did they tell you why you were there?

A.—Well, no. The General just started off about the Conestogo affair and Blair.

Q.—What was the matter with them?

A.—Well, I don't know what was the matter.

Q.—Did they find any fault with you in regard to these cases?

A.—It seemed as though I was censured for the Conestogo affair. I did not feel that I was guilty of any offence —

Q.—Well, let us have what General Williams said.

A.—To tell you the honest truth I could not just follow —

THE CHAIRMAN: Haven't you been telling the honest truth before?

A.—Well, as to what General Williams said —

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you mean to say you do not know what General Williams said?

A.—It was in regard to the Conestogo affair, and it was also mentioned the Blair incident, and finally they wound up about Brown, owing Brown some money.

MR. SINCLAIR: Can you tell us any reference that was made to any of these incidents, as to your conduct in relation to them? I mean did they praise you for what you had done?

A.—No, there was no praise or anything else given. I was not looking for that, but there was none given.

Q.—Then what happened?

MR. COSTELLO: Is the witness correct in stating that he remembers nothing of what the General said to him about the Conestogo affair?

A.—I am not saying I don't remember anything.

Q.—Then will you tell us what you do remember?

A.—He went on to state about owing Brown this debt.

Q.—No, I am referring to the Conestogo affair.

A.—To Conestogo?

Q.—Yes. If you cannot remember, say so.

MR. SINCLAIR: Don't say anything of the kind. Just give the man time.

A MEMBER: Up to this time he has had a good memory.

MR. COSTELLO: If you cannot remember anything just say so.

A.—He spoke of why the place was searched, and I told him as regards drunkenness being found coming from the place, which I had a perfect right to search.

Q.—That is all you remember of the Conestogo conversation?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: I may say to my friend that that is a favourite trick of the small lawyer, to get him shut off.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is altogether uncalled for.

MR. SINCLAIR: It is all done for effect.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Just a minute. If we are going to get anywhere in this—

MR. SINCLAIR: You are going to get plenty.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you will stop I will try and be gentlemanly, even if you have difficulty. One of the members of the Committees asked a reasonable question about which the witness was not clear. Surely he had a right to clear that up. Then my friend comes along with this small lawyer talk. Surely the Committee has some dignity. We are here on a serious matter, to charge another member, simply because he asks a reasonable and proper question, with being a small lawyer—

MR. COSTELLO: I am going to ask my friend to withdraw that statement.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not going to withdraw it.

MR. COSTELLO: I have been practicing at the Bar for fifteen years, and I have never been referred to before as a small lawyer.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have stated already that I think the statement was uncalled for. I do not think any one here should be called a small lawyer, or any personal reflections. I think this can be conducted in a proper way.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It should be withdrawn.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Sinclair when he has considered, will.

MR. SINCLAIR: With qualifications.

MR. COSTELLO: I want an apology without any qualification, I am not going to be referred to as a small lawyer, physically or any other way.

THE CHAIRMAN: I ask you to withdraw.

MR. SINCLAIR: I have offered and he refuses. I rose to speak, and my honourable friend rises at the same time. I am through.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you withdraw it?

MR. SINCLAIR: Nothing at all, he will not listen to anything I have to say.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If my honourable friend is going to put us in that position, the Committee has some self-respect, I may be forced to make a motion asking my friend to withdraw—

MR. SINCLAIR: You better go ahead and do it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I will give you an opportunity first to withdraw it.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not going to withdraw.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Then I ask for a ruling.

MR. SINCLAIR: What I was saying was this, that it is a trick of the profession to get a witness to say that is all he knows about it, it has been a trick of the profession since there was a profession, and I say it is not a large trick, because there is no human being can say everything that was said in any conversation. There is no man sitting here besides the reporter that can say everything that has been said here this morning. So I say before this Committee that it is not a big proposition to try to tie a witness up and say that is all you remember, and then after I am through examining him ride him all over the Committee room and say, you swore that is all you remembered, because any man knows that in a conversation running perhaps half or three-quarters of an hour many words are said that are gone and you cannot remember them.

If my friend is aggrieved at what I said, humanity has a limit, human endurance has a limit. I came here this morning to conduct this examination, and after I am through there will be unlimited opportunity for cross-examination, but cross-examination is being shot in here at all intervals. If my friend objects to what I said I will take it back and leave him to be the judge of what kind of lawyer he is.

MR. COSTELLO: Does my honourable friend say I am not a small lawyer?

MR. SINCLAIR: I say I take back what I said, and leave you to judge.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think the Committee may very well accept Mr. Sinclair's apology.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr. Sinclair has stated that he does not believe Mr. Costello is a small lawyer.

MR. COSTELLO: I accept that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then we proceed.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am human, I sat here last Session and took things in the Privileges and Elections Committee that I have not forgotten, and I will never forget as long as I live, and my honourable friend was as active as anyone in getting his horns into me—

THE CHAIRMAN: Well you have had no objection to the conduct of this Committee, have you?

MR. SINCLAIR: But memory lasts as long as a man lives.

MR. HONEYWELL: This argument started from a question asked by Mr. Costello, Is that all you know? Now, Mr. Sinclair says that is evidence of a small lawyer. I take direct issue with him, that is the astute question of an able lawyer to anticipate the actions of an unquestionable lawyer on the other side. It is an old trick of the legal profession, and I think no one knows it better than Mr. Sinclair, that with a well trained witness, prepared when he comes into the box just to answer certain questions, to give such an answer to a question and leave the balance to come out in cross-examination, the question asked by Mr. Costello was one that anticipated just such an under-handed trick as that.

MR. SINCLAIR: I ask that that be withdrawn.

THE CHAIRMAN: This matter has been settled. If both large and small lawyers are going to keep on this way perhaps it would be better for the conduct of business if all lawyers were excluded from this Committee. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. SINCLAIR: Mr. Honeywell must withdraw the statement "under-hand." It is absolutely unparliamentary.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Honeywell, that has a little taint, I ask you to kindly withdraw it.

MR. HONEYWELL: I withdraw.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now, Mr. Brien, when you were in the office what was said about your resignation?

A.—When the General brought up the subject regarding owing Brown a debt he said he did not think I could do my duty as an officer owing this man money. And Mr. Cuddy who was there at the time suggested that I be permitted to resign owing to the debt to Brown. The General spoke of moving me to some other point in the Province, and he finally said he did not see why he should pile me off on another inspector. The conversation finally wound up, and I went out of the office with Inspector Elliott, and he dictated my resignation.

Q.—Who did?

A.—Inspector Elliott.

Q.—Your resignation was dictated by Inspector Elliott, and you signed it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What investigation was held into your conduct of your office at Kitchener prior to your signing your resignation?

A.—Nothing.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You mean nothing that you know of?

A.—Nothing.

MR. SINCLAIR: What investigation to which you were a party and where you had opportunity to present your side of the case was held prior to your resignation?

A.—None.

Q.—What opportunity did you have to present your side of the case before you resigned?

A.—I didn't have any.

Q.—This happened on what date?

A.—October 8th.

Q.—And when was the resignation to take effect?

A.—October 15th.

MR. COSTELLO: How long were you in the General's office that time?

A.—I should say about 15 to 20 minutes.

Q.—Who was present at that time in the office with you?

A.—Deputy Commissioner Cuddy, General Williams, Inspector Elliott, Inspector Rae.

Q.—They were all present all the time?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: When you quit the service, what was your financial position?

A.—I did not have any money.

Q.—From what you saw the morning you were here, on which you gave your resignation, what opinion did you form?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I have no objection to a man stating what occurred, but not his opinion. The Committee forms the opinion. This Committee has ruled that out a hundred times.

MR. SINCLAIR: It was never ruled out at all, it has no right to rule it out, a man always has a right to give his evidence and say what he thought of a certain state of facts. And as to a hundred times, the Committee just sat this morning.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, I was Chairman of this Committee for four years, and there are many members here who know when we used to sit a week at a time, and it easily came up a hundred times.

He can say what he saw and heard, but we are not going to hear his opinion of what someone else thought.

MR. SINCLAIR: May I have the privilege as a citizen of mature age in the Province of Ontario of drawing my own conclusions and saying what I think about a situation outside of this Committee?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Of course you may. My honourable friend as a member of this Committee can form his own opinion. But to ask the witness his opinion of what the General did, is absurd.

MR. SINCLAIR: Was any reason given why you should resign?

WITNESS: Nothing more than about this debt of Brown's. That seemed to be the main issue.

Q.—The sole reason why you were asked to resign, as far as you could find out, was the debt that you owed to this second-hand furniture store in Kitchener?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What complaints were made to you that morning in regard to the carrying out of the duties of your office?

A.—Well, there was nothing, only the censure of the Conestogo and Blair.

Q.—What censure was there in regard to Conestogo, what fault did he find with that?

A.—After I told them the facts of the Conestogo affair, Mr. Cuddy thought I was quite right in entering as I did where I found drunkenness.

Q.—Well, what criticism had been made of your looking over a place where you suspected there was something wrong?

A.—Well, they didn't dwell any length of time on these subjects, they just went over them to the Brown affair. The Brown affair seemed to be the main issue.

Q.—The fact of you owing money to a member of a firm, one of whom had been prosecuted and convicted, that was a reason why you should be dismissed or resign?

A.—Yes, sir.

A MEMBER: How did they know you owed Brown?

A.—I don't know, sir.

Q.—Did you tell them?

A.—No, sir.

MR. NIXON: Were you censured at all on these other two incidents, Blair and Conestogo?

A.—Yes, Blair and Conestogo.

Q.—They censured you on those?

A.—Yes, they ran over those incidents when I was in the General's office.

ANOTHER MEMBER: What form did that censure take?

A.—Well, they went through them, I didn't see any reason why they should go through that case any more than where I would go and search a hotel and get a quantity of liquor and charge the lessee or owner of the hotel with keeping for sale.

MR. SINCLAIR: I think that is all the questions I wish to ask at present. I may have some at the end.

MR. TAYLOR: Did your financial obligations increase after you became an employee of the Department?

A.—No, sir, not to any extent.

Q.—Your debts were not any larger than before you went?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Taylor, I have some material on that, I have tried to collect the facts, there is no dispute about it, I will get it out and it will perhaps save a little time.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—You told me you were born in Mattawa?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in 1920 you started on the Brockville force?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is the municipal police?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You were there for some three or four years?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You went on the Provincial Police in 1925?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You went to Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time you had a considerable collection of debts?

A.—Well, I had in Brockville, owing to being out of work previous.

Q.—I do not want to hurt your feelings, we all have been or are in debt, if you will make it easy for yourself I will get over it just as quickly as I can. But you had a collection of debts?

A.—Yes, I had a number of debts.

Q.—And they followed you to Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the police were constantly bothered about your debts?

A.—Well, probably one or two of them, I don't think there was over one or two.

Q.—I will go over the whole list if you like, but I think you will perhaps admit this, that when you left Brockville and went to Hamilton you had a considerable collection of debts, different creditors?

A.—Well, I could not help it.

Q.—I am not saying why, it may have been forced on you, but the truth is when you went on the Provincial force you had a large collection of debts?

A.—Yes, I have admitted that.

Q.—Amounting to something around \$1,000?

Q.—Will you swear it was not?

A.—No, but I don't think it is to that extent.

Q.—Do you know?

A.—No, not offhand.

Q.—It may have been a thousand dollars, or it may have been over that?

A.—No, I don't think it was a thousand dollars.

Q.—Well, do you want the Committee to understand that you do not know at all?

A.—I am fairly sure in my own mind it was not in the neighbourhood of \$1,000.

Q.—What would it be?

A.—Somewhere around \$600 or \$700.

Q.—And they followed you to Hamilton, naturally?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Some of them sued you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Others took proceedings under the Statute to try and attach your pay?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Attorney-General's Department advised that you could not be attached under the Statute, you were not in the service here?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you were able to resist them, they could not get at your pay that way?

A.—Well, it was not a matter of getting at my pay. I was paying them off to the best of my ability, regarding the salary I was getting, and living at the same time.

Q.—Well, you were getting \$1,500.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember being before the Inspector at Hamilton, who told you he had instructions from Toronto that officers could not be allowed to be in debt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was several times, wasn't it, in Hamilton?

A.—No, only once in Hamilton.

Q.—Now be careful, that officer is here.

A.—Well, to my knowledge it was only once.

Q.—You only remember once, let us put it that way?

A.—Yes, to my knowledge.

Q.—You remember it getting so bad that you had to get help, don't you?

A.—Yes, I asked for help shortly after I came on.

Q.—Do you remember General Williams and your Inspectors there suggesting that if you would clean it up they would help you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they arranged for you to get a loan?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you got a loan of \$200?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Which you have never repaid?

A.—Partly, I have.

Q.—Well, you owe far the greater part of it yet, don't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Still owe \$134 on the loan made to you, about when, in 1925?

A.—I think it was in December, 1925.

Q.—But you were told that officers of the Provincial Police could not be allowed to be in debt were you not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that if you would say what your debts were you would get an advance to pay them off?

A.—They asked me what I did owe, and I said in the neighbourhood of \$200.

Q.—You told the Inspector that \$200 would cover everything?

A.—Yes.

Q.—As a matter of fact there was about \$700 owing at that time?

A.—Well, I cannot just say, offhand.

Q.—Well, we have worked it up, and it is about \$700; \$711, to be accurate.

A.—That is what I said, between \$600 and \$700.

Q.—No, it was \$711 at that time, was it not?

A.—I said between \$600 and \$700.

Q.—These are the debts that followed you from Brockville?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you deceived the Inspector by telling him that \$200 would clean up everything, didn't you?

A.—I didn't tell him in a manner to deceive him. The \$200 would fix up what was at that time pressing.

Q.—\$200 would not fix up \$711?

A.—No, I didn't say it would.

Q.—Didn't you tell the Inspector that \$200 would cover all your debts?

A.—I told him \$200 would cover what I required.

Q.—What you owed?

A.—No, what I required at that time.

Q.—Didn't you lead Inspectors Elliott and Taber to believe that \$200,—Inspector Taber was your Inspector at Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And do you remember him reading to you this provision from the rule:

“No member of the force shall contract debts which he is unable or unwilling to discharge, and thereby fetter himself in the fearless and impartial discharge of his sworn obligations as a peace officer.”

That was read to you?

A.—No, I had seen that before.

Q.—Well, you were aware of it?

A.—Sure, I saw it.

Q.—And these Inspectors were trying to make an effort to get you out of this trouble?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you told them \$200 would clean up all your debts?

A.—No.

Q.—Will you swear that?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Didn't you tell them if you got \$200 you could clean up all your debts?

A.—No, I told them \$200 would be all that I required to take off the pressure, those that wanted their money.

Q.—Do you mean \$200 covered the only ones you were being sued for?

A.—No—well one did sue me.

Q.—A tailor, wasn't it, and one grocer?

A.—No, McArthur.

Q.—What is his business?

A.—He was my landlord.

Q.—Where.

A.—In Brockville.

Q.—How long had you owed him

A.—About three months.

Q.—When you were in Hamilton?

A.—No, in Brockville.

Q.—Is he paid yet?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long before he was paid?

A.—He was paid around October.

Q.—Out of this \$200

A.—No.

Q.—Had he sued you?

A.—Well, he was the landlord and he held some of my furniture.

Q.—And there was a tailor sued you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And a grocer?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, the tailor was in Hamilton, wasn't he?

A.—No, there was no suit, either of them.

Q.—Who was it sued you in the Division Court?

A.—Neither of them.

Q.—Do you swear there was no suit?

A.—There was no suit by either the grocer or the tailor.

Q.—Pritchard, who was he?

A.—That is regarding a note in Brockville.

Q.—He was in reference to Horton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Horton?

A.—A farmer.

Q.—Didn't he sue in you the Division Court?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you swear a minute ago there was no suit in the Division Court?

A.—You spoke in regard to groceries.

Q.—You want to quibble on the grocer?

A.—No, I am not quibbling on the grocer.

Q.—Well, how many Division Court cases were there against you, of any kind?

A.—Two or three, I think.

Q.—Three in the Court at Brockville?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that when you came to Hamilton you came followed by debts, and were sued three different times in the Court there, and there were also proceedings taken under the Statute, were there not?

A.—I don't know in regard to the Statute.

Q.—You know that one man tried to seize your wages, and it was held that because you were on the outside force you got out of it, and you have not paid him yet?

A.—No, I am not able.

Q.—And you are not going to?

A.—I am not able.

Q.—You were given a copy of these regulations?

A.—No, I never received a copy.

Q.—Every officer gets a copy?

A.—I never received one, I picked one up in the office one time.

Q.—Now, don't quibble about this.

A.—I am not. I say I never received one.

Q.—Well, you never received one, but you got one. The Committee can form their opinion on that. It is like the grocer and the suit.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now, Mr. Chairman, I was reprimanded rather seriously for such conduct, I submit Counsel should not give his opinion to this Committee. Let him get the evidence.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The Committee have heard what he said.

Q.—You say you did not receive this, but you got it, is that the distinction?

A.—I got it in the office.

Q.—And you read it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew that one of the terms of your employment was that you could not owe debts while on the force?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were causing the officers in Hamilton and Toronto a lot of trouble by the debts that followed you from Brockville?

A.—I don't think there was any trouble.

Q.—It may not have been trouble to you, but it is a very unpleasant thing to an officer to be told that his men are in debt.

Q.—You got a letter from General Williams telling you that could not go on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Notwithstanding that you went on incurring debts?

A.—No, I have not incurred to any extent.

Q.—Now let us see what you mean by any extent.

A.—Not since I have been on the police.

Q.—You have not yet repaid the \$200 you got?

A.—No, I know I have not.

Q.—Did you tell the Inspectors when they secured this loan for you that it would clean up your debts and put you in good shape so that you could do your duty?

A.—I told them it would clean up part of them that was pressing.

Q.—Did you say the part that was pressing? The Inspectors tell me that your bargain with them was that if they got you \$200 it would pay all your debts.

A.—No, I did not tell them it would pay all.

Q.—They say that.

A.—Well, I am not saying what they say, I am saying what I said.

Q.—Then if they state that do you want to contradict them?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—But you do know that you were before them on many occasions for owing money?

A.—No, I was not on many occasions.

Q.—How many?

A.—I never was even called to Toronto on the matter, outside of October 8th.

Q.—You were called before the Inspector at Hamilton?

A.—The Inspector spoke to me.

Q.—And he had a letter from General Williams stating that men could not remain on the force who could not pay their debts?

A.—Well, I did not see that letter.

Q.—But the Inspector told you about it?

A.—Yes, he spoke to me.

Q.—And warned you that you could not remain unless you cleaned up your debts, didn't he?

A.—In a way he did, yes.

Q.—He gave you fair warning that it came from headquarters?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And this was long before the Conestogo affair or the Blair, when you were in Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they went out of their way, these Inspectors, Rae, Taber and Elliott, to get you the money to clean up your debts?

A.—No doubt they helped me to get a loan.

Q.—About four years ago?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were to pay it off \$8 a month?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have not paid it yet, you still owe \$134 on it?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And all that time you were getting \$1,700?

A.—No, I was not.

Q.—\$1,500, \$1,600 and \$1,700 a year.

A.—\$1,500.

Q.—And \$1,600 and \$1,700.

A.—\$1,700 from January, 1927.

Q.—And you would not pay the officers the money they advanced you?

A.—I paid them what I could.

Q.—You paid some \$60 odd?

A.—I had to leave —

Q.—Notwithstanding that you went on getting in debt more than ever?

A.—No, I didn't to any extent, after I had been on the force.

Q.—If you answer me reasonably I will not have to go into details, but if you take that stand you are going to force me to go into the details and show that you were buying luxuries.

A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Do you deny buying any luxuries?

A.—I was not buying what you say is luxuries for me.

Q.—Well, just answer the question, or I shall have to go into it. Do you deny buying luxuries?

A.—I didn't buy what you term luxuries for me.

Q.—Never mind what I may term a luxury, did you buy luxuries when you were indebted to the public and to the force, and causing your superior officers a lot of trouble?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Did you buy a gramophone?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—A radio?

A.—Sure.

Q.—How much did you agree to pay for it?

A.—\$90.

Q.—And you want to tell the Committee that a \$90 radio was not a luxury when you were indebted to the force and causing your superior officers all sorts of trouble?

A.—No, it is not a very great luxury.

Q.—When did you buy that?

A.—Around October, 1925.

Q.—After you had got the advance of \$200?

A.—No, it was before.

MR. SINCLAIR: Maybe he thought if he had a radio he could get some of these messages to Toronto and know what was going on.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You bought that when you were heavily in debt?

A.—I bought a radio, sure.

Q.—And you still owe for it?

A.—Some of it.

Q.—How much of it?

A.—About—well, I got—

Q.—Come on now, let us have the figures, because I have got them here.

A.—Well I got a charger afterward, and it ran me in the neighbourhood of \$160.

Q.—Now let us get the facts. Do you swear your radio only cost you \$90?

A.—The set cost me \$90.

Q.—The whole outfit?

A.—Well, I am not saying the whole outfit. The set alone cost me that.

Q.—Now don't let us quibble over that. You bought a radio and some equipment?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And do you say that was \$90?

A.—Not the whole equipment.

Q.—How much was the whole equipment?

A.—The whole equipment ran in the neighbourhood of \$180, I think.

Q.—Now, will you swear to that?

A.—Yes, somewhere around that.

Q.—First we started at \$90, now we have got it to double that. Is that the truth?

A.—Somewhere around \$180.

Q.—Well, be careful, I want you to swear to it.

A.—I am careful, I said in the neighbourhood of \$180.

Q.—Will you swear to \$180?

A.—No, I have not got the exact bill here with me.

Q.—Do you mean that the difference between \$90 and \$180 or more does not make any difference to you? Is that the way you look at it; you don't care?

A.—No, I am not saying I don't care.

Q.—Do you care?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Do you hope some day to pay it?

A.—Sure, absolutely.

Q.—Now is it \$90?

A.—The set cost me \$90.

Q.—How much was the total equipment?

A.—The total equipment, with the charger, ran me somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$180.

Q.—Is that the total, will you swear to that?

A.—I have not got the bill with me here, but it is somewhere in that neighbourhood.

Q.—Is the total \$190?

A.—\$180, somewhere around that.

Q.—Did not exceed that?

A.—I would not say.

Q.—Now, I am going to give you the facts. It cost \$263.20.

MR. SINCLAIR: You have to prove that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Look at this bill. Who did you buy it from?

A.—Carey (?), Hamilton.

Q.—When?

A.—In 1925, somewhere around October.

Q.—Well, it was September, we will not quarrel with that. You said the set cost you \$90?

A.—The set was \$90.

Q.—It was \$125, as you will see by this bill.

A.—Well, they told me the set was \$90 the day I bought it.

Q.—And they billed you for \$125, did they?

A.—Well, probably that was the tubes.

Q.—No, the tubes came afterward, here is the bill, \$263.20, on which you have paid \$84 in 10 payments—no you have paid \$40, but it was \$263.20, is that right?

A.—Well, I said in the neighbourhood of \$180, I have not got—

Q.—Well, your facts are wrong, are they not?

A.—I haven't got any facts here with me in regard to that.

Q.—Well, you see the bill, it is \$263.

A.—According to your statement.

Q.—And you haven't any doubt that is correct, have you?

A.—I don't know where you got it.

Q.—I got it from Carey.

A.—Well, of course I don't know that.

Q.—Well, look. First you told me \$90.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then \$180, now it appears to be \$263. Have you any explanation to offer?

A.—In regard to what?

Q.—These various statements you make.

A.—No, you asked me if I had a radio, I said yes; and what did it cost, the radio cost me \$90. Well, it cost \$125, according to their statement.

Q.—Is the rest of your evidence just as reliable as your statement about this?

A.—I did not come here—

MR. SINCLAIR: May I ask a question at this point? Does the Honourable Minister propose to call the man who sold this?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I will, if necessary, but he admits it.

MR. SINCLAIR: I have never been allowed to do that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, you can on cross-examination. My friend knows even on the strictest legal basis he is not right; on cross-examination you can put up to a man anything.

MR. SINCLAIR: All I have to say is, no wonder the bootleggers thrive if the Provincial police are so busy, as they apparently have been hunting up what men owe in this Province.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We have not been hunting it up, these people have been hunting us to try and make this man pay his debts ever since he has been on the force. And here is an example of what he thinks of a debt, \$90, and now he admits it is \$265.

WITNESS: I didn't admit \$265.

Q.—How much do you owe on it now?

A.—Somewhere around \$140.

Q.—Yes, \$143.20, and you have been owing that since 1925?

A.—What, \$143?

Q.—No, more than that, then. Now, Brien, you told me first \$90, then you got it to \$180, then to \$265, now you admit you owe \$143. You admit that?

A.—I said \$140.

Q.—You knew you owed \$140?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you tell me it was only \$90?

?.—You asked me what the price of the radio was, I told you \$90.

Q.—You want to distinguish the radio from the valves, do you?

A.—No, I am not distinguishing—

Q.—I asked you how much you paid for this, and you said \$90. Now it appears it was \$180.

A.—With the equipment it would be more.

Q.—So that you still owe \$143?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you know that the police in Kitchener and Hamilton were being bothered about this debt?

A.—No.

Q.—You know they tried to collect the account?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—You knew about Sangster of Chicago, who has a claim of \$171.11, bothering the police?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you owe him?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—What is that for?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were you not taking a course there, getting some books, one of those correspondence courses?

A.—That is the Federal Finance.

Q.—Well, you did owe that much in Chicago to some people?

A.—Sure, I owed the Federal Finance.

Q.—\$171.11?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have been owing that for several years?

A.—Since 1926, or 1927.

Q.—What was that for?

A.—It was in regard to a law course.

Q.—That is not a luxury is it? \$171.11 you owe on your law course, do you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you get your degree?

A.—No.

Q.—You also owed the hospital in Brockville?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—Sure, you owed anyone you could get credit from?

A.—Probably you are in the same position, but nobody knows about you.

Q.—I may be just as bad as you, you can have all the satisfaction you can get out of that. But coming back to the hospital, you did owe the hospital in Brockville?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you have never paid them?

A.—No.

Q.—And they were bothering the police. Do you remember the Inspector telling you that you ought to have the decency to pay the hospital?

A.—No, he didn't.

Q.—What about Morton & Townsend, do you owe them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that for?

A.—I believe charger tubes.

Q.—For your radio set?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was not a luxury of course.

A.—No, not to any great extent.

Q.—Oh, not at all, law courses and radios and charger tubes are not luxuries?

A.—No.

Q.—What about Rhodes, of Brockville, what is he?

A.—Grocer.

Q.—You did not pay your grocer?

A.—Yes, the grocery bill is paid.

Q.—What about Horton, Brockville?

A.—That is not paid yet.

Q.—What does he do?

A.—A farmer.

Q.—He has got a judgment, hasn't he?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is one of four or five judgments. And Meiler Brothers, Hamilton?

A.—They are paid.

Q.—What were they?

A.—Tailors.

Q.—They sued you and got their money?

A.—No, they didn't.

Q.—How did they get it?

A.—I sent it to them.

Q.—Now do you think you were doing what was right with the force when you were buying law courses and expensive radio sets at \$240 odd, and allowing your officers to be bothered for these things?

A.—They were not bothered at that time.

Q.—We will have to hear from them, if necessary, but perhaps I can remind you of some things. You were trying to borrow from other people, were you not? I have some of your letters here. Do you remember Inspector Elliott writing you?

A.—When?

Q.—March 6th, 1928?

A.—Yes.

Q.—“Attached hereto please find an account for \$25, sent to the Department by Messrs. Meiler Brothers, Merchant Tailors, of Hamilton, Ontario.

“It appears that this account is for a suit of clothes, and I think it is up to you to see that it is paid. You also owe the Department \$140 of the \$200 which you received out of the Gratuity Fund, and the last payment you made toward this was in December, 1926, over a year ago.”

Was that right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You had obtained a loan from the force to help you pay the debts you owed, and you let a whole year go by without paying a cent?

A.—I was trying to catch up some of the rest.

Q.—Then he goes on:

“The Commissioner is only too pleased at all times to assist and help officers who have got into financial difficulties owing to sickness, etc., in their families, and in your case I think that you should appreciate the fact that as Inspector Taber and I were the means of you getting this loan, through the Commissioner, from the Gratuity Fund, it is up to you to make some effort, even though the payments are small, to refund the money which you have been loaned, to the Department.”

That was a fair warning, wasn't it? You got that letter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you never replied to it?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I sent them what I could off my pay.

Q.—You cannot have sent them very much, because you owed \$140 at that time, and you owe \$134 now. You sent them \$6, two payments of \$3 each, that is over a year.

MR. SINCLAIR: Were these parties that he owed bootleggers that he could and should have prosecuted?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will come to the bootleggers.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am asking how these debts affected him in the discharge of his duty at Kitchener.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The rules distinctly provide that no member of the force shall contract debts that he is unable or unwilling to discharge.

MR. MITCHELL: How long was he on the force?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He has told you he was in four years, and he did not pay the accounts he owed when he came on, has not paid them yet.

MR. SINCLAIR: He could not possibly pay them at the wages he was getting, and feed a wife and three children.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Here is a man who came from Brockville in 1925, he was on the force all this time, advanced money to pay his debts, and he has still judgments against him for groceries and stuff in Brockville, yet he was buying expensive radio sets—

MR. MITCHELL: Did he owe that money when he was appointed to the force?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: He was sent to Kitchener by the Police Department, and the Department knew at that time that he owed this money, and they did not raise that question about it until he confronts the Department with being dismissed.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: This letter was in March, 1928. He would not have been appointed if the Department had known.

MR. MITCHELL: But the Department knew before they sent him to Kitchener.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: And they had loaned him money to help him out.

Q.—Now did you get a letter of June 1st from Inspector Elliott?

A.—I can't just say the date.

Q.—Well, you got a letter around that time?

A.—I can't say as to the date, I did get a letter.

Q.—You had a letter from Inspector Elliott in March?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then another one in June?

A.—I had another one, I don't know when.

Q.—Have you got it with you?

A.—No.

Q.—Perhaps you will listen to this and see. He wrote you on June 1st, 1928:

"I am sorry that I have to write to you again to draw your attention to the fact that you have not as yet paid anything on the balance of \$140 which you still owe to the Gratuity Fund of the Department."

You see it was \$140 in March, and you swore you sent him something. A minute ago when I taxed you with a letter in March you said you immediately sent some money.

A.—No, I didn't say I immediately sent some.

Q.—And you did not send any.

A.—I don't just remember whether it was after that letter or the second one.

Q.—You did not send any in March, April or May, did you?

A.—I don't know, I can't tell you offhand.

Q.—Well, is it a fact that you owe so much that you have got careless and indifferent?

A.—No.

Q.—Isn't that the truth?

A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Then why did you tell me a minute ago that when you got the letter in March you sent some money? Do you want to stick to that, or do you take it back?

A.—I told you I didn't know—

Q.—No, you told me that you sent some money. Now you didn't send any for three months.

A.—I don't think I told you I sent him any.

Q.—Yes, you did. Do you want to take it back?

A.—I don't think I said I sent any at that time.

Q.—Well, I say you did. You told me you sent some money when you got this letter. Now, you didn't, did you?

A.—No, not until the second one.

Q.—For three months afterward you did not send any money?

A.—Well, I have not got the slip here.

Q.—You made a slip. All right. You do make slips, don't you?

MR. SINCLAIR: No, he said, I have not the slip here.

WITNESS: The slip that I sent the money.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What did you say?

A.—I have not got the receipt, the slip that the money was sent. If I had known you were going to bring up all these private affairs I might have been ready for you.

Q.—You knew perfectly well you were discharged for owing money and refusing to pay, and then dealing with a bootlegger?

MR. SINCLAIR: If you had been in politics you would have known what is likely to come up in this Committee.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, you want to take back what you said, that you sent some money, you did not send any for three months.

A.—Well, there was none sent after the first letter.

Q.—All right, we will take that. Then you got a second letter from Mr. Elliott?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—All right, if it is a matter of sure, you didn't care how many you got. You were written to in December, March, again in June, and you hadn't paid a cent all that time. How much were you getting a month?

A.—\$1,500.

Q.—No, \$1,700 a year.

A.—No, \$1,500, when you speak of December.

Q.—Well, I am speaking of December, March and June.

A.—After January I was receiving \$1,700.

Q.—These letters are to you at Kitchener. At Kitchener you were getting \$1,700?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much was your monthly cheque?

A.—\$68, I think.

Q.—That is twice a month?

A.—Every two weeks.

Q.—You got \$68 twice a month, and although you were written to by the officers in December, again in March, and again in June, you ignored it altogether. Isn't that right?

A.—I didn't absolutely ignore it.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I had other things to meet.

Q.—What other things?

A.—My living.

Q.—And payments on the \$240 radio?

A.—Well, I did send some.

Q.—So that when you were owing the Department and being written to in December, March and June, you were making payments on luxuries?

A.—Well, I don't know whether you call them luxuries.

Q.—Well, I do, don't you?

A.—I don't think—

Q.—You do not think a radio at \$240 is a luxury, is that it?

A.—No, it was not a luxury.

Q.—Speak out, I can't hear.

A.—I say it is not a luxury.

Q.—All right, that is your idea. You want the Committee to take that statement, do you?

A.—It is no luxury to me.

Q.—I suppose if you cannot pay for them it does not matter whether they are luxuries or not?

A.—I have not been able to pay for it.

Q.—There is no difference between a suit of clothes and a radio if you don't pay for either of them? But let me suggest that there ought to be a little difference, when your officers advance you \$200 from the fund to help you pay your debts. You ought to have a little sense of honour and decency about that, don't you think?

A.—Well, I did the best I could regarding the account.

Q.—How many years have you owed it?

A.—Since October, I think, I am not sure, October, 1925.

Q.—That is three and a half years you owed the fund that is made up by the members of the police to take care of hard cases?

A.—Two years.

Q.—Three and a half, isn't it?

A.—No—October, 1925—1926—1927, three years, not three and a half.

Q.—October, that is three and a half, isn't it?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you want to swear it is not three and a half?

A.—When I got the loan.

Q.—Yes.

A.—No, that would be three years.

Q.—It is only three years from October, 1925, to now?

A.—Oh, to now?

Q.—What other time would we be speaking of?

MR. SINCLAIR: He was dead on the 8th of October.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You still owe it?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—And you always will, I suppose, so it doesn't make any difference about the time?

A.—When I am able I will pay it.

Q.—I am trying to suggest that even if you do not think radios are a luxury and you do not think you should pay tailors and grocers—

A.—I did not say I did not think I should.

Q.—Well, you do not do it.

A.—I have not been able.

Q.—You have not paid the hospital bill in Brockville.

A.—No, I have not.

A MEMBER: Has he paid anything at all?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He paid something on the radio.

THE MEMBER: You are inferring that he has not.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He reduced the radio bill from \$260 to \$143.

THE MEMBER: And didn't he pay anyone in Brockville? You are trying to suggest that he did not pay anything.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I am putting this: your officers go to this Gratuity Fund that they have contributed to, and put up \$200 to help you pay your debts, and you told them \$200 would clear you up—

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Well, they say you did.

A.—I don't care what they say.

Q.—Did you not tell them, if you let me have \$200 it will straighten me up?

A.—No, I put it this way, that it would take the pressure off.

MR. COSTELLO: I think if you go back to the beginning of this cross-examination you will find he admitted he said \$200 would pay all his debts.

A.—No, I didn't.

MR. SINCLAIR: The situation is he did not need to admit anything to the Provincial Police, because they know everything he owes, the record is here.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We were forced to have the record, these people applied to us, Get your man to pay, and it is a disgraceful position to put the force in.

MR. MILLER: You are trying to give the impression that this man has not paid his debts. He has paid \$100 in Brockville, according to the evidence.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, there is no evidence of that. He paid a grocer in Brockville \$20.

WITNESS: No, it was \$40.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What we say is, Here is a man—

MR. MILLER: You are just trying to browbeat him.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Now you admit you were warned in December by Inspector Elliott again in March. Then you got this letter of June 1st:

"I am sorry that I have to write to you again to draw your attention to the fact that you have not as yet paid anything on the balance of \$140 which you still owe to the Gratuity Fund of the Department. The last payment was made some time last December, and I wrote to you in February.

"In your reply at that time you promised to attend to this matter. You also promised to pay a tailor bill owing in Hamilton, to the amount of \$25, which you have not done.

"I may tell you plainly that the Commissioner is very much annoyed that you are not trying to meet your obligations with the Department and the gentleman at Hamilton. The Department was good enough, through Inspector Taber and I, to loan you \$200 at a time when you stated that you were badly in need of same, and the Commissioner is only too willing to help any officer who gets into financial difficulty the same as you did, but surely you should appreciate this favour and make an effort to try to pay something back, even if it is only in small sums, until you have wiped out this loan, and also the tailor bill at Hamilton.

"I am very sorry that you have paid no heed to my previous letter, but I am giving you fair warning now that unless some effort is made on your part this matter will be reported by me to the Commissioner."

You got that letter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now he gave you fair warning, didn't he?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And as nothing was done it went to the Commissioner, and he wrote you, didn't he?

A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—No, he did not write to you, he wrote to your Inspector at Kitchener, who told you about it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was June 7th, 1928:

“I attach herewith please letter received this date from one William Rhodes, Brockville, who is claiming \$33.92 is owing him on a grocery bill by Provincial Officer R. C. Brien.

“I am much disgusted and annoyed to receive this kind of letter so frequently having reference to outstanding accounts of this Provincial Officer, and unless he chooses to pay these accounts and thus prevent my receiving such letters as I receive from his creditors, his resignation will be demanded.

“I shall be glad to hear from you at an early date as to what is proposed to be done in this case.

“I would also call your attention to my memorandum of 29th May last, to which I have received no reply.”

Now that was in June, 1928. The account must have been three or four years old, anyway, the grocery bill.

A.—No.

Q.—It was when you were in Brockville?

A.—It was in 1925

Q.—So it would be three years old anyway?

“I would also call your attention to my memorandum of 29th May last, to which I have received no reply.”

That was another memorandum about your debts. Now that was read to you by the Inspector, was it not?

A.—He mentioned it to me.

Q.—He read it to you?

A.—No, I looked over it myself.

Q.—First you told me you did not get it.

A.—No, I didn't say that.

Q.—Yes, you told us you did not get it—

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, he did not get it, it was not his letter.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But you took it and read it over?

A.—I read it over.

Q.—So that you knew perfectly well in June, 1928, that the Commissioner was exasperated, your debts were still coming up, and you were told that unless you cleaned them up your resignation would be demanded?

A.—They were paid.

Q.—Which were paid?

A.—Those you speak of.

Q.—The debt to the Department is not paid yet. Then he was annoyed at another coming in afterwards, because they were to have been cleaned up by the loan. You came to the force owing debts and never said a word to them about owing debts, did you?

A.—No.

Q.—And you knew if you had told them you owed debts you would not have been taken on?

A.—No, I didn't know at that time.

Q.—Well, you knew later on, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That men are not taken on the force who owe debts.

A.—I know some.

Q.—Well, if they don't clean them up they go, don't they?

A.—I have not had anything to do with those people.

Q.—No man is allowed on the force who persistently keeps in debt, you know that is against the rules?

A.—It is against the rules, but—

Q.—And you were warned four times, were you not, in December, March, June and by this letter that you saw from the General?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Four distinct warnings, and you also had a loan of \$200?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Notwithstanding that you disregarded all that?

A.—Well, you have told us about that loan of \$200 about fifteen times and I have admitted it.

Q.—If you will answer the question—

A.—I have answered half a dozen times.

Q.—Well, you will answer half a dozen more if I ask you. Don't be cheeky or offensive. I think you will impress the Committee better if you will be frank about it. What I want to get is, you were warned in December, warned again in March, again in June, that is right?

A.—Somewhere around there.

Q.—Twice in June?

A.—I don't know about twice.

Q.—Well, here is the letter of June 1st to you from the Inspector, and here is the letter from the General on the 7th which you admit that you saw and read.

A.—Well, I didn't notice the date on it.

Q.—Well, you see it now?

A.—I read it, anyway.

Q.—Then we will not quarrel about dates. You were warned four different times in writing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew it was against the rules?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you knew you had been given a loan to pay those debts with?

A.—Some of them, yes.

Q.—Notwithstanding that you went on incurring fresh debts?

A.—No, not to any extent.

Q.—Oh, to a big extent, \$200 odd for a fancy radio.

MR. SINCLAIR: Since June, is your question. What did he incur since the first of June?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will come to that in a minute. But all those warnings were given you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew you were breaking the rules, and were warned four times, so you have got no complaint have you?

A.—Complaint in regard to what?

Q.—In regard to being out of the force for breaking the rules.

MR. TAYLOR: Were your general debts increased or diminished from the time you received the first warning that they did not appreciate you having these debts?

A.—From the first warning?

Q.—Yes.

A.—I paid off the grocer and the tailor.

Q.—Was the entire amount increased or reduced?

A.—Reduced.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, let us take that up. Do you swear to that?

A.—Sure it was reduced.

Q.—Now think for a minute what Mr. Taylor asked you, and answer carefully, because you are going to force me to go into a lot of personal matters.

MR. SINCLAIR: I do not think the witness should be threatened when he is being questioned. If you have dirt, throw it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I want to be fair to the man and give him a chance.

MR. SINCLAIR: I submit it is not proper to threaten a witness, that I have got something terrible up my sleeve, if you don't answer the question the way I want, I will throw it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I say, think for a minute and answer the question Mr. Taylor put to you.

MR. SINCLAIR: What is Mr. Taylor's question?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I am going to put it, if you will let me, if you will keep quiet one minute.

Think for a minute, and answer Mr. Taylor's question: From the time you got this warning did your debts increase or decrease?

A.—Decreased.

Q.—Do you swear to that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you swear that from the time you went to Kitchener your debts did not increase?

MR. TAYLOR: I do not know whether he was in Kitchener or not. What I want to know is whether, once it was drawn to his attention that the Department disapproved of him having these debts—I am not referring to the general regulations on his appointment, but when he received this letter did he to any extent reduce his liabilities?

A.—Not at that time, later on I did.

Q.—From that letter on, you did?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You got this letter in December calling attention to the fact that you owed \$140?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not pay a cent on it for six months?

A.—I was not able to.

MR. TAYLOR: That is only one.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: And you had been given a chance to clean up before that, hadn't you? You were warned when you got this loan?

A.—Don't think for one minute I could not have paid them all off.

Q.—Why didn't you pay the hospital, if you could have?

A.—If I could have?

Q.—Yes, you said you could have.

A.—I could have cleaned up a barrel of money in Kitchener if I had taken it the right way.

Q.—You might have, and we don't know that you did not. We will come to that in a minute. What I want to get is that you were warned four times.

A.—Yes.

Q.—December, February, and twice in June, yet you ignored them all, didn't you?

A.—Well, I didn't ignore them.

Q.—What did you pay after that?

A.—I paid the tailor.

Q.—Twenty-five dollars (\$25) to the tailor?

A.—Yes, and I paid the grocer.

Q.—That is \$40.

A.—I paid what I could off the gratuity.

Q.—Well, \$6?

A.—And then I had to live.

A MEMBER: And he paid some on the radio?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: How much did you pay on the radio?

A.—I can't just tell offhand.

Q.—Well you have told us you paid \$40, and \$15, and \$40 on the radio, that is \$95 in a year. Have you told us all?

MR. TAYLOR: When was he dismissed?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: In October.

MR. TAYLOR: That is not a year.

MR. SINCLAIR: We are getting confused on this. The point is, how much did Brien reduce his debts from December, 1927, until October 8th, 1928, ten months?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I will take that test.

Q.—What did you reduce your debts in that period?

WITNESS: I don't know how much.

Q.—Well, you have told us of \$40 and \$25 and \$6 to the Provincial Fund.

A.—Then I had my expenses.

Q.—Never mind that, your debts is what we are asking about. Anything else?

MR. MILLER: What about your radio?

A.—I cannot tell you offhand.

Q.—But you paid some.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: About \$30. That is \$101. Now during that time, ten months, you paid \$101. And what did you do towards increasing your liabilities?

A.—None.

Q.—You had your salary increased \$200 a year during that time.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is that a liability?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, but during that time your salary was increased, but you increased your liabilities pretty generally?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Let us see. How much to this bootlegger?

A.—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Q.—Only \$50?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much furniture did you buy?

A.—The furniture came to about \$95.

MR. MILLER: But you paid him something?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: How much do you owe the bootlegger still?

A.—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Q.—Isn't it \$80?

A.—No, \$50.

Q.—He has got your notes, eight \$10 notes.

A.—No, five.

Q.—Eight.

A.—No, five.

Q.—Will you swear to that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Let me put it fairly: You swear you only gave the bootlegger five \$10 notes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I want you to understand the question.

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: Who is this bootlegger?

A.—Brown.

Q.—That is the fellow that got off.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, he put in his time in jail.

MR. MILLER: But that is the fellow that took four months to get that first sentence.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The Magistrate adjourned it for a while and then sentenced him.

MR. MILLER: After the second charge.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well the Magistrate does that, not us.

Q.—Now you say you reduced your debts by \$101, and you increased them by \$95 in one instance, how much in others?

A.—None.

Q.—Do you say you never incurred any others?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: Let us have some arithmetic from someone who knows figures. You have proved that he has reduced his indebtedness \$101. You have proved that he bought furniture at \$95 and paid \$40, that leaves \$55.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He did not pay that until afterwards.

MR. SINCLAIR: But you asked how much he has increased his indebtedness during that time. He paid off \$101, and incurred a further obligation of \$95 less \$40.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is afterward.

MR. SINCLAIR: It was in the time you asked about.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, the bootlegger was after.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well then, he reduced his debts \$100 and went into debt \$55—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: In one case.

MR. SINCLAIR: In one case, while he was on the staff. That shows how fair we are.

MR. COSTELLO: And in the meantime his salary increased \$200.

MR. SINCLAIR: And in the meantime he had a wife and three children to keep.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now you knew perfectly well that an officer should not be in debt, when you came on the force, but you got on without them knowing. You were warned in Hamilton, you were loaned money in Hamilton, and you were warned in these four different letters. Notwithstanding that you went on. Do you think you have any grounds of complaint at all?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is it?

A.—In regard to the attitude, the way the Commissioner spoke on the different subjects. Mind you, the debt affair with the Commissioner, that was the very last subject. The censure for the Conestogo and Blair and those came out first.

Q.—Now, do I get you correctly when you say that although you had offended in this, if the Commissioner had put it on that ground you would not have any complaint, but the real reason was the Conestogo and the other thing?

A.—Yes, and from his attitude of speaking, apparently the speech to me seemed to be premeditated, in my opinion.

Q.—What you say is, you think the Commissioner really had premeditated, to use your expression, that he was really dismissing you for the Conestogo and Blair matter?

A.—It seemed to be all—

Q.—It seemed to you that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But if he had dismissed you on the ground of breach of the regulations you would not have had any complaint, would you?

A.—No—

MR. SINCLAIR: I think I will have to admit—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: My friend cannot tell this witness—

MR. SINCLAIR: I want to give you a bouquet.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I don't want any bouquets.

MR. SINCLAIR: I want to say this, Mr. Chairman—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, I object; the moment the witness gets to a delicate point my friend wants to make a speech to help him out.

MR. SINCLAIR: I just wanted to say my friend is getting the answer to the very question he refused to allow me to ask.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I have the right, you had not.

Q.—What you believe is that the Commissioner was dismissing you because of the Conestogo or Blair matter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If he had dismissed you solely on the ground that you had broken the regulations repeatedly you would not have had any complaint, would you?

A.—No, if they had not brought in interference regarding my duties.

Q.—So you say if he had simply said: You have been warned four or five times, and you are continually in debt, and will not return the money you owe us, if that alone had been the ground, you would not have had any complaint, is that right?

A.—No, I would not have had any answer.

Q.—You would not have had any answer, but you think in the back of your head that you were dismissed because of Conestogo and Blair?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Let us settle that. You say the Commissioner was there, and Deputy Commissioner Cuddy, and Elliott and Rae?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that we can have their view of that as well as yours?

A.—Sure.

MR. MITCHELL: The witness said, when you were questioning him about paying his debts, that he could have paid all his debts if he had gone about it in the right way. I am rather curious about that. How does he do that?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You know what he means.

MR. MITCHELL: I think I do.

WITNESS: By receiving hush money from the bootleggers.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: In other words, you could have sold out and made money?

A.—Yes.

MR. MITCHELL: If you had gone about it the right way. Would you consider it the right way?

A.—No, but the right way if a man wants to go out and make money in a short period.

Q.—It is a good way to do?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please continue, Mr. Finlayson.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You went to Kitchener, when?

A.—In February, 1928.

Q.—And, as I understand, your family remained in Hamilton for a while?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They had furniture, did they?

A.—No, I had my furniture stored there for a time.

Q.—Where?

A.—Hill, the Mover, Hamilton.

Q.—You had some in Brockville, too, hadn't you?

A.—No.

Q.—You had got that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you had a full equipment of furniture, had you?

A.—All but the dining-room suite.

Q.—So you went to Kitchener, and how long were you there?

A.—I was there from February until October 15th.

Q.—When did you first meet Brown, the bootlegger?

A.—Somewhere around March 1st. Of course, at that time I didn't know he was a bootlegger.

Q.—I am not saying you did, I am asking when you first met him?

A.—I didn't meet him, I met what you would call the company.

Q.—Well you dealt with him?

A.—Not directly.

Q.—Well, he was there?

A.—He was there, but I didn't deal directly with him.

Q.—Well, you had some dealings with him, too?

A.—Not until later, when his case was pending.

Q.—When you bought the furniture, did you not see him?

A.—I seen him, and I seen some of the rest of the company.

Q.—You knew he was part of the company?

A.—Yes, sure, he was one of them.

Q.—And you dealt with him partly?

A.—Well you could not help dealing with him when you were dealing with the company.

Q.—Well, if you would say so we would save a lot of time, because I understand you were talking to him at that time as much as the others?

A.—Sure.

Q.—You went there, when?

A.—Somewhere around March 1st.

Q.—And how long after that did you get into the bootlegging?

A.—About June 12th.

Q.—You went there in February and were there about a month before you bought these goods from Brown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you buy?

A.—I bought a dining-room suite and an extra bed and a front room table.

Q.—About \$100 worth altogether?

A.—About \$95.

Q.—What did you give him in cash?

A.—\$25 down, and the balance notes.

Q.—Did he have lien notes?

A.—Just a note in favour of the company.

Q.—A lien note on the goods?

A.—Sure it would be a lien note.

Q.—Well I don't know whether it would be sure, sometimes it is, sometimes it isn't. I am asking you was it or was it not a lien note?

A.—Well, it was a note given to him for the balance of what I owed him.

Q.—Now you know what I am asking you, and I am going to get an answer. Was it or was it not a lien note on those goods?

A.—I could not tell you that.

Q.—You said a minute ago, Sure it was. Do you know or do you not know?

A.—I could not tell you whether it was a lien note or what it was.

Q.—You know what a lien note is, don't you, giving security on the goods you buy?

A. Yes, and he has a right to them until they are paid for.

Q.—And that is what this was, is it?

A.—Yes.

MR. COSTELLO: What were the goods again?

A.—A dining-room suite, and bed, and a front room table.

Q.—What else? You told us before you bought a dining-room suite and two beds.

A.—Well, I bought one bed since. That has nothing to do with this.

HON MR. FINLAYSON: How much altogether? The first purchase was \$85?

A.—\$95.

Q.—And how much was the second?

A.—\$18, but that has nothing to do—

Q.—That was long after, was it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after?

A.—Probably a couple of months. But I did not buy from him, I bought from the company.

Q.—Well it is the same thing, isn't it?

A.—No, it is not the same thing.

Q.—Why do you make the distinction?

A.—You could not be dealing with him direct if you were dealing with the company. The company has something to say in it. If he was the owner it would be different.

Q.—Did you deal with the other individual or the firm?

A.—Not directly, but with one of the others.

Q.—You know what I am asking you perfectly well. Was he the member of the firm you dealt with?

A.—Not directly.

Q.—Who was the member of the firm you dealt with?

A.—There was another fellow by the name of Glass.

Q.—And you dealt with Glass and not Brown?

A.—Well you could not help but deal with Brown, I suppose, when you were dealing with the company.

Q.—All right. Then the second occasion, two months after, what did you do, give a note again?

A.—No.

Q.—What did you do?

A.—I paid him \$18.

Q.—Paid cash for the second. Why did you pay cash?

A.—Well, I had to have it, the wife took sick.

Q.—And he insisted on cash, did he?

A.—Well, I didn't see Brown in that, I bought it from one of the brothers.

Q.—Anyway you paid cash. Now, at the second time you had heard something about these people of course, you knew more about them on the second occasion than you did on the first, didn't you?

A.—No, not at that time. At that time I didn't know anything regarding Brown.

Q.—Not the second time?

A.—No.

Q.—Was it a month or two months later?

A.—Between a month and two months.

Q.—That would be around the end of May.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, from the 1st of March to the end of May is three months. You want to get it up to the 1st of June, but you cannot. It will not go that far.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What date was it?

A.—It was somewhere around the 25th of May when my wife took sick, and she had to go into a separate room.

Q.—And immediately upon her taking sick you went and bought this extra furniture?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—So that it would be around the 26th of May?

A.—Somewhere around there.

Q.—When was the first raid you made on Brown?

A.—June 18th.

Q.—But you had been watching him a month?

MR. SINCLAIR: No, just a week. You cannot stretch that either.

MR. HOMUTH: Immediately upon getting information regarding Brown you started to watch?

A.—Yes. I had received two informations regarding his premises.

Q.—Those informations came in about a week before you raided?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Then you gave him a note for the balance?

A.—Yes—I didn't give him; I gave the company.

Q.—And Brown came to see you, and wanted payment of the note?

A.—Yes, I went down and paid off \$10 on the note, and renewed.

Q.—Was it \$10 or \$7?

A.—\$10.

Q.—Wasn't it \$7? The note shows \$7, and the bank shows \$7, that is why I suggest it may be \$7.

A.—Well, I believe it was \$7.

MR. SINCLAIR: Maybe the \$3 was interest on the renewal.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, he didn't pay the interest; Brown paid the interest, didn't he?

A.—Yes.

A MEMBER: Did you give the note to Brown or the company?

A.—The Twin City Secondhand Company.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But Brown is the gentleman you saw when you renewed it?

A.—Yes, he came and saw me.

Q.—And you paid \$7 and went to the bank with him, and he had to pay interest on it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, doesn't that suggest to you that the rule as to the police is a good one, not to allow officers to be owing debts around?

A.—Well, that didn't affect me.

Q.—But it shows the reason for the rule, doesn't it?

A.—Well, according to the regulations it does, sure.

Q.—Then the note came due again?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When?

A.—Two months later, I think.

Q.—And then you gave a new note for \$80?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Before you said it was \$50?

A.—Well, that is all I owe him at the present time.

Q.—But the note was \$80?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—You told me only a little while ago it was \$50. It is \$80, isn't it?

A.—Yes, \$80.

Q.—You owe eight \$10 notes to Brown?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you swear to that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, be careful, because you will know your signature.

A.—Yes, I know; but at the present time I only owe him \$50.

Q.—Didn't you give him eight \$10 notes later on?

A.—No, I don't think I did.

Q.—We will have to produce the notes.

A.—Well, produce them, I believe McIntosh, the lawyer in Kitchener, has them.

Q.—Has anything been paid since you left the force?

A.—No.

Q.—But it was eight \$10 notes wasn't it?

A.—I can't just say.

Q.—Well you swore to five \$10 notes, now you cannot say?

A.—I cannot say whether it was eight \$10 notes, but I do know that it is only \$50.

Q.—Well, you are very sure about the \$50, but you do not know whether you gave him eight \$10 notes?

A.—\$50.

Q.—Is your memory all at sea on this thing?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—Do you mean that?

A.—According to the way you are going on.

Q.—I am pointing out to you seriously—

A.—I have answered the question.

Q.—But you have answered so many different ways. First, there were only five \$10 notes, then you were not sure, now you do not know.

MR. MILLER: He has not varied a particle.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you would listen you would know that is not right.

WITNESS: I never mentioned anything about five \$10 notes.

Q.—How many notes did you give, five or eight?

A.—I don't just know about the notes, but I know I only owe him \$50.

Q.—Is your memory about other things any better than it is about the number of notes?

A.—Well, at that time, regarding the notes, I didn't pay any attention to them; that is, he drew up the notes and brought them down and I signed them. I was in a hurry one night going out and I signed them, I didn't pay any attention.

Q.—There may have been eight or five, you don't know, is that it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that the way you do business?

A.—Well, I figured he had got them all ready and all I had to do was sign them.

Q.—And you knew at that time you were dealing with a bootlegger?

A.—Well, as far as dealing with a bootlegger, it had no bearing.

Q.—Just answer the question. When these eight or five notes were given, whichever it was, it was after the prosecution?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew you were dealing with a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you do not know whether you gave five or eight notes, and did not pay any attention?

A.—No, I was in a hurry, going out.

Q.—Is that the way you deal with bootleggers?

A.—I never had any dealings, if you want to put it that way, dealings with bootleggers, that didn't appeal to me.

Q.—I am not entering into that at present. What I am getting is, after you knew Brown was a bootlegger, and after a prosecution was laid, he came to you and you signed either eight or five \$10 notes, and you don't know which?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not pay any attention to it?

MR. MILLER: You did not suspect him of being dishonest. Personally I do not know how the Committee can understand how he could sign for either five or eight. He goes to this company and buys \$95 worth of furniture,—is that correct?

A.—Somewhere around that.

Q.—And paid \$25 down?

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: That leaves \$70.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: According to his statement.

MR. MILLER: You signed notes for the amount?

A.—I gave him a note in full.

Q.—For the amount?

A.—Which went to the bank.

Q.—And following that you paid \$7 off?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That leaves \$63?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then how did you sign either eight or five?

A.—Well, I have just said I did not pay any attention to the notes, I was in a hurry going out the night they were signed.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: And the rest of your evidence is just as reliable as that, is it?

MR. SINCLAIR: Oh, now, now.

WITNESS: If you want to get personal.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, I will; I say, is the rest of your evidence just as reliable as that?

A.—No, my evidence I have given this morning is the truth.

Q.—At the time these notes were renewed, when you gave either five or eight ten-dollar notes, you knew Brown was a bootlegger; you knew you had had him prosecuted, or had a charge against him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that charge was pending before the Magistrate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So when you gave him either five or eight \$10 notes, you do not know which?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not pay any attention to it?

A.—Well, how do you mean?

Q.—You told me a minute ago you did not pay any attention to it.

A.—Well, I didn't pay any attention to the number.

Q.—It may have been twenty or thirty?

A.—No.

Q.—What would be the limit?

A.—Somewhere around five or six.

Q.—Or seven or eight?

A.—No.

Q.—Will you swear it was not eight?

A.—Well, I have told you I am not just sure.

Q.—Well you say five or six, and we say, the bank and everyone else say, eight. Will you contradict that?

A.—I only owe him \$50 at present.

Q.—Then why did you give eight or six?

A.—Well, there was a mistake on my part then.

MR. SINCLAIR: But you did prosecute him afterwards for bootlegging?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. SINCLAIR: I think we better adjourn.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I want to clean this up while this man is in the box. I am not going to let him go —

MR. SINCLAIR: We have to meet in the House at three o'clock, and I want a little intermission.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I just want to finish this point.

MR. MILLER: When you gave these notes, you knew they were renewals of another note that you had given. Is that correct?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it was your opinion that Brown was renewing those notes, and no more than those notes. Is that correct?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will come to that in a minute. You went to the bank with him, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You met him outside, didn't you?

A.—He met me.

Q.—Yes, he was chasing you for his debt?

A.—No, he was not.

Q.—Do you mean to say he was not after you for payment of his debt?

A.—Well, I went there to fix the thing up.

Q.—Did he catch you on the street about this debt?

A.—No.

Q.—Where did he come to you?

A.—He called me up by telephone.

Q.—Where did you meet him?

A.—Met him at the bank.

Q.—So that you were in the position of a police officer who had to go and meet a bootlegger in a bank when he ordered you to?

A.—No, it was not orders, but I knew the note was due.

Q.—And you should have paid it?

A.—Sure, I should have paid it.

Q.—You owed the bootlegger money, and when you didn't pay the money when it was due he said, here, come to the bank and see me?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had to go?

A.—Yes, the same as anyone else. If you had a note I would call you to pay.

Q.—That is right, exactly. It shows the position this police officer was in, jumping to attention when the bootlegger called.

A.—No, I was not in any position regarding him at all.

Q.—Well, he called you on the telephone and you had to go?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you went to the bank?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you made the proposition to him that he pay the \$80?

A.—Yes—no, no, he made the proposition.

Q.—What proposition did he make?

A.—He said he would lift the note out of the bank.

Q.—On what condition?

A.—Didn't make any condition.

Q.—What were you to do?

A.—He told me he would give me the money to go in and lift the note.

Q.—He offered you a cheque first?

A.—No, no.

Q.—Now just a minute, listen to the question.

A.—He offered no cheque.

Q.—Just a minute. You were outside the bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You refused to go in the bank with him?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Did you not say, I don't want to be seen with you in the bank?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—What reason did you give for not going into the bank with him?

A.—He ran in the bank himself.

Q.—No, let me get it. Outside, before he went into the bank he wanted you to go in with him?

A.—No.

Q.—He did not propose that?

A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to go in with him?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then you went in with him, did you?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—What happened?

A.—He gave me the money to go in and pay the note off.

Q.—First he offered you a cheque?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Didn't you refuse to take the cheque?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then he went into the bank and got the money?

A.—No, he had the money.

Q.—No, didn't he go in and get it?

A.—No, he had the money, I am telling you.

Q.—He gave you eight \$10 bills?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It was \$80 then?

A.—It was \$80, yes.

Q.—You remember it was \$80 then. It was \$80, wasn't it?

A.—No.

Q.—Take your time.

A.—No, I think it was—well, I will tell you, he didn't count the money out.

Q.—Never mind that, the talk was of \$80, you told me it was \$80, do you want to take that back?

A.—The money that I received from him was in a roll, and I just took the roll in. (Laughter.)

Q.—Oh, you will not get anyone to believe that.

A.—I took the roll in, went to the teller, and told him I wanted to pay Brown's note off, and I gave him the roll of money, and he got the accountant, and the note was marked "Paid."

Q.—Did you get the note?

A.—No, I have not got the note.

Q.—How much was the note?

A.—The note was—I cannot tell you offhand.

Q.—Do you mean to tell me you do not know the amount of the note and do not know the number of bills, and do not know the number of notes you signed?

A.—I did not open up the roll, I just took it in and asked to pay the note.

Q.—Do you mean to say you stand outside a bank, have a bootlegger hand you a roll of bills, and do not even count it?

A.—No.

Q.—A man you have a prosecution against at the time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you took money from him and did not count it?

A.—I didn't take it, he gave it to me. Naturally I would be taking it, for he gave it to me to take in.

Q.—When you have a prosecution against a man pending in the court, and you owe him money, and you stand outside a bank, and you let him give you money?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not know how much he gave you?

A.—No, I can't say.

Q.—You don't know how many bills?

A.—No.

Q.—You don't know what denomination the bills were?

A.—No—some of them were tens.

Q.—How many tens?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—May have been one hundred?

A.—I didn't open up the roll at all.

MR. COSTELLO: How do you know there was some of them tens?

A.—The outside.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The outside was a ten, was it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So here is an officer who has a prosecution against a bootlegger, and out on the street outside a bank takes from him a roll of bills that you swear you do not know how many were in it?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Haven't any idea?

A.—No.

Q.—May have been one hundred?

A.—I am not swearing it was a hundred.

Q.—You got a good thick roll of bills?

A.—Well, it was a fair roll, yes.

Q.—Do you know what banks they were on?

A.—No.

Q.—You know the outside was a ten?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You took that from a bootlegger without ever looking at it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You don't know how many it was?

A.—No.

Q.—You do not know how much you owed him?

A.—I told you \$50.

Q.—You also told me \$60, \$70 and \$80.

A.—No, I didn't tell you sixty, seventy and eighty dollars.

Q.—You don't know how much you owed him, do you?

A.—I owed him \$50.

Q.—And perhaps more. Anyway, why were you taking the money from him when you owed it to him?

A.—Well, he said because he was dealing in that bank that it was not looking good for him to be paying the note himself.

Q.—Why, what difference would it make?

A.—I asked him that question.

Q.—You asked him that, did you?

A.—Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: I want to clear that up.

Q.—When Brown offered you this money he naturally said here is sufficient money to pay the note, didn't he?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh, he never said that. Don't put the words in his mouth. Ask what he said.

MR. TAYLOR: Did he say, Here is sufficient money to pay this note?

A.—No—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He won't even bite.

MR. TAYLOR: Well, you would naturally understand that was the amount of money to pay the note.

A.—He says, Here is the money to take the note out of the bank.

Q.—Let me put it this way. You understood there was sufficient there to pay the note, is that right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then it was not really necessary for you to count it. (Laughter.)

Q.—Now another point. The bank were through with the note immediately you paid it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why didn't they return it to you?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you an account with the bank?

A.—No.

Q.—And they retained the note?

A.—I don't know where the note is to-day.

Q.—You did not ask for it?

A.—I have not seen the note.

Q.—But you were aware that there was an amount of money there sufficient to pay the note?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was what was interesting you?

A.—Yes, Brown says, Here is the money to take the note out of the bank.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But what you have not yet explained is, you were a police officer, prosecuting a bootlegger, you met him on the street, took a roll of bills from him, don't know how many there were, whether \$80, or what?

A.—No.

Q.—Why did you pay the note?

A.—I asked Brown, I said, What is the difference me going in?

Q.—Did you get the note?

A.—No.

Q.—I understood you got it from the bank?

A.—I have not got the note.

Q.—Then let us see the position. You got from this bootlegger, taking Mr. Taylor's optimistic view, enough money to pay the note you owed the bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not know how much it was, but you are willing to take Brown's statement that it is enough, and you go in and pay it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you had the note paid?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not owe Brown anything?

MR. MITCHELL: Did he know he was a bootlegger at this time?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He was convicted, and waiting for sentence, you knew that?

A.—No; he was found guilty.

Q.—He was not convicted, but he was found guilty by the Magistrate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The Magistrate might let him off easily, or he might make it heavy. What is the scale, what might he have got?

A.—Two to six.

Q.—What, money?

A.—Months.

Q.—And how much in money?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—He might get a fine as well?

A.—No, he could not get a fine.

Q.—As a matter of fact he got two months, didn't he?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Had that anything to do with the money that was handed over to you?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you sure?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But the truth is that when you had a bootlegger, as you knew, had prosecuted him, had him plead guilty, and standing for sentence, you took a roll of bills from him on the street and went in and paid your debts?

A.—He immediately that night came up and got these other notes drawn.

Q.—Well, let us take one thing at a time. What time was it you took the money from him?

A.—It was some time in the afternoon, after dinner.

Q.—But during bank hours, before three o'clock?

A.—Yes, a short time.

Q.—So that there was a time, from three o'clock, until some time in the night, when you had your note paid?

A.—Yes, and he came up in the evening and took other notes.

Q.—He had these eight notes drawn?

A.—Whatever they were.

Q.—Where did he come?

A.—To my house.

Q.—So you have the bootlegger at the house this time?

A.—He has been there on many occasions.

Q.—So you have had him up—

A.—I didn't ask him up.

Q.—Did he have a drink with you?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was he up there many times about?

A.—Regarding his case.

Q.—What was he asking you to do?

A.—Be lenient with him.

Q.—And that was the reason he paid you the roll of bills?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: Did you keep any money out of that roll yourself?

A.—No.

MR. MITCHELL: How long was this after he was convicted?

A.—About two months.

Q.—And he was found guilty. Why did they allow this bootlegger to run at large? He was charged with selling liquor, and proved guilty, and two months later he was negotiating with this man? Is that the fact?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, and his case was pending, and while it was pending this man was taking money from him.

MR. MITCHELL: Then why, if you make this bootlegger such a heinous man, why wasn't he sentenced?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I don't know, the Magistrate does that. What we say is wrong is that a constable who is prosecuting should not owe money, and when he does owe money he should not take money on the street.

MR. MITCHELL: It was just a few hours after that he renewed the notes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, that night.

Q.—But there was a period when you took a roll of bills from this bootlegger whose case was pending, and it was your case, wasn't it?

A.—My case, what?

Q.—You were the officer in charge of the case against Brown.?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your word to the Crown Attorney, or the Magistrate might have some effect on the sentence he would get?

A.—No, I have nothing to do with it, I kept my fingers out of that.

Q.—But you took the money?

A.—I took the money and gave it to the bank, it didn't do me any good.

Q.—You got your note paid.

MR. MITCHELL: No, he renewed his notes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What Brown was trying to do was to square you, wasn't it?

A.—He could not square me.

Q.—I am not saying he did or did not, I say that is what he was trying to do.

A.—If he was trying he did not do it.

Q.—You knew that is what he was trying to do, didn't you?

A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Now didn't he say to you when he was at your house all these times anything about getting the case off?

A.—No.

Q.—What did he come to your house for?

A.—You mean previous occasions?

Q.—Both previous and after?

A.—Yes, sure it was in regard to the case, but I told him it was out of my hands and I had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Well, he was coming to you, and talking about getting off light?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—He was negotiating with you?

A.—He was not.

Q.—Well, he was trying to.

A.—I told him he could not.

Q.—But he came there for that purpose?

A.—Yes, he came there for that purpose, and he went away the same way he came.

Q.—He also gave you \$80?

A.—The \$80 didn't do me any good.

Q.—Well, it paid your debt?

A.—No, it didn't.

MR. MITCHELL: You gave notes after this again, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: If Brown had not been a bootlegger, and in the ordinary course of business you owed him a note, and he had that note in the bank, undoubtedly he would have a line of credit, this with other notes would be there as security?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Your note had matured?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Wouldn't it be business not to impair his credit with the bank for him to go in and pay that note?

MR. HOMUTH: With his own money?

MR. TAYLOR: Well, in protection of his own credit.

WITNESS: That is what he was getting.

MR. MITCHELL: When you received this \$80, or the roll of bills from Brown, was there any suggestion between you and Brown that that was in consideration for you using your influence to settle that case?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But you took money from the bootlegger just the same?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Don't you remember him saying first, I will give you a cheque?

A.—No.

Q.—And you refused the cheque?

A.—No, sir, I said I did not.

Q.—Then he went to the bank and got the bills?

A.—No, he did not go into the bank.

Q.—Do you know whether the bills were marked or not?

A.—He wanted to give that information out that they were marked, it came back to my ears afterward.

Q.—That they were marked, you have heard that since?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You would expect a bootlegger to mark the money?

A.—I didn't expect him.

Q.—Why were you taking the money from him?

A.—I was not taking the money, the money didn't do me any good.

Q.—And at night he came to your house?

A.—Yes, and got these notes.

Q.—How many?

A.—I can't say offhand.

Q.—How many would you guess? You may tell us that the bills were in a roll, but you cannot tell us that about the notes, because you had to sign them.

A.—They were just in a regular book, and I just turned them up and signed them.

Q.—How many?

A.—Well, I figured round about five.

Q.—Do you know?

A.—I am not swearing to five, but I think it was somewhere around five.

Q.—If you are shown eight before this matter is over, what will you say?

MR. SINCLAIR: Now is the time to show the eight.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We may have to bring your friend Brown here to show them.

WITNESS: I cannot say how many.

Q.—Do you mean to tell the Committee. Do you know how much they were?

A.—He told me himself they were for the amount.

Q.—Did you read them?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you signed a number of notes, you don't know how many or what they were for?

A.—Well, he said to me, when he brought the notes, Here is the notes covering that money.

Q.—You would not pay any attention to his word, because he was trying to bribe you?

A.—No, I didn't say he was trying to bribe me.

Q.—Do you say you sign notes for a bootlegger without knowing how many there were, or the amounts?

A.—I did not figure any bribing regarding that, because he was getting notes back covering the amount that was paid.

Q.—But he was making improper proposals to you, he had been?

A.—Well, previous.

Q.—Previous to that he had been making improper proposals to you, and for a man who was making improper proposals you were signing notes and did not know how many, or whether they were \$10, \$20, \$100, what they were?

MR. MITCHELL: Well, the fact is this man went ahead with the prosecution, and it made no difference.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you are satisfied with that you are very easily satisfied.

(Witness requested permission to leave the room, which was granted.)

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I would like to finish this witness, but it will take some time. I do not like to have him going away so that there will be opportunity—

MR. SINCLAIR: Now there have been a lot of imputations. The Honourable Minister seems to suggest that people will interfere with the witness.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think he was referring to another gentleman.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I will speak for him. I do not know why members of the Legislature should bandy such things around, that we would try to interfere with a witness.

I think the proper thing is to adjourn. Brien will certainly have to come back. I have never known a Committee to sit as late as this at the first sitting, it is quite apparent that it is getting under the skin of the Government, and they are going to force the Committee on. As far as I am concerned, I will stay with the Committee, but we cannot sit past three o'clock, and we probably will not be through then. Our nerves will be in better shape if we retire and have lunch and go on with it at the next meeting. I am not going to interfere with the witness.

MR. MILLER: I would like to state that I never saw this man until this morning, and I resent the dirty insinuation of the Minister.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not like to adjourn in an unsatisfactory state like this, everyone knows what the natural result is. Personally I would prefer to go on, but it is half past one—

MR. NIXON: How long will it take you?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It may take two or three hours.

MR. TAYLOR: I think we should have this Magistrate before the Committee.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is a different thing. We will be glad to bring officers, but it is not right to ask a Magistrate to come—

MR. TAYLOR: I think this Committee would like to know if he has any parallel case under the L.C.A., where a bootlegger who admits guilt was let go for two months.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh, lots of them. We have known them to go for a year while appeals are pending. Do not suggest bringing the Magistrate here to ask his reason for a judgment given on the Bench. If you think, you will see what it would mean.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have to have another meeting, and if the Committee want to subpoena a witness they can say so.

In the meantime, what is the pleasure of the Committee?

(On motion the meeting adjourned at 1.40 p.m., Wednesday, March 6th, 1929, to meet again at 10 a.m., Friday, March 8th, 1929.)

THIRD SITTING

Friday, March 8th, 1929, 10.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. BRIEN, Cross-Examination by HON. MR. FINLAYSON—
(Continued):

Q.—When we adjourned you were uncertain about a number of things. You have had time to go home and go over them. Have you any more information for us on those things?

A.—No, sir, I never touched anything at all.

Q.—Well you complained last time that you would have looked these things up if you had had any notice. Now you have had lots of notice, haven't you?

A.—I didn't touch the matter, owing to you speaking on the adjournment that I might be interfered with.

Q.—Nobody wanted to prevent you interfering with yourself?

A.—Well, things are just as they were.

Q.—Now you have had two days, do you mean to say you have not done anything to help the Committee at all? You know your complaint last time was that you had not any notice, and did not know what was going to be gone into. Now I say you have had two days, have you looked it up?

A.—I have not touched the matter at all.

Q.—Have you been thinking of it?

A.—Regarding what, you mean regarding the notes?

Q.—That is one thing?

A.—Well, I cannot positively say; it might have been five, it might have been eight.

Q.—Now let us go into it. What was the first note you gave?

A.—The first note was for \$90, I think.

Q.—Now, are you just guessing?

A.—No, I believe the first note was \$90.

Q.—Well, I can tell you you are not right. Do you know how much you paid in cash, or cheque?

A.—Yes, \$25.

Q.—You are right in that. And you do not know what the note was, you are not sure?

A.—It was \$90.

Q.—No, it was \$97; however, that doesn't make any difference, when you don't pay them it does not matter much.

A.—Well, I am not saying I don't pay them.

Q.—We know you do not.

A.—I am not able just now.

Q.—How long was that for?

A.—Three months.

Q.—You are wrong again, it was for sixty days. Have you any recollection at all? Do you pay any attention to your debts, have you any recollection about them?

A.—Yes, I do.

Q.—Do you still want to say it was for three months?

A.—Well, that was my recollection.

Q.—As a matter of fact it was sixty days. Then what did you do?

A.—I renewed it.

Q.—For how much?

A.—For \$80, I think, somewhere around there.

Q.—How much did you pay then?

A.—Either \$7 or \$10.

Q.—Well you paid \$7. That would bring it down to \$90, wouldn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not pay the interest, Brown had to pay the interest?

A.—No, he insisted that he pay the interest.

Q.—He is a pretty good Jew?

A.—Yes.

Q.—A friendly Jew, and a bootlegger. He insisted on paying the interest for you. Then that ran for how long?

A.—Two months.

Q.—You are wrong again, this was the three months. Then when that came due, what did you do?

A.—The bank kicked about it not being all paid; I was going to pay another instalment, and the bank kicked.

Q.—Did you pay an instalment?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much?

A.—I think it was \$10.

Q.—For once you are right. Now that brought it down to \$80?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And again Brown paid the interest?

A.—No, I paid the interest.

Q.—He did not insist that time?

A.—No.

Q.—So that brought it down to \$80, and that came due after the prosecution?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now we are down to the time when Brown had been prosecuted and was convicted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Not sentenced, but found guilty and sentence deferred by the Magistrate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had a note of \$80 due them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the man you were prosecuting telephoned for you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you met him on the street outside the bank?

A.—I met him at the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Q.—You would not go into the bank with him?

A.—He didn't want me to.

Q.—Didn't he ask you to come into the bank?

A.—No.

Q.—Your story is that he did not want you to come in?

A.—No, it was he that didn't want to go in.

Q.—So that you dealt with him out in the street?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You know now that you were wrong when you said it was \$50, then, don't you? Do you remember last day you swore it was \$50?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was wrong?

A.—Yes, I may have been mistaken.

Q.—It is not a matter of may be, you did make a mistake, didn't you?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—I don't want to charge you with deliberate perjury, but I want you to be frank with us. You made a mistake?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—You remember you were very positive about it last time when I tried to persuade you it was \$80, you swore positively it was \$50. So that you are liable to make mistakes, are you not?

A.—Yes, we are all liable to make mistakes.

Q.—I think so, and if we get along this way, admitting that it is possible for us to be wrong, we will make a good deal more progress than we did the last day. So that you were wrong, and we were right about the \$80? And he wanted you to pay the \$80?

A.—No, that is the bank was kicking.

Q.—Well you did not see the bank, it was Brown that tackled you?

A.—Well, Brown told me about the bank kicking about the note not being paid.

Q.—And what did you say?

A.—He said he would take the note out of the bank himself.

Q.—If you would do what?

A.—If I didn't do anything.

Q.—Now, let us see the position; here is a police officer with a charge against a man, owing \$80 on a note that has been renewed twice, and he is tackled, and the convicted bootlegger says, I will take it out of the bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the convicted bootlegger was taking your note out of the bank, for which you had got good value, without some consideration?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Now, look here—

A.—Absolutely, I am telling you absolutely that is just what he said, there was no consideration given in the matter.

Q.—This man is a Jew, isn't he?

A.—Yes, I believe he is.

Q.—And a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And a keen merchant?

A.—I don't know about a keen merchant, he is in business.

Q.—And he had given you goods, and you had his goods?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had a case pending against him in court on which he was convicted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And which was still hanging over his head?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he might get two months and he might get six months?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was the lowest and the highest?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you say under those circumstances he offered to pay your note and you did not give him any consideration?

A.—I did not, outside of giving him the personal notes.

Q.—Oh well, that was afterwards.

A.—It was the same day, the night of the same day.

Q.—But there was nothing said about that at this time, was there?

A.—He said he would fix up the notes.

Q.—He said he would fix up the notes at the bank?

A.—No, he said he would fix up the notes.

Q.—Now you told us the other day that nothing was said about the other notes except at night, nothing was said outside the bank?

A.—Nothing was said outside the bank regarding any consideration. He said he would fix up the notes.

Q.—No, listen to the question. Nothing was said outside the bank about any notes, all you did was to get a roll of bills and go in and pay the note?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now do you want this Committee to believe that you, a police officer, having charge of a prosecution against a man, and having that man convicted, and sentence hanging over his head on which he might get as low as two months and as high as six months, that you took \$80 from him without any consideration at all?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—And the rest of your evidence is just as good as that?

A.—Absolutely.

MR. SANDY: When you gave the note to Brown I presume you had no security, did Brown give any security to the bank that if you did not pay it he would have to?

A.—Well it was taken in the name of the Twin City Secondhand Company.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, be careful. Do you swear to that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—All the notes?

A.—I don't know about all of them.

Q.—You better be careful what you are swearing to.

A.—The note I gave at the store was in favour of the Twin City—

Q.—Well that had been renewed twice.

MR. SANDY: Was not that the note he was paying?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He may be right about the first note, but he wound up with Brown.

MR. SANDY: But this man Brown may have been responsible to the bank.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Brown was certainly responsible to the bank and had to see it paid. This man had judgments against him, the bank would not give him any credit, Brown had to endorse.

Q.—At this time there were judgments against you in the Division Court, and still are?

A.—There was one or two in Brockville, yes.

Q.—And one or two in Hamilton?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, be careful.

A.—There was none in Hamilton outside of the landlord from Brockville.

Q.—Now let us try and clean this up and get rid of it. Your story is that he got you outside of the bank and gave you a roll of bills. Do you still want to tell the Committee that you do not know how many were in that roll?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You just took a roll of bills?

A.—I did.

Q.—Don't know how many?

A.—No.

Q.—That is how you deal with bootleggers, take money from them without looking to see what it is?

A.—I never take money from them.

Q.—You did in this case?

A.—I never take money from them for any consideration regarding my duties.

Q.—Never mind making speeches about your duties, the Committee will form their opinion about that. What I want to know is, are you in the habit of taking rolls of bills from bootleggers when you have cases against them, without paying any attention to how many bills are in the roll?

A.—No, sir, I am not in that habit.

Q.—Why did you do it in this case?

A.—Brown wanted to take the note out, and he said he did not want to hurt his credit in the bank by taking it out himself.

Q.—How would it hurt his credit?

A.—I don't know, but that is the explanation he gave me.

Q.—That is the only explanation?

A.—That is the only explanation.

Q.—Where did Brown get the money from?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—Do you know whether he had the bills marked?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—You do not know whether he had the numbers or not?

A.—I could not say. I did hear afterward regarding that, but not at the time.

Q.—So you know he has you foul—

A.—No, he has not got me foul.

Q.—Let us get your idea. You think a bootlegger, a convict, who gives a constable a roll of bills, does not get that constable foul?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, that is your idea. You are not surprised at being asked for your resignation?

A.—I was very much.

Q.—I guess the only mistake that was made was getting you on.

MR. SINCLAIR: Your Government did it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, that was a mistake.

MR. SINCLAIR: One mistake.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, one mistake, and we are trying to purge ourselves of it. We plead guilty and throw up our hands and say what we have to do is wash our hands of this horrible mistake.

MR. SINCLAIR: You are too late with the washing.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The washing is late, and it is very dirty, I admit.

Q.—Now you still stick to the statement that you got the roll and do not know how much was in it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, the result was that Brown got the minimum penalty?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The result of your getting the roll of bills was—

MR. SINCLAIR: No, no, he did not understand the question.

WITNESS: He got the minimum penalty, but not from that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What had the roll of bills to do with the minimum penalty?

A.—Nothing at all.

Q.—So you want the Committee to believe that you took a roll of bills, you don't know how much money it was, from a convicted bootlegger against whom you had this charge, and after that he got the minimum penalty, that and you getting the money had nothing to do with each other?

A.—No, sir, absolutely nothing.

Q.—Tell me this: apart altogether from this, do you think police officers should take rolls of bills from convicts?

A.—No, I don't think that. But my being mixed up with Brown was because I didn't know the man when I came to Kitchener—

Q.—I am not asking that, but when you took this roll of bills you knew him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew he was a bootlegger?

A.—At that time, yes.

Q.—And you knew he had been convicted?

A.—Yes.

A.—And you knew he was going to get from two to six months?

A.—I could not say what he would get.

Q.—Well that was all the choice?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There was no other choice. And he asked you for your help?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never?

A.—Asked for my help, but he never got it.

Q.—At the time he gave you the bills?

A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—When?

A.—Previous to that.

Q.—Previous to your taking the money he had asked your help, wanted you to let him off light? He asked for your help?

A.—He asked on many occasions.

Q.—All right, we will take it that way. And he asked you what he could get, what the penalty would be, did he?

A.—I don't know as he asked about that.

Q.—Well you told him anyway.

A.—He knew it.

Q.—You had discussed with him what he was to get?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now he tells me you had.

A.—No, absolutely not.

Q.—You may be right or wrong about other things, but that is positive. You say he knew it would be from two to six months?

A.—He knew it himself.

Q.—He knew the best he could expect from you would be two months?

A.—I had nothing to do in regard to the sentence at all.

Q.—Well you were speaking to the Magistrate about these things.

A.—I spoke to the Magistrate, but not in regard to the sentence.

Q.—Did you tell the Magistrate you had got a roll of bills from Brown?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—But you did discuss with the Magistrate what was going to be done?

A.—No, sir, not regarding the Magistrate's duties. I had nothing to do with the sentence at all.

Q.—Of course you had not, but the Magistrates often consult constables.

A.—They may do that, but not in regard to sentence.

Q.—But you could say a good word for a man.

A.—No, sir, I didn't put in any good word to the Magistrate or any person else regarding Brown.

Q.—Then why did you take his money?

A.—I did not take his money for nothing.

Q.—That is right, I believe you did not.

A.—No, he got his notes.

Q.—And he got the minimum sentence, too.

A.—Well, I had nothing to do with the minimum sentence.

Q.—Why did you take his money?

A.—I did not take his money as a consideration.

Q.—Do you expect any intelligent man in the world to believe—

MR. SINCLAIR: That is not a question to ask, it is up to the Committee to believe or not.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you expect any intelligent man to believe that a constable, having a conviction, and knowing the penalty to be from two to six months, takes a roll of bills from a bootlegger honestly?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—You hope they will believe that?

A.—It is in the hands of the Committee, it is up to them.

Q.—Yes, you cannot improve it anyway.

A.—I have improved, as far as I have absolutely sworn that there was no consideration given.

Q.—You took the roll of bills and went in and paid your debt with the bootlegger's money.

A.—But he received his notes for it that night.

Q.—And he also received the minimum sentence?

A.—The minimum sentence has nothing to do with me receiving the money.

Q.—That is just a coincidence?

A.—It has nothing to do with me receiving the money.

Q.—Well that is all that occurred at that time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And at night you saw him again?

A.—He came to the house.

Q.—You have bootleggers coming to your house, do you?

A.—No, he is the only man that ever bothered me.

Q.—Because he is the only bootlegger you ever owed, I hope.

A.—Well he was the only one, yes.

Q.—He is the only one we know of. He came to the house, what did he say?

A.—He brought up this bunch of notes for the \$80.

Q.—Do you remember what he told you, why he did it?

A.—He never said anything.

Q.—Don't you remember him telling you you had reported him to Toronto?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Don't you remember him telling you, You are not playing straight with me?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You took my money—

A.—He never said anything regarding that at all.

Q.—Then why didn't he get the notes when you got the money?

A.—Well it is quite possible for you to get goods and probably go and see the man at night—

Q.—Oh, you had got the goods six months before this.

A.—But it is quite possible for a man to do it that way.

Q.—This was the third renewal?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It is quite possible for a man to renew, but I never yet heard of a creditor supplying the money to the debtor to pay. Did you?

A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—And you have had a good deal of experience with these things. Did you ever have a creditor supply you with a roll of bills to pay off your debt before?

A.—No, I can't say as I have.

Q.—I should think not, nor anyone else. But this was a peculiar case, wasn't it?

A.—No, it was not.

Q.—A common case?

A.—Just an ordinary everyday case.

Q.—This is just an ordinary everyday case for you, is it?

A.—No, not for me, it is just the same as if you went to Kitchener, and did not know anyone, and went and bought goods.

Q.—I am not worrying about how you bought the goods, that may be quite proper, but I am talking about the time you had this man convicted and took a roll of bills from him. Do you think that is an ordinary case?

A.—No, I would not say it would be an ordinary case.

Q.—Did you ever do it before?

A.—Not me, no.

Q.—And you do not blame the General for asking for your resignation when he knew of this, do you?

A.—In regard to interference, I do.

Q.—The General acted on this?

A.—No, he didn't.

Q.—Well, we will hear from him. If he did, that would be sufficient grounds for asking for your resignation, wouldn't it?

A.—Well, yes.

MR. COSTELLO: What time was it when Brown came to your house at night?

A.—About seven o'clock.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: So Brown came to your house at seven at night, and you say he did not make any accusations, just told you he wanted the notes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you signed them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many?

A.—I could not just say offhand.

Q.—Who were they to?

A.—They were to Brown himself.

Q.—You know that, then, that they were to Brown himself?

A.—That had no bearing on the case.

Q.—Well, you realized that, you knew then that they were to Brown himself?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you were not dealing with this company any more. It gets down to taking the bills from Brown, and you were giving the notes to Brown?

A.—He took personal notes.

Q.—And you knew it?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Why did you give the notes to Brown, the bootlegger, you owed your debt to the Twin City Furniture Company?

MR. MITCHELL: He is the head of it, isn't he?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He said he is a partner.

MR. MITCHELL: It is the same thing.

Here is the point, this man says he had no arrangement with the bootlegger to do this.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you believe that?

MR. MITCHELL: Another point: does he think there was any arrangement between the Magistrate and this bootlegger to hold back the sentence until such time as he made any deal?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Did you hear that? Answer that.

WITNESS: I don't know.

MR. CLARKE: Who counted the money in the bank, you or the teller?

A.—The teller.

Q.—Why would you allow him to count it when you had the money?

A.—The teller called the accountant over, and the accountant drew my attention.

Q.—Surely if you were going in with the money you would count it in front of the teller, you would not just throw it to him?

A.—I handed it to the teller, and he went over to the accountant where he got the note.

Q.—He must be a funny teller if he would take the money and not count it in front of you.

A.—That is what happened.

Q.—If you were going in to pay a fellow you would not pull a roll out of your pocket and hand it in and let them count it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, let us get on.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: Who was it gave you this money outside the bank?

A.—Brown.

Q.—And what did you do with the money?

A.—I took it in to the bank and gave it to the teller.

Q.—That was to settle your account. You were under obligation to the Twin City Secondhand Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—As far as you were concerned, that settled the matter with them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it was Brown's money, Brown had given you the money?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then was it not a proper thing for Brown to take the matter up with you and have you give notes to him personally?

A.—Sure.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Let us get what Mr. Widdifield has brought out. You got the furniture from the Twin City Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you gave the note to them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And renewed it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as long as there was no charge against Brown you were dealing with the Twin City Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But after Brown was convicted he put up the money for you to pay the Twin City Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore you owed Brown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was a personal debt to Brown?

A.—At the finish it was.

Q.—I mean when you got the \$80 it was from Brown, the bootlegger?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—And your debt to the Twin City Company was paid off?

A.—Yes, it was paid off regarding the Twin City.

Q.—So, as Mr. Widdifield points out, you were clear of the Twin City Company altogether?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as Mr. Widdifield pertinently points out, you were then in debt to the bootlegger?

A.—The debt was to Brown.

Q.—You became a debtor to the bootlegger instead of the company?

A.—Well, yes.

Q.—Mr. Widdifield points out very fairly that it may have been an honest and fair thing to deal with the Furniture Company, particularly when there was no prosecution pending, but it was a very improper thing, he submits, to deal with a bootlegger and take money from him. Isn't that right?

A.—It might have been improper, but if it was he got no consideration from me.

Q.—Oh yes, he got eight bad notes.

A.—I am not saying they are bad.

Q.—Well he has sued on them?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And he can't get them paid?

A.—I have not got the money, and I have not been able to earn the money to pay them.

Q.—You may have some excuse for dealing with a furniture company, but have you any excuse as a constable for dealing with a convicted bootlegger?

A.—It was not my suggestion that he—

Q.—But you did it?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you gave the notes to him personally, you knew that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew he had paid off the note to the company?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you gave personal notes to the bootlegger. How many did you give?

A.—I cannot just say, it was between five and eight I am pretty sure.

Q.—It did not make any difference, you would pay just as much on five as on eight, wouldn't you?

A.—Well, whenever I get the money it will be paid.

Q.—But you have not paid any on them? How many have you been sued on?

A.—Five.

Q.—Because there were five due, wasn't it?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Oh surely you know whether they are due or not.

MR. SINCLAIR: This man Brown has not sued, has he?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, and got judgment.

MR. SINCLAIR: I thought you tried to make out that he cancelled the debt.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: First he did, but when Brien reported it to Toronto he came back and got notes.

WITNESS: I did not report it to Toronto. If you know that, I don't.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you say he only sued you for \$50?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And has a judgment for that against you in Kitchener?

A.—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Q.—You swear to that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Not one cent more than \$50?

A.—Well there may be costs on it.

Q.—Well, be careful. He only sued you for \$50?

A.—Fifty dollars (\$50) was on the summons, anyway.

Q.—And the judgment against you is only for \$50?

A.—The summons was for \$50. I am not sure about the other, I took it down, it is in the hands of the lawyer.

Q.—But you are not absolutely sure that it is for \$50?

A.—No.

Q.—It might be for \$80?

A.—No, it is not for \$80, it is for \$50 and interest and something.

MR. NIXON: Interest and costs.

WITNESS: Yes, so it will bring it a little more than \$50.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, I don't suppose it makes much difference, you don't pay \$50 or \$80.

A.—Well, you are saying I don't pay it.

Q.—Well, how about this: Do you remember that when you left you had some costs that you had collected that you owed the staff up there?

A.—No.

Q.—Don't you remember \$13.50 that you had collected?

A.—What, a cheque given?

Q.—No, I am getting at the beginning. You had \$13.50 cash that you had received?

A.—Yes, and a cheque was given to Inspector Rae for it.

Q.—And was not paid? Here is the cheque.

A.—Yes, when the cheque was not presented until a month and a half after.

Q.—There were no funds in the bank at the time it was given, were there?

A.—To cover the cheque—

Q.—At the time you resigned you had \$13.50 in addition to the \$134 that you owed, \$13.50 costs that you had taken?

A.—Yes, and it was given to the bank.

Q.—You then gave a cheque for \$13.50 to the inspector?

A.—Yes, I gave him a cheque.

Q.—And there was no money in the bank when you gave the cheque?

A.—When was the cheque presented?

Q.—The following day, and no money there.

A.—I beg to differ.

Q.—And it was presented right along until December 3rd, and then they returned it, "Not arranged for."

A.—The cheque was not presented until a month and a half after.

Q.—Well there were no funds for it at any time, were there?

A.—Yes, sir, the funds were in the bank for it.

Q.—When you issued it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you swear to that?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Well they could not get it, and the bank held it until December 3rd?

A.—I will forward my account from the bank and show what I had in it at that time.

Q.—We will be glad to have it. Anyway it amounts to this, that you had the money and the men never got it until they got it from your superannuation?

A.—When Inspector Rae spoke to me about no funds in the bank this was a month and a half after my resignation, and the cheque was given to Rae in his office.

Q.—On the 13th of October?

A.—Previous to my leaving the office altogether. Why wasn't it cashed?

Q.—Because they couldn't get it cashed.

A.—The funds were there. I will produce my account and show my funds in the bank at that time.

Q.—You think that they, knowing you as they did, were so slow that they did not present your cheque?

A.—Yes, the cheque apparently had not been presented.

Q.—But when it was presented they could not get any money?

A.—Absolutely not, because at that time I was out of work.

Q.—What did you do with the \$13.50 costs that you had collected and not turned in?

A.—I didn't go and spend that intentionally, they had their cheque to go and get the money at the bank.

Q.—Well they could not get it.

A.—They could get it. Now I am telling you they could get it because the funds were there.

Q.—When did you get the \$13.50?

A.—It would be received at intervals during the month from the 20th to the 20th.

Q.—And had not been turned in?

A.—No, we didn't turn them in, that was arranged.

Q.—And they never got the money until they got it out of your superannuation at the end of the year?

A.—When Rae came along and said that they had been to the bank to present the cheque and there was no funds there, naturally a month after there would not be enough, because I had to draw money when I was out of work.

Q.—Do you mean to say you used Government money to live on?

A.—No, I didn't use Government money to live on.

Q.—You did.

A.—It was up to them, they had the cheque, to go to the bank and get it.

Q.—They had a bad cheque.

A.—They had a good cheque, and I don't want you to insinuate—

Q.—The bank marked it bad and returned it.

MEMBERS: A month and a half after.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now that is the explanation of that.

A.—Yes, and a very correct one.

Q.—If you think it is creditable to keep \$13.50—

A.—I am not keeping \$13.50.

Q.—You did until it was taken from your superannuation.

A.—The funds were there to get it.

Q.—Well, you say that.

A.—Well as long as you keep chewing about it I will.

Q.—I am glad you have got something to chew on. You say there were funds at one time?

A.—At the time the cheque was issued and for probably twenty-five days afterward there was funds there.

Q.—And then you used it up?

A.—Well, I couldn't live on wind.

Q.—So you lived on someone else's money?

A.—I did not, if they wanted to cash the cheque why didn't they go and cash it?

Q.—Well, let us get on. What do you say about these dealings with Brown after you became his debtor? Why didn't you pay him?

A.—Well I could not pay him all.

Q.—Wasn't it true you did not owe him anything?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you ever intend to pay him?

A.—Yes, sure, whenever I get the money.

Q.—Didn't you deliver the goods in getting him off with two months?

A.—No, regarding that Brown received no consideration regarding the two months.

Q.—But he did get two months?

A.—That is nothing to do with me.

MR. SINCLAIR: Did you set that up as a defence to the action when he sued, that you had paid the note?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You don't put up any defence to notes, do you?

MR. SINCLAIR: He ought to, if he had a good one like that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Sinclair says that is a good defence, he is a really good lawyer, you ought to ask him to act.

WITNESS: What about you?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh, I am not available. I would not tell you that is a good defence, but Mr. Sinclair says it is, he might succeed.

MR. SINCLAIR: After what happened the other day I am not going to discuss the merits of lawyers.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, let us get on, let us get back to these other things you were worrying about, this Conestogo instance. Do you know who this man Snider is?

A.—I do now, yes.

Q.—Well, you knew then, I suppose?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Well he belongs to one of the oldest county families, doesn't he?

A.—I don't know anything about his relations, all I know now is he owns two mills.

Q.—Two flour mills?

A.—Yes.

Q.—One at each end of this new road that was built?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he has a big house there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he is a wealthy citizen, isn't he?

A.—I believe he is.

Q.—Son of a Liberal candidate, and a strong Liberal family?

A.—I don't know his failings at all. (Laughter.)

Q.—Having discovered his weakness or failings, you do know anyway that he had a prominent house and was apparently having a little celebration in connection with this road?

A.—I did not know anything in regard to what was going on at all until I searched the premises.

Q.—But you could see that it was a big day?

A.—It was a big evening when I was there.

Q.—They were celebrating the opening of the road?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And everyone has the right to entertain their friends, haven't they?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Snider was entertaining his friends?

A.—Not in the right way.

Q.—You are not the judge of that you know.

A.—I am when—

Q.—Now let us see. You are the judge if they commit a breach of the Act, breach of the peace, or anything wrong, then you have some duties to perform?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you say there were some drunken men?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where, on the road?

A.—On the road from the house.

Q.—You said coming out from the house, and on the road?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then I suggest that if you wanted to do your duty you would have arrested these drunken men on the road.

A.—I didn't want to touch small stuff.

Q.—The big stuff was Snider?

A.—I did not know who was in the house at the time until I went there.

Q.—But this is true, you know this much after your law course—
(Interruptions and laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Do not bring that up again.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You saw men coming out of the house on the road drunk?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not touch the drunken men on the road?

A.—No, why touch them?

Q.—I would think that might be something for an officer to do. You went into a private house?

A.—Absolutely, I searched the private house.

Q.—Instead of arresting the drunken man on the road, you went back to Kitchener and got a search warrant and went into a private house?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. COSTELLO: Did you speak to the fellows on the road?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Don't know who they were?

A.—No.

Q.—How did you know they were small stuff?

A.—Well, when Mr. Finlayson speaks about picking up drunks, that was not my line, I don't want to pick up drunks.

Q.—But you did not know whether they were small stuff or big stuff then?

A.—Well, that is regarded as small stuff.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you mean to say you do not know who the men were?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—Didn't take their names as evidence?

A.—No.

Q.—So that we understand your method of procedure is, this was apparently a good-looking property, wasn't it?

A.—There was only one part of the house used for it.

Q.—For what?

A.—Where the drinking was going on.

Q.—That does not matter, they have the right to use any part of their house.

A.—Sure they have.

Q.—What I am trying to point out is, you saw breaches of the Act, men drunk on the street, and you ignored that and went off to get a warrant to search a private house?

A.—Yes, for a man who was permitting drunkenness on his premises.

Q.—Why not get the men who were drunk, because they were the offenders?

A.—They were not the offenders any more than the man who allows drunkenness on his premises.

Q.—But there is a vast difference between a private property and drunkenness on the street?

A.—No, there is not.

Q.—Well, that is your idea of the law. You were a constable, you are not now, so that relieves the public of that danger any more. So you let the men who were offending go?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And went after the house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And went into the house, after going to Kitchener for a search warrant?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And found a respectable citizen?

A.—Well at that time I didn't know who he was.

Q.—He was not a bad character that you knew of before, you had no reason to suspect him?

A.—Not before, but at the dance I did.

Q.—But he was not like your friend, Brown, a well-known character?

A.—Well, I believe he was well known in that place.

Q.—Well known in a proper sense?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The biggest citizen in that locality?

A.—I cannot say anything regarding his ability.

Q.—I am not asking about his ability, I say he was a prominent man in that locality.

A.—At that time I didn't know.

Q.—Well, you know it now?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: Apparently he was that night, anyway.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He has a mill at each end of this new road they were opening?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it meant a lot to him to be able to truck his stuff to the railway at the other end?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—So they were having a celebration.

MR. HOMUTH: There is no railway at Conestogo?

A.—Not that I know.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He had to truck his stuff over this new road, so it meant a lot to him?

A.—No doubt it did.

Q.—And he was naturally having a little celebration with his friends, Party friends and general friends, and citizens generally.

MR. MILLER: Did you know that Snider was a prominent miller and citizen at the time you went to his house?

A.—No, I didn't know the man at all.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—He has the biggest house in the locality?

A.—No, there is other big houses.

Q.—Well, it is a big fine house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You did get his name?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You would not take out a search warrant if you had not his name?

A.—All I knew at the time I got the search warrant was Snider, I did not know what Snider, or who Snider was.

Q.—You could tell from the house the kind of man, couldn't you, his standing in the community?

A.—I didn't know him at all.

Q.—So you left the drunks on the street and went off to Kitchener to get a search warrant and came back and searched Snider's house. How far was it from Conestogo?

A.—About 6 or 8 miles.

Q.—Each way?

A.—No, one way.

Q.—Well going and coming. So you went off, hunted out a Magistrate, got a search warrant, and came back and searched Snider's house?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And found everything all right, that he had a permit, and had drawn his own stuff in a regular way?

A.—I can't say as to that.

Q.—Didn't you find he had a permit?

A.—I saw his permit.

Q.—And you knew he got his liquor in the regular way?

A.—The liquor on the premises no doubt was got in the regular way, but I would not say the liquor that was in the house.

Q.—Have you any reason to suspect that it was not regular?

A.—Yes, I can have my own suspicions.

Q.—Had you any reason for it?

A.—Sure I had.

Q.—What reasons did you have?

A.—Well, I had my own reasons.

Q.—What are they?

A.—I don't know as I have to disclose them.

Q.—I am not going to bother you if you don't want to. But you found a respectable house entertaining on a festival occasion, and you neglected the drunks on the street and went off and got a search warrant and came back and searched, and you found the man had a permit and had drawn beer. That is what they were drinking, wasn't it?

A.—Beer and whiskey; there was several empty bottles of whiskey.

Q.—And you found that all on the permit in the regular way?

A.—I am not saying anything about what was on the permit. The liquor that was in the house I would not say was the same liquor.

Q.—You knew he had drawn liquor properly and had it legally there. You are not making any charge about that, are you?

A.—No.

Q.—So that as far as the house is concerned there was nothing wrong?

A.—Outside of allowing drunkenness.

Q.—You let the drunks go?

A.—Under the Liquor Control Act he had no right to allow drunkenness on his premises.

Q.—When you came back did you find any drunkenness?

A.—Yes, there was men very much under the influence of liquor.

Q.—Did you take their names?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you arrest them?

A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you get their names?

A.—Some of the names were taken.

Q.—Did you take them?

A.—No, I didn't, some of the other constables did.

Q.—So that is all that occurred, is it?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you take the name of any man that was in the house?

A.—I cannot just say, offhand.

Q.—You do not remember whether you took the name of any one man in that house?

A.—No, I told one of the constables to go around and take the names.

Q.—You were in charge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—These other constables were under your orders?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Then is that all about the Conestogo incident?

A.—Well, there was nothing more to it, his permit was returned to him.

Q.—There was nothing more that night, you have told us all about it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Inspector investigated it, didn't he?

A.—Well, I took it up with the Inspector myself.

Q.—He investigated it?

A.—Do you mean he went out there?

Q.—No, he went into it with you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And decided that there was nothing wrong?

A.—No. I was satisfied myself, too.

Q.—You were satisfied that there was nothing wrong?

A.—Yes, outside of drunkenness, and I didn't want to prosecute for that.

Q.—So that you have no complaint to make about that case at all?

A.—No, but who brought it up; why was I censured for it?

Q.—Well, they say you were not, so we need not discuss that.

A.—Well I say I was.

Q.—There will be four witnesses against you on that, the Committee can judge.

A.—I don't care about that.

Q.—But you have no complaint about the Conestogo case?

A.—No.

Q.—And I tell you that as far as the police are concerned, they think you exercised bad judgment in not getting the names of the men who were drunk on the road, but they are not censuring you about the Conestogo case.

A.—Then why was it brought up?

Q.—We say it was not?

A.—Naturally you would, but I don't.

Q.—Well that is a matter of dispute between you and the others.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you take Snider's permit away?

A.—Yes, I took it to the office.

Q.—And checked it over?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And checked his purchases?

A.—No, I didn't go to the store.

Q.—You didn't check it, just kept it?

A.—No.

Q.—How long did you keep it?

A.—I guess it would be about a week.

Q.—Then you returned it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw there was nothing wrong?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you returned it voluntarily?

A.—Yes.

Q.—No interference at all. there was no one connected politically?

A.—I am not saying there was no interference, because who brought the subject to the ears of the police in Toronto?

Q.—Wait a minute: there was no political interference such as you referred to in your evidence the other day?

A.—I am not saying—

Q.—Will you say there was?

A.—I can't say regarding interference.

Q.—Will you say that there was any political interference as to the consideration you gave to Snider's permit?

A.—Oh, as far as returning the permit, I returned it voluntarily.

Q.—No interference at all?

A.—Not regarding that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: As I understand it, you have no charge to make in connection with Conestogo, but you think if you were censured for that you should not have been?

A.—No, I should not.

Q.—I think you are right. You just exercised a little bad judgment.

A.—Well, that may be your opinion, it is not mine.

Q.—Yes, it is only my opinion. I think it would have been better to take the names of the men on the road, or clean them up, rather than search a private house, but we are not complaining about what you did there, and you are not, so we can drop that.

Q.—Now, the Blair matter. They had this party there year after year.

A.—Yes, I believe so.

Q.—And someone had said it got out of control the year before and it would be well to have some police there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It is a common thing to send officers out to these celebrations?

A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—A proper thing, fall fairs and big parties, and opening of roads and that kind of thing, officers go out to help keep the peace?

A.—Sure.

Q.—And you went out with these other two officers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were properly looking up and down to see what was going on?

A.—Sure.

Q.—I understand there had been seven or eight thousand people there the time before, and this time it rained and there were only a few hundred.

A.—It was a small crowd.

Q.—A poor day, and the party was not up to the standard?

A.—No, I don't think it was.

Q.—And there was not much trouble, was there?

A.—I saw no trouble outside of the case of beer I seized.

Q.—It was a small crowd, some 600 or 700, instead of the six thousand or seven thousand the previous year, and a very orderly crowd?

A.—There was no drunkenness.

Q.—But walking up and down you saw three or four fellows taking a drink?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you went to a car and found some beer?

A.—I did.

Q.—And the fellows ran away?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So you took the number of the car?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why didn't you stay there at the car, wait for the fellow?

A.—It was not required that I stay there.

Q.—But don't you think it would have been better?

A.—I had the number of the car and that is all I required. The liquor was found in the car and the licensee for that car was responsible until proved otherwise.

Q.—Let us see if your law is right. You remember we had this up in the House two or three nights ago. He is responsible for breaches of the Traffic Act, but not for breaches of the Liquor Act.

A.—No, that is one of the loop holes.

Q.—Well, it may be that, or it may be the intention of the Legislature. You should not reflect on that body. Anyway the owner of the car is not responsible for breaches of the Liquor Control Act, you know that now?

A.—No, I have always held that if I found a car with no person in charge, the man who holds the license is charged until he proves otherwise.

Q.—You think that should be the law?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But it is not?

A.—That is the proper course to take at the present time.

Q.—Perhaps when you are running the Legislature you will do that, but as long as these gentlemen are running it I am pointing out that they have not done that. The licensed owner is not responsible for others getting in his car and drinking liquor.

A.—But he is responsible if liquor is found there and the owner is not there, isn't he, until he has proved different?

Q.—Well, I think you are wrong in your law.

A MEMBER: Someone else may leave it there.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is exactly the point.

MR. MILLER: But it is the privilege of the owner to offer evidence that it was not him.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There is no presumption, as there is under the Traffic Act.

Q.—Knowing that to be the law, why didn't you stay and find out who the fellow was?

A.—He would never have returned.

Q.—What kind of a car was it?

A.—Ford coupe.

Q.—And you think it would not have been worth his while to return for it?

A.—No, he would never have returned, I was satisfied of that.

Q.—You are satisfied he would never have returned?

A.—Not while I was there.

Q.—So instead of waiting you went off?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did not take the names of the men?

A.—They beat it away.

Q.—And you did not know who they were?

A.—No, I was practically alone.

Q.—When you got the name of the owner, did you go and interview him?

A.—I did not.

Q.—You went and laid an information without consulting your Inspector?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Do you lay informations without instructions?

A.—Sure.

Q.—You should not.

A.—At the time I was in Kitchener I was in sole charge of the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—You were under Inspector Rae?

A.—Sure I was.

Q.—You should have reported it to Inspector Rae, shouldn't you?

A.—I don't know as I should in that case.

Q.—Are not your instructions to always report these things to the Inspector?

A.—I had told him what I found.

Q.—After you laid the information?

A.—No, I told him what I found, and I went over and laid the information.

Q.—Why didn't you do that in Conestogo?

A.—I suppose if I had it would have been rated as small stuff again.

Q.—Oh no, Conestogo you performed the regular duty, consulted the Inspector, and it was investigated, and you were satisfied there was no charge. In this case you laid the information yourself before getting instructions.

A.—No, I told Inspector Rae when I came in about what we had found there.

Q.—After you had laid the charge?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Rae tell you to lay the charge?

A.—No, I went over and laid it myself.

Q.—On your own responsibility. So that you got yourself into a false position?

A.—No, I didn't get myself into a false position at all.

MR. MILLER: He says he did consult him.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: His duty is, before he lays a charge, to go to his superior officer and say, here are the facts, do they constitute enough to lay a charge? They may go to the Crown Attorney or consult someone. Every citizen is entitled to that protection.

MR. MILLER: Did Inspector Rae tell you not to lay an information?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He never had the opportunity.

MR. TAYLOR: Would you have us believe that constables throughout this Province, they are not always in touch with the Inspectors, where they run across infractions of the law must consult the Inspector first?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It depends on the charge, if it is a breach of the Traffic Law or something and they are near an Inspector, as he was, they consult the Inspector first. If it is a case of murder or breach of the peace, or something like that, he arrests without a warrant.

MR. TAYLOR: You are giving the impression that he was not privileged to lay this charge without consulting the Inspector.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is right, it is the common rule.

MR. TAYLOR: It is not the law, and not necessarily the rule.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you ask the police of Toronto or anywhere else you will find it is the general rule of the police force everywhere. Here was a case, he did not know who he was going to lay it against, he did not see Pronge there. As a matter of fact he got in wrong over it and had to withdraw it.

WITNESS: I did not get in wrong.

Q.—I know you do not think so, but I am trying to get the facts. Anyway you did not see Pronge in connection with the car at all?

A.—I never seen him there.

MR. HOMUTH: You let him take his car away?

A.—I did not stay with the car, the car was not worrying me.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You do not know who took the car away, do you?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—If you had stayed there and watched, you would have got some information?

A.—I was not required to stay.

Q.—I merely suggest that it would have been good practice.

A.—Sure, but I was not required to stay.

Q.—I want to be fair, and say that it is very easy for me, sitting here months after, to say what was best to do. I do not blame an officer for not doing the best thing at the time, I am not quarrelling with you about Conestogo or the Blair case. You may not have done the best thing, but an officer can only exercise his own judgment at the time?

A.—Sure, and I exercised it.

Q.—But what I am getting at is, you laid the information off your own bat?

A.—After telling the Inspector what we had found out.

Q.—But you did not tell the Inspector you were going to lay an information?

A.—I told him I was going to the police office.

Q.—Not to lay an information. Well an information was laid against Pronge, and you did not know whether he had a thing to do with it?

A.—It was his car.

Q.—That does not make him liable?

A.—It does until he proves otherwise.

Q.—No, you cannot throw the onus on a man that way.

A.—Sure you can.

Q.—Well, you say you can. Then it was investigated?

A.—How do mean, investigated?

Q.—I mean Inspector Rae investigated the facts.

A.—There was no investigation made—

Q.—Now, do you say that?

A.—Just wait. I went over to the police office after telling Inspector Rae what we had found. I laid the information, and was waiting for the summons to take back to our own office, and by that time Inspector Rae had received a telephone, at least he told me he had, from Frank Elliott in Toronto, regarding the case, that no prosecution was to be entered until further orders.

Q.—Well, just a minute. Was it that strong, or was it that the matter was to be investigated?

A.—No, there was no prosecution to be entered until further orders.

Q.—Well, that is your statement?

A.—I went over to the police office and asked the clerk to put the information aside until I let him know later.

MR. OKE: I would like to be clear on this. After finding liquor in this car, you did take the matter up with your Inspector?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Before the charge was laid by you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your Inspector did not tell you to lay a charge?

A.—No.

Q.—But he apparently acquiesced with you in doing what your judgment thought best?

A.—Sure.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Then go on.

A.—Well, the matter stood at that.

Q.—Inspector Rae investigated it then, and you investigated it, too?

A.—No, the matter stood just as it was, there was nothing more said about it.

Q.—You did not know who Pronge was at that time?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—And Rae did not either?

A.—No.

Q.—And he investigated to find out who Pronge was, and you did?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Well he did?

A.—I don't know if he did, but I did not.

Q.—Well it turned out, who did Pronge turn out to be?

A.—I don't know him to-day.

Q.—Pronge is one of the county officials, isn't he?

A.—I could not tell you what he is, the only thing I know is he lives on R.R. 2, Breslau.

Q.—Did you ever see him?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not make any inquiry?

A.—No.

Q.—Rae did all that?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—As a matter of fact, you know now he is one of the county officials?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—You don't know at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Anyway, whatever investigation was made was made by Rae?

A.—I don't know what was done after the orders came back from Toronto that there was no prosecution. Later I went over—

Q.—When was that?

A.—Between a week and two weeks, I went to the Court Clerk and asked for the information and tore it up.

Q.—So that there was a period, after orders came from Toronto to investigate, there was a period of two weeks, and then you were told by Inspector Rae to withdraw it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So he had two weeks in which he investigated?

A.—I don't know what he did, if he investigated or not.

Q.—Well he had charge of it, but it was not withdrawn until two weeks?

A.—If he was investigating I would have known, I think.

Q.—You don't know all that Rae is doing?

A.—Well, I did at the time pretty well.

Q.—Well you did not do anything?

A.—I admit I did not.

Q.—Did he find out who the man was?

A.—I don't know whether he did or not. He didn't as far as I know.

Q.—That is fair, "as far as you know." But when he found out that Pronge was a respectable county official and of good character, you were up against the fact then that you could not prove a case, were you not?

A.—There was no facts brought up about it at all, it was simply no prosecution.

Q.—But on your own statement you could not have convicted, could you?

A.—I don't say I could, but the man who owned the automobile would be responsible until he proved that he did not own the liquor.

Q.—Well you are wrong in your law.

A.—No, I am not wrong in the law.

MR. MILLER: Did this man Pronge have any relation with you as far as knowledge of this liquor was concerned?

A.—No, sir.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, Pronge did not know a thing about it.

A.—I am not saying that Pronge didn't know anything about it, but the liquor was in Pronge's car and he was responsible until he proved that it was not his liquor.

Q.—But what Mr. Miller brings out is that as far as you know you cannot connect Pronge with the liquor at all, except through the car.

A.—It would be a court case to decide the matter.

Q.—But you do not know anything to connect Pronge with the car except that he was the registered owner?

A.—He was the owner.

Q.—Apart from that you never found anything to connect him with it?

A.—No, there was no investigation to my knowledge.

MR. HOMUTH: You do not know whether Pronge had a permit?

A.—I don't

Q.—You did not see any permit?

A.—No.

Q.—So, as far as you know, there was absolutely no connection between Pronge and the beer except the car?

A.—I am not in a position to say that.

MR. MITCHELL: Your policy was to get after the man that supplied the liquor rather than the man who drank it?

A.—Sure.

MR. MILLER: Did Inspector Rae tell you he had positive instructions that you were not to prosecute this man?

A.—He told me after I had laid the information that he had received word from Toronto that no prosecution was to be entered until further orders.

Q.—And did you infer from that—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh that is not evidence, he could infer anything.

MR. MITCHELL: Did you lay informations in other cases without consulting Inspector Rae?

A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—And you were not called down for that?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Why didn't you seize the car with the liquor or beer?

A.—In my judgment I didn't think it necessary in that case.

Q.—If you had done that you might have got some evidence?

A.—Well the man that owned the car is responsible until he proves otherwise.

Q.—You have told us that many times, but it is still wrong.

A.—Well it comes down to that point every time.

Q.—You thought the law was that the registered owner of the car was responsible?

A.—He is responsible until he proves that he has no connection with the liquor.

Q.—Well that is wrong, but that was your opinion?

A.—Well that is the law under the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—You are all wrong, but we need not waste time trying to tell you different. That is your opinion?

A.—Sure, and it has been prosecuted afterward.

MR. SINCLAIR: There has been a lot of questioning on this point. It is true it is a point of law, but a police constable finding an automobile with liquor in it, he has not got to know whose liquor it is and whose car before he can lay a charge. Surely the Liquor Control Act is not that loose. If it were there would be no possibility of conviction or of laying a charge anywhere. The only thing is to lay a charge against the owner of the vehicle in which the liquor is found, then if the owner can show that he had nothing to do with it, that it was planted there, the Magistrate would dismiss the case.

MR. MORRISON: When you find liquor in a car, isn't it the practice to seize the car?

A.—Well, I knew this was a drinking party.

Q.—Would not that be an additional reason to find out who had that car?

A.—I don't think I could have found out any more if I had seized the car.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that under the law the car is confiscated for carrying liquor?

A.—Not in all cases.

Q.—The Magistrate has the right?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—And the owner must come and prove that he has nothing to do with the liquor that is in the car?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—But when he once obtains possession of the car he does not have to do that, he has got the car.

A.—He has got the car.

Q.—Then if you had seized the car with the liquor at that time you would have forced the owner to take the stand and give evidence or lose the car, have it confiscated?

A.—That is one way to do.

Q.—And is not that the general rule that has been followed in the two years that you have been in Hamilton?

A.—I have seized many cars, yes.

Q.—Is there any case that you could point out in Hamilton where you have not seized the car when you found liquor in it?

A.—No, I have always seized it.

Q.—And those were the instructions, were they not, to seize the car when you found any liquor?

MR. HOMUTH: It is the law.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Both the law and the instructions.

WITNESS: I could have seized it, I knew that.

MR. MORRISON: It is not a case that you could have seized it, but were not your instructions in Hamilton to seize the car if there is liquor in it?

A.—Yes, I have always seized it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, Brien, see the position you have got the prosecution into. If you had seized the car and held it, having liquor in it on a public street, and at a public dance, you could have brought it before the Magistrate and had it confiscated. By neglecting to do that, you put the prosecution in the position that they had to prove that Pronge was responsible for it, and they could not do it. You made a mistake in not seizing the car, didn't you?

A.—No, I did not make a mistake, it is the officer's judgment.

Q.—But would it not have been better judgment to have seized the car? We would not have been in the hole we were in afterwards?

A.—I could have seized it, sure.

Q.—Wouldn't it have been better judgment to seize the car and the liquor?

A.—I don't know as it would.

Q.—We would not have been in the hole that we were, that we could not prove it?

A.—Well, I don't know, it was only a small amount of liquor.

Q.—If you had seized the car with the liquor in it, it could have been brought before the Magistrate and confiscated?

A.—Sure.

MR. MORRISON: Do you remember any case of the same nature as this where you took the number of the car, but did not seize it, and the Magistrate refused to go on with the case or take evidence?

A.—I do not, no. I cannot say regarding that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Anyway, as far as the Blair case is concerned, you exercised your best judgment at the time?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—But it turned out you made a mistake. Now is there anything else you complain of about that case?

A.—Who got in touch with Toronto regarding the matter? There is the whole point.

Q.—That is what is worrying you?

A.—That is the whole point. Who got in touch with Toronto?

Q.—That is not what I am asking you. I say, apart from that question, that is not your business, what I am saying is, you have told us all about it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You exercised bad judgment, and that is the whole thing?

A.—Probably in your opinion I did.

Q.—And in your own opinion?

A.—No.

Q.—I see you gave an interview to the *Toronto Star* about that case.

A.—About what?

Q.—About this case?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you told them that the beer belonged to the Conservative member?

A.—No, they got mixed up in that.

Q.—The *Star* got mixed up?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You never told them that?

A.—No.

Q.—Who was the reporter?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Is he here?

A.—No, I don't know the *Star*, I don't know the man at all, he was absolutely a stranger.

Q.—Why do you say it was the *Toronto Star*? Because it appeared in the *Star*, I suppose?

A.—No, he told me he was the *Toronto Star*.

Q.—Were you just stringing him, just giving him a good story?

A.—No.

Q.—You knew what he wanted?

A.—We were talking confidentially on some other matters.

Q.—What were the other matters?

A.—Oh, well, it is not concerned here.

Q.—Was he arranging for your trip to Toronto?

A.—No.

Q.—Is he the one that brought you down to Toronto?

A.—No.

Q.—The *Star* did bring you down?

A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you come down in the *Star* car?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not the *Star* pay you some expenses?

A.—No.

Q.—Who brought you to Toronto?

A.—I came myself.

Q.—Not in the *Star* car?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: When you speak of the *Star* car you ought to make it clear whether it is the *Star* car made by Durant or the *Toronto Star*.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you remember coming down three weeks ago last Saturday?

A.—About that time.

Q.—You came down in a car?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who with?

A.—Is that required here?

Q.—Yes, that is required here.

A.—Is that required here?

Q.—Yes, the Chairman tells you to answer.

A.—Well, I came down with Dr. Heist.

Q.—Who is he?

A.—An osteopath doctor in Kitchener.

Q.—What is his position?

A.—I believe he has to do with the temperance people.

Q.—Whose car did he bring you down in?

A.—In his own.

Q.—Where did he take you?

MR. SINCLAIR: Surely, Mr. Chairman, there is a limit to cross-examination on matters not arising out of the examination. My friend has no right to take up the time of the Committee like this. Of course it is quite apparent that the main story has gone across strong, and to minimize the effect of the story they have to bring in all this. It is not going to hurt the story, but surely the function of this Committee is to investigate the matters which the members asked to have investigated by the Public Accounts Committee. Let us get along with those matters, and not what this man had for breakfast and that sort of thing.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, at my friend's request I will drop it.

Q.—Now that is all in connection with the Blair thing, is it? I mean, have I got all your complaints? What I want to know is what your charges are? Have we exhausted everything?

A.—Well, why was I brought to Toronto?

Q.—You are suspicious that someone pulled the Pronge case off from Toronto?

A.—Absolutely sure.

Q.—You are entitled to your suspicion, but you have not got any evidence about it.

MR. MILLER: Rae told him something—

THE CHAIRMAN: It would be better if the members would refrain from asking questions that have been asked.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It is not a question, it is just a rude interjection.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not hear it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You tell us that you feel that orders came from Toronto. Is that the only complaint you have?

A.—Sure, regarding that case.

Q.—That case is like the other case, you could not have got a conviction in any event, could you?

A.—I am not in a position to say.

Q.—You did not have any evidence to get a conviction?

A.—I am not in a position to say.

Q.—You are not in a position to contradict?

A.—It was not up to me to say.

Q.—Now, is it true that you were stringing the *Star* when you told them this about the Conservative member?

A.—No, I was talking to them confidentially on another matter.

Q.—They abused your confidence, did they?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you have not any evidence to support that suggestion that the *Star* made?

A.—No.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you tell the *Star* that?

A.—No, I was talking to them confidentially on other matters.

Q.—Did you say to the *Star* reporter, according to the interview published by the *Star*, that, I have received evidence last night?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not say that?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: So that is made out of whole cloth, it is not a misapprehension, it is a common lie, is it?

A.—What?

Q.—You never told them anything of that kind?

A.—No, we were talking on other matters, and it has got mixed up.

Q.—You never said anything that would justify them in saying that?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: A Conservative member would never have beer.

MR. HOMUTH: In Waterloo he might.

Q.—According to the *Star* you made this statement. At any time during your work in Waterloo County, did you ever have any conversation with me?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Never?

A.—No, sir; never met you.

THE CHAIRMAN: You know who he is?

A.—Absolutely. I have seen him, but never had any connection with you.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What you say is, the *Star* made a false statement as to what you said?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then there is the Wellesley case. That was the Exchange Hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You made a search there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Room number what?

A.—Number 3, I think.

Q.—This is a hotel in a little village, isn't it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You went there, and in room No. 3 there was some work going on, wasn't there?

A.—They had everything all piled up.

Q.—They were painting the floor?

A.—Yes, they had painted the floor.

Q.—And they had the door closed so that the paint would dry?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they had some stuff piled outside, and some piled inside up against the walls?

A.—No, there was none of the stuff—I don't know where they had the rest, but it was not just outside the door.

Q.—Well, it was all in the hall outside?

A.—No, they had to take it away back to the main part of the hotel.

Q.—While they were painting they had moved some of the stuff out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And some was piled up in the room?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that it was quite apparent that it was someone's room that was being painted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is the room that you told the Committee the other day was unoccupied?

A.—As far as I was concerned it was unoccupied, and an applying to the register there was another man registered for the same room.

Q.—No, I am told the same man?

A.—No, another man.

Q.—But you told the Committee the other day that this room was unoccupied?

A.—Well, it was as far as I was concerned.

Q.—Wasn't it quite apparent that it was occupied, and the floor just being painted?

A.—It could have been either.

Q.—Well, why didn't you tell the Committee frankly that it could have been either?

A.—I was not asked that question.

Q.—You were, and you stated it was unoccupied. Now, didn't you deceive them?

A.—I am not here to deceive them.

Q.—But you did, didn't you, because you led us all to believe that that was an empty room?

A.—I did not deceive them.

Q.—Did you tell us that?

A.—As far as I was concerned it was unoccupied. The proprietor could have stuff piled there and be painting.

Q.—Wasn't it perfectly apparent that it was an occupied room? What was piled up—beds, furniture?

A.—No, the beds was taken out.

Q.—The bed was down the hall. What was left in there?

A.—Only the dresser.

Q.—And chairs?

A.—No, I don't think there was a chair.

Q.—Do you swear that?

A.—I don't think there was any chairs.

Q.—But there were things there showing that it was occupied, and was just being painted?

A.—There was only the dresser and the liquor in the room.

Q.—And clothes, there were clothes hanging there?

A.—I believe there was a pair of pants, or something.

Q.—There were clothes and other things, showing it was occupied. And it was locked, wasn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You had to get someone to get in over the transom?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was perfectly apparent to anyone who wanted to be fair, that it was occupied?

A.—I am fair about it, but just as I say, it could have been either.

Q.—Yet you told the Committee that it was an unoccupied room. Why not let them do the choosing? You told the Committee (page 12):

“Q.—What did you find on the occasion of any of your searches, did you find anything in the shape of liquor?

“A.—I searched on May 24th, 1928.

“Q.—What did you find?

“A.—Found in room No. 3, at that time the room was unoccupied, I found four cartons—”

A.—As far as I was concerned it was unoccupied.

Q.—It was perfectly apparent it was a locked room in process of decoration?

A.—Sure, it could be locked and yet unoccupied.

Q.—And it was perfectly apparent that there was fresh paint on it?

A.—There had been fresh paint.

Q.—And you spilled a lot of stuff on it?

A.—No, I didn't spill a lot of stuff.

Q.—What did you spill?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—And it was someone's private room, with their garments hanging up, and their dresser there, and the floor being painted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you entered in and made a search?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Do you think you had a right to do that without a search warrant?

A.—Sure, from what I found in it.

MR. HOMUTH: What did you find there? You did not find it until after you made the search?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you remember that the instructions are that when you go into a hotel room you have to get the owner of the hotel to go with you? Isn't that right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The reason is that people in the rooms are entitled to some protection?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Your duty then was, if you found this room locked and had any suspicion, to get the owner of the hotel and say, come up and let us go into this room?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you ignored that?

A.—No, I didn't, I went down and asked for the keys for this room, and they said they had none.

Q.—Well, that has nothing to do with getting the owner to come up?

A.—The owner was not there.

Q.—You should have waited until he was there?

A.—Sure, I should do all you say.

Q.—You should do a lot of things you didn't do?

A MEMBER: He might remove the liquor in the meantime?

A.—Sure, it had been done.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You know your instructions, don't you, that if you want to search a room in a hotel, you go to the proprietor and have someone with you? And you have lots of officers if you want help?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that you could have had it watched while you were away, couldn't you?

A.—I could have, sure, but we can't park all day to wait for someone to come back.

Q.—A man's liberty and honour are worth some consideration. You break into a private room when there is a proper and decent way to do it. You disregarded your instructions, didn't you?

A.—Not altogether.

Q.—What are your instructions about going into a room?

A.—Later we received orders regarding that—

Q.—Later?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why, they are in that book?

A.—I know they are in a lot of books, but we received orders relating to searching hotels, as to securing search warrants and so on, and so forth—

Q.—You said you read this red book?

A.—Yes.

Q.—“In searching places for which a warrant is not required, the proprietor or a responsible official should always accompany the provincial police officer. Bedrooms shall on no account be entered unless there is very good reason for so doing. The responsibility rests with the officer.”

A.—Absolutely, the responsibility rested on me.

Q.—And your duty was to get the proprietor?

A.—I went down and got the lessee of the hotel.

MR. MITCHELL: And you got the liquor, didn't you?

A.—I got the liquor.

MR. MORRISON: You have a right to search the public parts of a hotel without a warrant, haven't you?

A.—Yes, but I have always secured a warrant either for private or public.

Q.—But you did not in this case?

A.—No, not for the room.

Q.—So without a warrant all you could search was the public part of the hotel?

A.—Well, it was supposed to be the proprietor's room.

Q.—Well, his private room?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And wherever a private room is locked, then you must have a warrant to enter or search it?

A.—Not necessarily, if you find certain circumstances that lead you—

Q.—You know the Liquor Control Act, don't you?

A.—Quite a bit of it.

Q.—And you know a private room is in just the same position as a private house?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you must have a warrant to search a private house?

A.—Yes, unless circumstances go to show—

Q.—No matter what the circumstances are, before you can enter a private house, if it is locked, you must have a warrant under the Liquor Control Act?

A.—Not if we find circumstances which lead us to go to the house and demand entrance, we are allowed in.

Q.—Did you ever enter a private house in the City of Hamilton without having a warrant?

A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—Where?

A.—Where I find men coming out with liquor or going in with liquor.

Q.—Did you break into it?

A.—No, I didn't break in.

Q.—Not when it was locked?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: I may say I was asked that very question yesterday. I thought my friend's view was right until I looked up the Statutes, and I find that an officer, if he has suspicion that there is something wrong, can go anywhere without a warrant. I forget the number of the section, I think it is subsection 3.

MR. MORRISON: There is a section in the Act, section 108, which allows the Department to give what they call a blanket warrant to the head inspector in any division, which allows that inspector to go into any private residence without a warrant.

MR. SINCLAIR: I would be glad if someone would get the Act.

MR. SANDY: I presume you did an unusual act on this occasion. Did you have suspicions to cause you to do something unusual?

A.—Sure, regarding the liquor I found in there, and the permit I found.

Q.—But previous to that you knew you were doing an unusual thing, but something you had seen going on around that place that was unusual—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do not put things like that in his mouth.

MR. HOMUTH: Let him answer that question.

A.—When I went into the hotel the daughter of the man—

MR. SANDY: I mean for a week or a month previous to this.

A.—On different occasions the daughter of Peter Wagner has run in the side door and up the back stairs to that door, and we would hear the door slam. I am not saying that is the door, but we heard a door slam, and she would lock it, and when we came to demand the keys, I asked this girl for the keys, she said she had none. What took her up there?

MR. MILLER: Do you say this was not a private room?

A.—I suspected that liquor was being kept there for sale.

Q.—Then you suspected that it was not a private room?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Surely—there is a fair way to ask questions.

MR. MILLER: Well, did you suspect that possibly this was not a private room?

A.—Well, I can't say as to that.

MR. HOMUTH: You say, under certain circumstances. If that is your view of the duties of a police officer, did you not think that the conditions at Conestogo were such that you would not have had to go sixteen miles to get a warrant?

A.—Of course Wellesley is much farther than Conestogo.

Q.—But you went to Wellesley with a view undoubtedly of going to this hotel?

A.—Sure, and I had a warrant for the hotel.

Q.—You had a warrant for the hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But that was not necessary, was it?

A.—Well, yes, it is necessary.

Q.—It is not necessary to have a warrant to go into the public part of a hotel?

A.—Well, I have always made a practice to have one.

Q.—You made it a practice to have a warrant for the public part of a hotel, but you did not have a warrant for the private part?

A.—It all depends on the circumstances the officer finds.

Q.—But the circumstances at Conestogo were such that you drove sixteen miles to be absolutely within the law.

A.—Sure.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, it turned out that it was a private room, didn't it?

A.—No, I would not say it was.

Q.—Well you found he was registered?

A.—I found another man registered for the same room after Wagner, registered.

Q.—I am reading from your report: "Taking the register of the hotel, I found—Wagner was registered for that." It turned out to be a private room, didn't it?

A.—Well, Wagner claimed the room.

Q.—So that you broke the Act and regulations, and everything else, you got in, and then you found the evidence why some of the furniture was out, because it was being painted?

A.—I don't know about the furniture.

Q.—Well you told me the furniture had been moved down the hall.

A.—It had been moved out.

Q.—You told us it was moved down to the other part of the hotel.

A.—Well, it would have to be, it could not be set out in the hall there.

Q.—You told us it had been moved to some other part of the hotel?

A.—I am not saying where it was moved. I said it was moved to the main part of the hotel.

Q.—Your suspicions turned out to be groundless, but you found a permit there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were suspicious about the permit?

A.—The permit would make any officer suspicious.

Q.—I think there was room for suspicion, the man could not write, but it is hard to compare signatures—

A.—Well, he could write as far as his signature goes.

Q.—Still, a man who can only write his signature would write a different way every time. But that was a washout, to use your expression?

A.—What was?

Q.—About the permit?

A.—It was not me that said it was a washout, but there was nothing to do after the report came from Toronto.

Q.—Well it was investigated, and they turned it over, or showed it to the Liquor Control Department?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your Department turned it over to the Inspectors of the Government Control?

A.—I don't know what happened.

Q.—Well, it was taken to them and they did the investigating, and it was found that there was nothing in this case?

A.—There was no ground, I was told.

Q.—And you agreed with that?

A.—Well, I don't know,—I didn't agree at the time.

Q.—Now, tell me this: When Inspector Rae investigated, and the other department investigated the permit, it was found that there was nothing wrong, and Inspector Rae went over the facts with you, and you agreed?

A.—What more could I say?

Q.—I don't see any more, I think that was right.

A.—I could not say any more. When your superiors tell you, what are you going to do? If you had a superior officer over you—

Q.—Yes, I have had lots, and still have.

A.—It is the same thing.

Q.—I quite agree. But Inspector Rae tells me that when he went into the facts, he went over it with you, and you agreed that there could not be any case, and it was dropped, with your consent and approval.

A.—My consent, no siree.

Q.—He was right?

A.—Not with my consent.

Q.—But he was right in his conclusion that you could not have convicted anyone?

A.—I am not saying about convicting.

Q.—I am asking you to say. You know you could not?

A.—I cannot say.

MR. SINCLAIR: How can he know what the view of the Magistrate would be?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But you know there was no foundation for a prosecution?

A.—The only thing I know, the permit should have been lifted from both these people.

Q.—Well, that is for the other department, you had nothing to do with that.

A.—In what regard?

Q.—The department which issued the permit, their officers investigated that, didn't they?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, you told us it was handed over to them for investigation.

A.—It was brought to the Toronto officers, I don't know whether it went to the Liquor Control or the police.

Q.—So that you have nothing to complain of about this case, have you?

A.—Well, I don't see why those permits should have been handed back. Every suspicion led up to it, that the liquor that was kept at that hotel was kept for a purpose.

Q.—But they investigated and found that the liquor was properly issued?

A.—On different permits, yes.

Q.—Now, isn't that another case where you showed bad judgment, breaking the regulations and breaking in?

A.—I don't think I did.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There was some discussion about the section. Section 108, subsection 3, reads:

"Any provincial police inspector, other officer or constable who is authorized in writing for the purpose by the Minister, if he believes that liquor is unlawfully kept or had, or kept or had for unlawful purposes in any building or premises, may without warrant enter and search the building or premises, and every part thereof, and for that purpose may break open any door, lock, or fastening of the building or premises or any part thereof, or any closet, cupboard, box or other receptacle therein which might contain liquor, and such authority shall be a general one and shall be effective until revoked."

That is, when any officer wants a blanket warrant, it is an unusual thing, but if he satisfied the Department the Minister can issue a blanket warrant.

MR. MORRISON: The Honourable Minister is a little wrong. The fact is that the chief inspectors throughout the Province are provided with these to cover extraordinary circumstances. It is signed by the Minister, the Honourable Mr. Price. But no sub-officer has one or can act under one. In every case, except extraordinary circumstances, their instructions are that they must obtain a warrant.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Inspector Rae hands me this, I never saw one before:

"Pursuant to the provisions of section 108 of the Liquor Control Act (Ontario) I hereby authorize of the Ontario Provincial Police force, and any of the constables or other peace officers in the Province of Ontario when called upon by such officer, to assist him to enter and search any building or premises, and every part thereof, for any liquor which he believes is unlawfully kept or had, or kept or had for unlawful purposes therein, and to break open any door, lock, or fastening of such building or premises, or any part therein, which might contain liquor, and such authority shall be a general one, and shall be effective until revoked.

(Sgd.) William H. Price, Minister.

Toronto, February 3, 1928."

MR. NIXON: That is pretty blanket.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, and for that reason it is only given to the inspector to use on extraordinary occasions.

MR. NIXON: And any officer assisting.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No. He can call on any officer to assist him.

MR. SINCLAIR: Can anyone tell me how often these are issued?

THE COMMISSIONER: Only on my recommendation.

MR. SINCLAIR: Someone said all the superior officers had them.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The Inspectors.

MR. MORRISON: I believe all the chief inspectors have them, and they are in force until revoked, and it is only issued once.

MR. MITCHELL: No man under the inspector has the right to exercise that authority?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The General tells me this is done on his recommendation to the Attorney-General to provide some means in outside districts wherever an emergency arises, the inspector can call on one or two constables and with their help break in. He can call on a constable to assist him, but this is not transferrable.

Q.—One thing perhaps I was mistaken on the other day, in regard to this loan of \$200 from the Gratuity Fund. You admitted getting it, and I asked if you did not say that would pay up all your debts and get you clear. I want to be fair to you. I find since that the officers asked how much would be wanted to pay up your debts and you said you thought \$150 would do it, and they said, If we give you \$200 would that clear you up and start you off straight, and you promised them that if they got \$200 it would clear you up and start you off straight?

A.—No, I told them it would take the pressure off.

Q.—No, the \$150 would do that, but \$200 would clear up everything.

A.—No.

Q.—You know Inspector Elliott?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you know your inspector at Hamilton, Taber?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they are honest men, are they not?

A.—As far as I have found.

Q.—They both tell me that is what happened.

A.—They may have assumed that.

Q.—All right, that is the difference between you and them.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. SINCLAIR

Q.—Several of your creditors have been mentioned here, Mr. Brien. Are any of them bootleggers?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, Brown has been quoted as a bootlegger. I mean outside of Brown none of the others are bootleggers or in the liquor business?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you at any time ask Magistrate Weil to deal easily with Brown when he came to give sentence?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—And Brown is still claiming the money from you, and has sued you in the Division Court on the notes which you signed?

A.—Yes, sir, part of them.

Q.—Five of them, \$50.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Some question was raised about the funds which came into your hands as a police officer. How often did you make a return of these funds?

A.—Once a month.

Q.—And when you were discharged you had funds on hands because it was not the end of the month?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You told me the other day that an arrest was made at Conestogo by a county constable of a man who was drunk?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So there was an arrest made there that night for drunkenness?

A.—Yes.

Q.—This room in the Wellesley Hotel, was the paint fresh?

A.—No, it was dry when we walked on it.

Q.—It was not wet paint?

A.—No.

Q.—Whatever there was wet in the room, it was not the paint?

A.—No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further questions? (None.)

Then the next witness?

MR. SINCLAIR: That is all the witnesses I have called.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I call Inspector Rae.

EVERETT A. RAE, Sworn. Examined by HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—Inspector Rae, you are with the Provincial Police?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long have you been with them?

A.—Nine years.

Q.—Before that what were you doing?

A.—I was overseas.

Q.—Ever since you returned from service overseas you have been with the Provincial Police?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where have you been stationed?

A.—Brockville, Ottawa, Belleville, Hamilton, Windsor, Barrie and Kitchener.

Q.—How long have you been an inspector?

A.—For two years.

Q.—What districts have you had?

A.—Barrie and Kitchener.

Q.—How long have you been in Kitchener?

A.—From March 1st, 1928.

Q.—So that you came just a month after Brien?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What staff have you?

A.—There is myself, a sergeant, L.C.A. officer, and four constables.

Q.—Was Brien the L.C.A. officer?

A.—He was at that time.

Q.—How long have you known Brien?

A.—Eight or nine years, I think.

Q.—Where did you know him.

A.—I knew him when he was a constable on the Brockville Police Force.

Q.—On the municipal force at Brockville?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you have anything to do with him until you went to Kitchener?

A.—I had worked with him while he was on the Brockville police.

Q.—So you knew him personally?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Friendly with him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you came to Kitchener in March, 1928, and found Brien there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I judge he is an active officer?

A.—He is a hard worker, yes.

Q.—Did you get along with him all right?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any trouble?

A.—Well, I spoke to him several times about his attitude in raiding hotels, he had an air about him—

Q.—Well, we are not going to worry about the air.

A.—Well, he would raid these places in a boisterous sort of way.

Q.—He has got an unfortunate manner, I guess we will all admit that. But did you have any difficulty with him in his affairs?

A.—His debts, yes.

Q.—Tell us about that.

A.—Some time in June I was in Toronto, the Commissioner handed me a letter that was going up on that night's mail, he told me this man was very badly in debt, and if these debts were not regulated and wiped off the slate he would have to get rid of him.

Q.—Did you have a talk with Brien?

A.—Yes, when I went back to Kitchener I called Brien in and showed him the letter and asked him what he was going to do about it.

Q.—That is the letter that has been put in, isn't it, of June 7th?

"I attach herewith letter received this date from one William Rhodes, Brockville, who is claiming \$33.92 is owing him on a grocery bill by Provincial Officer R. C. Brien.

"I am much disgusted and annoyed to receive this kind of letter so frequently having reference to outstanding accounts of this provincial officer, and unless he chooses to pay these accounts and thus prevent my receiving such letters as I receive from his creditors, his resignation will be demanded.

"I shall be glad to hear from you at an early date as to what is proposed to be done in this case.

"I would also call your attention to my memorandum of 29th May last, to which I have received no reply."

That was a similar demand?

A.—Yes.

Q.—This account that was referred to would be several years old, I suppose, as it came from Brockville.

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you tell him?

A.—I told him he would have to straighten out those debts.

Q.—Did you know at that time that he had a loan of \$200 from the Fund?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you he had a loan from the Fund?

A.—No.

Q.—Go on.

A.—So I asked him if there was anything he could do to make some arrangement to pay them up, and he told me he thought he could get some money and straighten them out. A few days after that he told me he had got some money and had straightened them out. I reported to the Commissioner accordingly.

Q.—What turned out to be the fact, had he straightened things up?

A.—No, I did not at this time know what debts there were, I knew of this Rhodes' bill, I think that is the only one I knew of.

MR. MILLER: That is the only one you called his attention to?

A.—Yes, that is all I knew of at the time.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Did you get any more letters about it?

A.—Inspector Elliott spoke to me about that time about the \$200 loan from the Gratuity Fund, and said that had to be paid back, that he had made arrangements to pay \$8 or \$10 a month and had not been keeping up his payments. So I spoke to Brien about that, and he told me he would start in and keep up those payments.

Q.—Well, was there any improvement?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you warn him again?

A.—Well, I warned him several times.

Q.—Did you tell him what would happen to him if he did not pay?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The Commissioner said his resignation would be asked, did you tell him that?

A.—I did.

Q.—What I am getting at is, was he given fair warning?

A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—What was the next incident—

MR. MILLER: Your attention was called to this debt on June 7th for the first time, is that correct?

A.—It was around that.

Q.—From Brockville?

A.—From the Commissioner.

Q.—What was the date of the first order that you got from Toronto to stop prosecutions that Brien was making?

A.—To stop prosecutions?

Q.—Yes, that Brien had started.

A.—I did not get any order to stop prosecutions.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There were no orders, you are believing Brien, we will give you the facts.

MR. MILLER: That is what I am trying to get. I made a mistake as to the man.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, this is Inspector Rae.

MR. MILLER: Did you not receive some orders to stop prosecutions in certain matters?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You are going to get facts now.

Q.—You say that went on, and you warned him, told him what the Commissioner said, that he had to clean up or be asked to resign?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he understood that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is in the general instructions, isn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He says he did not have one of these red books, but that he saw one. Did every officer have one?

A.—Every officer is issued one when he joins the force.

Q.—Did Brien have one?

A.—Well, he did not get one from me, but I believe—

Q.—Well, they get them when they join the force?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He said he saw one in your office, anyway. That contains a definite statement about it, doesn't it?

A.—It does.

Q.—“No member of the force shall contract debts which he is unable or unwilling to discharge, and thereby fetter himself in the fearless and impartial discharge of his sworn obligations as a peace officer.” (Rule 38.)

If he does he would have to leave the force. So he had ample warning along in June, and that was before there was any friction or trouble?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You and he were on friendly relations at this time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are still, I suppose?

A.—Still, yes.

Q.—Now, what did you find about Brien's method of living, how was he living, within his means or beyond his means?

A.—Well, I did not know much of that.

Q.—At that time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Later on?

A.—Well—

Q.—What were his debts contracted for?

A.—There was a radio.

Q.—We have heard of \$240 for a radio.

A.—Most of those luxuries I heard about after.

Q.—Did he have a car?

A.—Yes, he has got a car.

Q.—And he had a correspondence course?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are these things that an officer on \$1,500 or \$1,700 a year, owing a lot, ought to have and do, or trying to get out of debt?

A.—I do not drive a car.

Q.—What I am trying to get is, should an officer who owes money to the force and to creditors indulge in luxuries of this kind?

A.—No, certainly not.

MR. SINCLAIR: Bootleggers are the only fellows that should have a car.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think your remark is pertinent, I think the bootlegger had something to do with this car.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, I say the bootlegger is the only one that should have a car, the police walk behind.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, you have a police car.

WITNESS: Yes.

A MEMBER: Isn't it justifiable for Brien to have a car in the exercise of his duties?

A.—It is not necessary, there is a car there all the time for the officers use.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The force supplies a car. We say cars and radios and correspondence courses are luxuries.

MR. COSTELLO: Do you mean he had a car of his own?

A.—Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Was he given any allowance from the Department for the use of this car on duty?

A.—The Department allows ten cents a mile.

Q.—He made the same use of it as the police car, and was remunerated for it, while on duty?

A.—If he used it, but there is not much opportunity there to use a car.

Q.—But he did use the car on duty and received this allowance?

A.—Yes, at that time.

Q.—So it was not a luxury?

A.—His car use was not very heavy there.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The car supplied by the police force was sufficient for the purpose?

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: Did you approve of the car to the extent of paying him part of the expenses?

A.—Any officer that uses his car gets ten cents a mile for the use of such car.

Q.—Did you approve of his having the car to the extent of paying part of the expenses?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He does not pay anything, the Department pays.

MR. MILLER: Well, he is the Department, isn't he?

MR. NIXON: The Inspector would approve of the expense account, wouldn't he?

WITNESS: Oh, yes, you mean approve of them before they are paid?

MR. MILLER: Yes, you approve to the extent of paying part of the expense of the car?

A.—Ten cents a mile.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Let us follow Mr. Miller's objection. Is it necessary for an officer in his position to have a car at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Is it a luxury?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Should an officer getting \$1,700 and hopelessly in debt have a car?

A.—No.

MR. MILLER: Does your Department approve of this luxury?

A.—What luxury?

MR. MILLER: The car.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If a man can afford it, all right.

MR. MILLER: I am not asking you the question.

WITNESS: I did not object to his having a car.

Q.—I say did you approve of his having this luxury?

A.—I had nothing to do with that.

Q.—Did you approve to the extent of your paying part of the expense of the car?

A.—That is his right.

Q.—I am not asking about his right, I am asking about whether you approved of it or not?

A.—I had to approve or it would not have been paid, I had to O.K. the account.

Q.—Then you did, as an officer, approve of this luxury?

MR. COSTELLO: For Departmental purposes.

MR. MILLER: That makes no difference, did you approve of this luxury?

A.—I had to O.K. his expenses.

Q.—That is you approved of it?

A.—No, I—

Q.—Was it in your power to refuse to approve?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—So you did approve of it?

A.—What I had to be sure was if he ran that mileage. If he put in twenty miles at ten cents I had to be certain that twenty miles was run.

MR. COSTELLO: Just for Departmental purposes?

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: As soon as you O.K'd that then you approved to the car to that extent?

A.—I approved of the account, I had to before it could be paid.

MR. NIXON: Did you point out to him that he could have used a police car instead of his own?

A.—He did use the police car most of the time, his mileage was very small.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: The point seems to be the interpretation of that word "approve." As a matter of policy did the Department approve generally of payment of that ten cents a mile?

A.—Any officer that uses his own car gets ten cents a mile.

Q.—So the Department would approve of that man having a car?

A.—Not necessarily.

MR. TAYLOR: How many officers have a car?

A.—Three, I think.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I suppose if a man is able to do it it is all right. I understood you to say Brien got very little use of the car?

A.—Very little.

Q.—What would it amount to?

A.—I should say possibly \$15 a month.

Q.—And the police car would have been sufficient for the purposes there?

A.—Yes, if the police car is away the Department will pay a taxi bill in an emergency call.

Q.—And in Brien's circumstances, hopelessly in debt, as he tells us, it was clearly improper, wasn't it?

A.—Yes.

MR. MITCHELL: What kind of car did he have?

A.—A Ford.

MR. MITCHELL: The cheapest he could get.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, getting down to the time of the trouble. He made a charge against this chap Brown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He consulted you about it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it his duty to consult you before charges are laid?

A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—Always consult the inspector?

A.—Except in cases where an arrest is made without warrant.

Q.—That is an emergency?

A.—A charge has then got to be laid.

Q.—In other words, if you see a man committing an offence and arrest him you have to follow it up with an information?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In this case he consulted you about it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And prosecution was authorized?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now it went ahead, didn't it?

A.—Yes, it did.

Q.—When did you find out, I suppose it is right that Brown was a well-known bootlegger?

A.—Yes, he was a bootlegger.

Q.—That was notorious knowledge?

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: Was it generally known in the town that he was a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the magistrate would naturally know it?

A.—Well, I don't know.

MR. NIXON: Any other convictions of him before this?

A.—I would not be sure whether there was under the O.T.A.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But you say it was general knowledge?

A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—Whether Brien knew of it at the time he dealt with him, or whether that is the reason for his dealing with him, we do not know. But getting down, there was this prosecution.

A.—Yes.

Q.—What became of it?

A.—He was convicted and served two months.

Q.—Were you aware of the fact that Brien was indebted to him in a considerable sum?

A.—No, I was not.

Q.—When did you hear of that?

A.—The morning I came down to Toronto with Brien.

Q.—You never heard of Brien's dealings with the bootlegger until you came before General Williams?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—That is when he resigned?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that he kept his dealings with the bootlegger away from you?

A.—Yes, I didn't know anything about it.

Q.—Did you know that he was taking rolls of bills from the bootlegger?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Did not know anything about his dealings?

A.—No.

Q.—He kept that out of the office?

A.—I did not hear about it.

Q.—He did not put that in his reports?

A.—No.

MR. MILLER: Was there any reason why he should?

A.—He would not put that on the records.

Q.—Was there any reason why he should put his private affairs in his report?

A.—He would have been reported to Toronto if he had.

Q.—Was there any reason why you should expect him to report his grocery bills and that, to you?

A.—Oh, no. Not grocery bills.

MR. MILLER: There is every reason why a person should not publish his personal affairs.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But there is every reason why he should not deal with bootleggers and take money from them.

MR. MILLER: Did you warn Brien when he came to town that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—I did not know until a number of months afterwards.

MR. MORRISON: Was there a docket kept in the office in regard to men who were thought to be bootleggers there?

A.—Yes, we had a list of suspected bootleggers.

Q.—And was Brown's name on it when you got there, or was it put on after?

A.—I think the list was made up after I came there.

Q.—Well, there is generally a list in every office.

A.—Yes, no doubt there would be there.

Q.—And do you know whether Brown's name was on it?

A.—No, I don't know whether it was or not.

Q.—But there is generally such a list?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is open for all the constables to see?

A.—Yes, it is kept on file.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Brown's name would occupy a prominent position on it, both from his activities and its alphabetical position.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, was Brown's name on it or not?

A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did you ever see Brown's name on the list of bootleggers?

A.—I cannot swear, but I can get you the list.

MR. SINCLAIR: It is not fair to be insinuating that the name was there if you cannot show that it was.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, I did not know my friend was going for Brown before.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am trying to get a square deal for everyone.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, if the joke is over, and Mr. Miller is satisfied, let us go on.

Q.—You came down to Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time you knew of his debts, but you did not know of his dealings with this bootlegger?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he come down with you?

A.—Yes, we drove down Monday morning.

Q.—He drove down with you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he know he was to be taken before the Commissioner?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he know what for?

A.—Well, I don't know, I didn't know myself.

Q.—You were just told to come down?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you went with him to the Commissioner?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who was present?

A.—The Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioner Cuddy, Inspector Elliott, myself and Brien.

Q.—What was said to Brien?

A.—The Commissioner said, I guess you know what you are down here for Brien? And Brien says, I guess it is in connection with the Conestogo and Blair affair. Apparently before he came into the office he had a conversation with Inspector Elliott, he told Inspector Elliott—

Q.—Well, if you were not there you cannot tell us.

A.—Well, Brien gave his version of the Conestogo and Blair affair, and the Assistant Commissioner said, Now there is nothing to find fault with you there, no one is finding fault with you, you done perfectly right.

Q.—That is Mr. Cuddy?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Cuddy said, there is nothing to find fault with you there about, that is all right?

A.—Yes. Then the Commissioner mentioned this debt to Brien, and he admitted that he had dealings with Brown. Mr. Cuddy then told him that was in his opinion not an action proper for a police officer to be in debt to a bootlegger.

Q.—Was the amount mentioned?

A.—I am not sure if it was or not. Mr. Cuddy told Brien that he thought possibly he would be more suitable in some other vocation, and he asked him, Do you think you can get another job? And Brien said he thought he could. So Mr. Cuddy suggested to the Commissioner that this man be permitted to resign instead of being dismissed.

Q.—Cuddy suggested to the Commissioner that the man be allowed to resign rather than be dismissed?

A.—Yes. There was general conversation back and forth about the debts.

Q.—Was there any statement as to what the practice in the force was?

A.—Yes, it was mentioned by the Commissioner that a man in a northern post had been dismissed a week or so previous for contracting debts.

Q.—What did the Commissioner say about that?

A.—He told him this man up north had contracted debts and was not fit for the force, and was dismissed.

Q.—The Commissioner told him that was the practice, and that just recently they had dismissed an officer in the north who was in debt, and that was the practice?

A.—That is when Mr. Cuddy said that.

Q.—What did Cuddy say?

A.—He suggested that Brien be allowed to resign instead of being dismissed.

Q.—Was the fact of being given the loan of \$200 mentioned?

A.—Yes, that was also mentioned.

Q.—That had been a year or so before that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Brien say to this?

A.—I think he just agreed, and we went out of the office.

Q.—And what was done?

A.—We went around to Inspector Elliott's office and the Inspector asked him to write out his resignation, and Brien asked him to have it typed out.

Q.—So what was done?

A.—It was typed out, and he read it over and signed it.

Q.—That was on the 8th of October?

A.—I believe it was, it was on a Monday.

Q.—When did the resignation come into effect?

A.—October 15th.

Q.—“Kitchener, Ont., October 8th, 1928.

“To F. E. Elliott, Esq.,
Provincial Inspector, O.P.P.,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

I beg to tender my resignation as an officer of the Ontario Provincial Force, the same to take effect as from October 15th, 1928

(Sgd.) R. C. Brien,
Provincial Officer.”

MR. MILLER: Was that dated Kitchener and typed in Toronto?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It was probably dated Kitchener, because he was on the Kitchener post.

Q.—Was there any persuasion about it?

A.—No.

Q.—Any force or threats or anything?

A.—No.

Q.—It was just a matter of escaping dismissal?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Sort of saving his face?

A.—Well, when he resigns he has a better chance to get another job.

Q.—So that he was being treated decently?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say? I mean before he saw the *Star*, was he satisfied, or disgusted, or what?

A.—Well, I went to Barrie, then, on an Assize case, and I did not see him until after.

Q.—Well in Elliott's office, what happened?

A.—He did not say anything there.

Q.—Did he go away mad?

A.—No, he shook hands with Inspector Elliott and—well, I shook hands with him in the hall afterward.

Q.—Was he talking about getting another job?

A.—No, I didn't mention it.

Q.—So by putting in his resignation he was allowed to save his face?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now you have heard his statement or suggestion that it was because of the Conestogo or Blair case that he was dismissed?

A.—There is nothing to that.

Q.—In fact, you say, Mr. Cuddy told him there was no complaint about that?

A.—Yes, he told him that.

Q.—Now, is that all that occurred then?

A.—That is all I recall to mind.

Q.—Now, let us go over these other three cases that he has spent so much time on. Conestogo, you know this man Snider?

A.—I don't know him personally, I know of his reputation.

Q.—What is his reputation?

A.—He is one of the leading men of the county there.

Q.—A wealthy citizen?

A.—Very wealthy, he owns Conestogo and St. Jacobs, practically.

Q.—He owns the cities of Conestogo and St. Jacobs, and this highway was connecting those two places?

A.—Yes, connecting with the main highway.

Q.—He has a flour mill in each place?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And this highway enabled him to bring his wheat from the railway by truck, and take his flour out by truck?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was a very important thing for him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they celebrated the opening of the road?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you hear of it, when did you hear of it first?

A.—The next morning Brien brought me in Snider's permit.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He explained what happened, and I took the permit. I asked him if he knew who Snider was, or anything about him, he said he didn't.

Q.—Did you know anything at that time?

A.—No. So I made some inquiry and found out that this had been a house party and Snider was above any suspicion of bootlegging or trafficking in liquor. So I think, possibly a couple of weeks after, his permit was still held for investigation. I satisfied myself that I did not think a charge should be laid, and Brien agreed to that, that it was not a case for prosecution. An officer from out there came in one Saturday night and I handed him back the permit.

Q.—What do you mean, an officer?

A.—One of the County Police from St. Jacobs, he asked what was being done with Snider's permit, so I told him we had investigated and decided there would be no charge, and asked him if he would hand back the permit.

Q.—You asked him to return the permit to Snider?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see Snider?

A.—No.

Q.—Did anyone attempt to influence you in this case?

A.—No, not at all.

MR. MILLER: Had he any political weaknesses or failings?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Snider's father was a Liberal candidate, if that is what you want.

Q.—You did not know that, did you?

A.—No.

Q.—Constables are moved around, are they not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They are never allowed to stay too long in one place?

A.—No.

Q.—Not allowed to form friendships and local associations?

A.—No.

Q.—And you knew you would be moved on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the information you got about Snider was from making inquiry?

A.—Yes, in the community.

Q.—Snider did not attempt to use any influence over you?

A.—No.

Q.—And like any officer on the force, you have no political connections at all?

A.—No.

Q.—You say you discussed it with Brien, and Brien agreed that it should be returned?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that there was no ground for prosecution?

A.—No.

Q.—As a matter of fact, there was not any possible ground for prosecution, was there?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, Brien tells us he went out there, saw people coming out of the place and saw them drunk on the road. If that were true, what was his duty?

A.—They should have been arrested.

Q.—He should have arrested these people?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say about that, did he tell you about it?

A.—According to his report to me, I did not take it that there was an awful lot of drunkenness there.

Q.—What did the report say?

A.—From observation taken after being in the said village quite a number of drunken men and women were noticed. The source of drunkenness was found to be W. J. Snider's premises.

Q.—I thought it was Charles Snider?

MR. MITCHELL: Are there a lot of Sniders?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh, a lot of them; one of the wealthiest families in the Province.

MR. MITCHELL: That does not make them immune from the law.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, but ask anyone who the Snider family are.

Q.—So if his statement to the Committee the other day is true, that there were men drunk out on the road, they should have been arrested?

A.—They should have been arrested.

Q.—And they were not. Now you say you dealt with the matter without any instructions from Toronto?

A.—Yes, it was a local matter, it was not even reported to Toronto.

Q.—Did you get any instructions from Toronto or anywhere else about it?

A.—No, not at all.

Q.—You used your best judgment, and dealt with it on your own responsibility?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you satisfied you were right?

A.—Yes.

MR. MILLER: Did you reprove Brien for not making any arrests?

A.—No.

Q.—If you knew there was a place where people were getting under the influence of liquor, probably you would seek the source, as a matter of policy?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The natural thing would be to arrest the people who were drunk, and have the evidence.

MR. MITCHELL: Do you think Brien did wrong in that case?

A.—If these people were drunk on the street he should have arrested them.

Q.—Then he did wrong. You did not call him down and say this was wrong?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you think he did wrong in laying an information against the other man?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will come to that. Do not think I am making any charge against Brien in that. Every officer will use his own judgment. You and I sitting here long afterwards can easily say he should have done so and so. But I do not want to blame Brien, he probably used his best judgment.

Q.—That is the view, isn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not expect your officers to be perfect?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, that is all that occurred there?

A.—Yes.

MR. OKE: The Inspector has said he thinks this man Brien should have arrested those drunks. Did your order that those men be arrested after you found out that he had not arrested them?

A.—I did not know who they were.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You remember Brien said he did not take their names.

MR. MITCHELL: He said some of the other officers took their names.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, is that all you know about the Conestogo case?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now let us take the other horrible crime, the Blair thing. That was another case of a party, wasn't it?

A.—Yes, it was a street dance.

Q.—That is an annual affair, isn't it?

A.—Yes, we have street dances in these little towns instead of fall fairs, an annual celebration.

Q.—Brien tells us there had been one the year before, there, a very large one?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It is only a village of what?

A.—Only a small place.

Q.—Just a corner?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Fifty or sixty people?

A.—About that.

Q.—And the time before they had a dance at which several thousand attended?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it had got unmanageable?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that they asked you to come along and help?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The weather did more than you to help?

A.—We had requests from business people, and also the local constable, for assistance.

Q.—That is all proper enough. And you sent men in?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Brien and a couple of others?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But it was bad weather this time, and very few there, I believe?

A.—There was not a big crowd.

Q.—Now, Brien tells us he found a car parked down the road, and found some fellows in it who were drinking. Someone suggests that this was a postponed affair on account of weather?

A.—Yes, it had been slated for the 21st.

Q.—So the adjourned festival was not as great a success as the year before, and the officers did not have much luck, so they had to pick up small affairs. What did he find?

A.—He told me next morning that he had made a seizure of some beer at Blair. He did not give me any of the facts, just told me he had made the seizure, and went over to the police station.

Q.—He had been to the police station before he reported it to you?

A.—No, he reported to me, and then went to the police station. I did not get any of the facts, just that a seizure of beer had been made in a car. But when he came back he told me he had laid an information against Harry Pronge. He took the license number and found the permit issuer, and found whose the car number was.

MR. MILLER: Did you consider that he had exceeded his authority in doing that?

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it not be better to ask that question after he has finished his story?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You say he came to you in the morning and told you about seizing some liquor in a car at Blair

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he telephoned and got the name, did he?

A.—Well I did not hear him talking, but apparently that is where he got Pronge's name.

Q.—He did not have the name when he told you first?

A.—No.

Q.—Then he went to the police station?

A.—Yes, he did not tell me what he was going there for.

Q.—But he came back and told you he had laid a charge against Pronge, did he?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it usual to do that?

A.—No, it is not.

Q.—That was a breach of the ordinary instructions, was it?

A.—Yes, we talked over the case, and if I consider there is evidence for prosecution I will tell him to lay an information.

Q.—Has that been the practice with the officers?

A.—Yes. Our Crown Prosecutor lives in Stratford; we have not the benefit of a Crown Attorney in that city.

Q.—He talks it over with you, and if you want to consult counsel you do so?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is Mr. Makins, one of His Majesty's counsel at Stratford?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You consult him if there is any doubt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But in this case you were not consulted about it at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever known him to do that before?

A.—Except when an arrest is made.

Q.—Oh, yes, where there is an arrest made you have to follow it up. But where there is just an offence that calls for a summons —

A.—In cases of this kind there is no hurry, you have lots of time to discuss it?

Q.—And you go over it together?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In this case that was not done?

A.—No.

Q.—He came back and told you he had laid an information against Brown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you tell him about that?

A.—Well, before he came back I got a phone message from Inspector Elliott of Toronto asking me if a street dance had been held at Blair. He asked if there was any arrest made, so I told him there was a seizure of some kind, I don't know what it is, don't know the facts yet, I have not got them from Brien, but I will get a report and send it to you.

Q.—Did that occur while Brien was out?

A.—It strikes me he was there, but I am not sure. I remember answering the phone in the big office, and I think he was there.

Q.—Well, was that all with Inspector Elliott?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Elliott just asked you for the facts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—About the Blair Street dance, you told him there were no arrests, but this beer had been seized, you did not know much about it, and you promised to get the facts and report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any instructions not to do anything or to hold off?

A.—No. That is a common occurrence to get phone messages from Toronto. Sometimes the morning papers carry items and they want reports right away.

MR. MILLER: What was the date of that telephone message?

A.—The day following, September 25th.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You say that is a common occurrence?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If they see something in the papers, or someone asks to have something done, they telephone out to have it looked into?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Not only under the L.C.A., but all kinds of crime, is that true?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Supposing a farmer's barn is broken into they telephone to the police here, and they shoot it back to you to look into?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any orders to hold it off?

A.—No.

Q.—Was Pronge's name mentioned?

A.—No, I didn't know Pronge.

Q.—Did Inspector Elliott mention Pronge?

A.—No.

A.—All he said was, Look into this street dance at Blair?

A.—Yes.

MR. MITCHELL: He did not say to hold the prosecution until you heard from him?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Just let him have a report?

A.—Report on it, yes.

Q.—What did you do then on that?

A.—Brien sent in a report of the happenings there, so I made some inquiry as to who Pronge was, if he was a bootlegger and liable to be having beer for sale at that street dance. I found that he was not, he was a young lad there working for the County Roads Department, a very responsible citizen in that section near Breslau. There was no suspicion of any liquor traffic with this Pronge, never has been.

Q.—A good family?

A.—Oh, yes, very good family. I asked Brien if Pronge was there, he said he could not identify him, could not identify any of the men that ran away. So without identification I did not think it safe to go ahead with the prosecution.

Q.—How long did it take you to make this investigation?

A.—Oh, I think it hung fire for two or three weeks.

Q.—Was there any influence used on you in that case?

A.—None at all.

Q.—Did anyone attempt to use any persuasion on you?

A.—No.

Q.—Did Pronge see you?

A.—No.

Q.—Did anyone on Pronge's behalf?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever get any more instructions from Toronto?

A.—No.

Q.—As a matter of fact you never got any instructions from Toronto?

A.—No.

Q.—You made your report to Toronto, did you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you talk that over with Brien?

A.—The case?

Q.—Yes.

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did he know you were reporting that there was no evidence?

A.—Yes, I think he did.

Q.—Did he agree with that?

A.—I would not say he agreed, he did not disagree.

Q.—He knew about it, and did not make any objection?

A.—No.

Q.—Now you heard what he said, that he came up to this car and saw three or four men drinking, and they ran away?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he in uniform?

A.—No, plain clothes.

Q.—He saw them run away, and found the car with a little beer in it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was his plain duty?

A.—He should have observed that car for a while to see if the man would return.

Q.—Would he have been justified in seizing the car?

A.—Yes, he would, if he did not have time to observe, or if anything prevented him observing.

Q.—He had two other officers there with him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who he says were under his charge. So that he had ample means to have made his case good by seizing the car?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And if he had seized the car and no one had turned up Pronge might have got it back or he might have had it confiscated?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Whatever the Magistrate decided?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But when he let them all go away he did not have any evidence?

A.—No.

MR. MITCHELL: Was he in charge of those other officers?

A.—He was for liquor work.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He could have called on them for help, anyway?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He says he was in charge, I suppose that is just a little boasting but Inspector Rae says Brien was in charge of liquor cases.

Q.—They were under him for any help he wanted?

A.—Oh, yes, they had to assist him.

Q.—So that he had three men at a little dance where there were only a couple of hundred people at a country corners, and instead of seizing the car let them all go, and went off and tried to get a charge against Pronge?

A.—Yes

Q.—That is all there is about that case?

A.—Yes, I think that is all.

Q.—And you say you never got any instructions from Toronto to pull it off?

A.—No.

Q.—No one interfered with you?

A.—None at all.

Q.—Between him and the *Star* they have some story about some Conservative member. Did you find out anything about that?

A.—I did not know either Mr. Homuth or Mr. Weichel at all, by sight even, then.

Q.—Was there any suspicion that they were connected with it at all?

A.—No, not at all.

Q.—As a matter of fact neither of them were there. But that would not affect Brien, or the *Star* either, perhaps. Now what is the other case, this hotel case?

A.—Wagner's Hotel, at Wellesley?

Q.—Yes.

A.—This 24th of May, Brien searched this hotel at Wellesley, the Royal Exchange, for liquor. During the search he seized some liquor and a permit made out to John Freeburn. Freeburn's permit was found in Wagner's room at the hotel, and the suspicion at the time was that Wagner had been using this man's permit to get liquor. We carried out an investigation under the Liquor Control Act; when I saw the permit I thought possibly a more serious offence had been committed, that this had been a forged permit.

Q.—You thought it might have been forgery?

A.—Yes, so I took it out of Brien's hands, he was a liquor enforcement officer, not a criminal officer. I took it out of Brien's hands and placed it with Sergeant Melville, who was then stationed at Kitchener, with instructions to investigate this forgery.

Q.—That was a serious case if it was forgery?

A.—Yes, different from a liquor case. So he made an investigation extending over a week or so, and he reported to me that he found that Freeburn was a wealthy farmer living outside of Wellesley, there were two brothers, John and Richard. Freeburn had been in to the general store in Wellesley making his purchases, and apparently had pulled the permit out of his pocket, and it fell on the floor, and he went on out. The storekeeper found the permit shortly after, and he took it to Pete Wagner, who is the hotel-keeper there, and the local issuer of permits, to be delivered back to Freeburn, thinking that as he was the permit official that was the proper place to deliver it, as Freeburn might not see him for a week. Freeburn was interviewed and stated that as he was unable to write he had Wagner sign his name on some purchases.

As a result of a thorough investigation by Sergeant Melville it was seen that no prosecution could be sustained, either under the code or the Liquor Control Act. If there was an offence at all it would be against the code. Consequently no prosecution was laid.

MR. MILLER: Were there any purchases made on this permit after it was found in the store?

A.—No, they were purchased before.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The purchases were apparently quite regular, were they?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the fact that he could not write or read caused suspicion.

A.—Yes, but he admitted that sometimes his brother would sign purchases for him when he was going to town.

Q.—It may not have been the best practice, he should have made his cross and got someone to witness it, they were pretty slack. But there was no evidence of any crime?

A.—No.

Q.—And as far as the room at the hotel is concerned, what did you find out?

A.—It was registered for Pete Wagner as his private residence.

Q.—Registered in the hotel register?

A.—Yes, and with the Control Board. He was allowed to have liquor in that room, purchased regularly under a permit.

Q.—He had a permit and had the right to have liquor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the explanation of Freeburn's permit being there was that the storekeeper had found it and returned it to Wagner?

A.—Yes, that was Wagner's story, and it was corroborated by the storekeeper and Freeburn.

Q.—You investigated fully and found there was nothing wrong?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now did you talk that over with Brien?

A.—I think I must have.

Q.—Was there any objection to that being dropped?

A.—No.

Q.—I believe that was also investigated by an officer of the Liquor Control Board, wasn't it?

A.—No, it was investigated by Inspector Elliott in so far that I consulted him and showed him the purchase slips and permits and such stuff as that.

Q.—You showed Inspector Elliott, your superior officer, the purchase slips, and gave him the details?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What conclusion did you come to?

A.—That there was no ground for prosecution.

Q.—What do you say of Brien's conduct in breaking into that room?

A.—He is not justified in searching a private room like that.

MR. MITCHELL: You said that when he was here they had no objection to what he had done.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What we say is that he made a mistake. But that is not serious, it had not anything to do with the reason he was fired.

MR. MITCHELL: It is better to overdo than do too little.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Sometimes it is. I think if you ask Inspector Rae he will tell you he was a good man.

WITNESS: A good man, yes.

Q.—A hard worker?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose you were sorry to lose him?

A.—Yes, I was. I interceded in his behalf in June, the Commissioner was for getting rid of him then.

Q.—You knew about that?

A.—Yes, I did not realize that his debts were in such a muddle.

Q.—You did not know anything about the bootlegger then?

A.—I did not at all.

MR. NIXON: What authority do you assume under that blanket warrant? Does that give you power to enter any place at any time?

A.—Yes, if there is reasonable ground of suspicion.

Q.—Or any of your officers?

A.—They can assist me.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: They can assist, but they could not exercise his discretion.

WITNESS: They cannot take this warrant out and me not be present, and make a search.

MR. SANDY: I suppose it would not matter how much was found in that room as long as you do not break any rules in obtaining it?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Suppose they found the room full, that would be beyond what any man should have in a private house, that would be ground for a charge.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think we better adjourn.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you want to keep Brien here?

MR. SINCLAIR: We might leave it this way, that if I want him to come back at the close of the other evidence,—there might be something come out, then I would like to have the privilege of having him brought down.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You mean if there is anything in the nature of a reply?

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I am quite agreeable to have an understanding with my friend that if he wishes to bring him back by way of reply we will agree.

Moved by MR. SINCLAIR, seconded by HON. MR. FINLAYSON and Resolved, that the session adjourn, to sit again on Tuesday, March 12th, 1929, at 10 a.m.

FOURTH SITTING

Tuesday, March 12th, 1929, 10 a.m.

EVERETT A. RAE, Cross-Examined by MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—You told us the other day that Brien was a hard worker?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I suppose that is the kind of man you like to have on the force?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that there is no complaint at all in regard to Brien's ability or desire to work.

A.—Oh, he worked hard, yes.

Q.—And obeyed the orders that you gave him?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—And also brought in information on his own?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that speaking generally in regard to his work, is it fair to say that he was a fairly capable officer?

A.—Yes, he was a good officer.

Q.—You say that Commissioner Williams told you early in June that Brien was badly in debt?

A.—Yes, he did not tell me to what extent, but he told me he was in debt and it had to be cleared up.

Q.—Did he give you any indication as to what Brien's debts were in June?

A.—I think only as to that Rhodes.

Q.—The only mention of a debt in June was the Rhodes bill?

A.—That was the only specific thing.

Q.—That is the Brockville account, \$33.92. So that the only cause of complaint from General Williams to you in regard to Brien's debts at the first part of June was an item of \$33.92?

A.—That was mostly what that discussion was about. I got a copy of the Rhodes bill at that time.

Q.—And when you spoke to Brien what did you speak about in regard to debts?

A.—About his debts.

Q.—Did you use the word "debts" or did you use the word "Rhodes debt?"

A.—I think I asked him to be fair and tell me what he actually owed, and there was mention by him at that time of a tailor bill in Hamilton, and possibly a few other debts.

Q.—Did you have any knowledge from him or otherwise of other debts?

A.—Yes, I think he told me there was a few debts out.

Q.—What were they?

A.—There was the tailor bill in Hamilton and Rhodes, a grocery bill, and Horton, at Brockville, I think.

Q.—They were all small debts?

A.—I did not think they amounted to much at that time.

Q.—Did you at any later date while he was in the service speak to him about his debts?

A.—I spoke to him about that Gratuity Fund, yes.

Q.—When did you learn of that?

A.—Round about that time, I think possibly a little later.

Q.—That was money which he had received from the Gratuity Fund which he was owing.

A.—Yes.

Q.—You spoke to him about that?

A.—Yes, I told him he had to make good his promise, pay back what he had agreed to pay, \$8.00 or \$10.00 a month.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that he should not have a car?

A.—No. I remember at a later date he told me he was going to transfer this old Ford for another car, and I told him he was foolish to do it.

Q.—Foolish for what reason?

A.—Because he could not afford it.

Q.—Did he tell you what he paid for the Ford car?

A.—No, I don't think he told me, I heard it was \$40.

Q.—So that he was not very extravagant in regard to his purchase?

A.—No, but the old car would take a fortune to keep it up, it was in bad shape.

Q.—Do you know whether he was paying a lot to keep it up?

A.—Well, he would have to.

Q.—Well, did he?

A.—I understand—

Q.—Don't say he would have to, because I think the experience of most people is that you don't have to spend anything on a Ford. It will run.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you intend to give evidence?

MR. SINCLAIR: I want to know whether this witness knows Brien did spend money for repairs for the old Ford.

WITNESS: Yes, I know he did, but I don't know how much.

Q.—Where did he spend it?

A.—He used to buy a lot of parts from the wreckers there.

Q.—Do you know what he paid?

A.—No, no idea at all.

Q.—So you cannot say whether he spent much or little on his Ford car?

A.—Well, he would have to—

Q.—Well, you cannot tell me how many dollars he spent?

A.—No, I cannot tell you that.

Q.—So that as regards his expenditure on the car you cannot say whether it was one dollar or what it was?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, coming to the Brown case, Brien consulted you about this case when he laid the charge, did he?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—And the prosecution was authorized by you?

A.—Yes, he told me the charge of keeping liquor for sale.

Q.—And I suppose he made a report to you at that time fully of the facts?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—Did he make written reports on these cases?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And whatever the report was which he made at that time you concurred with him and action was taken?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You said the other day Brown was a bootlegger, and that it was notorious knowledge. When did you first know that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—I think about the first of May, around that time.

Q.—What knowledge did you have about him being a bootlegger about the first of May?

A.—Well, I learned that he was selling liquor at the house, that he had been selling liquor at his store previous to the Liquor Control Act coming into effect.

Q.—And what action did you take when you found out that he was doing this?

A.—Detailed Brien to take observations on the premises.

Q.—So that before the first day of May you have no knowledge that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—And do you know whether he had ever been charged under the Liquor Control Act for any violation?

A.—He had never been charged under the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—So that his name would not appear on the list of offenders against the Liquor Control Act?

A.—I looked it up. His name was not on that list of suspected bootleggers. But a man would not need to be convicted to be on that list.

Q.—But Brown's name was not on the list of convicted bootleggers in the Police Office?

A.—No.

Q.—So that Brien would have no knowledge that Brown was a bootlegger from the list that hung in the office?

A.—No.

Q.—So that when Brien made his purchase of furniture about the 1st of March from Brown he would have no knowledge that Brown was a bootlegger from the list that hung in the office?

A.—Not from that list, no.

Q.—And you say the first intimation you had at the office that Brown was a bootlegger was around the first of May?

A.—That is the first intimation I had. Sergeant Melville—

Q.—But Melville was not in charge of the Liquor Control Act, was he? I thought you said, the other day, that he was the criminal law enforcement Officer?

A.—No, but he acted in all capacities.

Q.—Did Melville ever report to you before the first of May that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—No.

Q.—So that as far as the office was concerned and the Liquor Control Act branch, Brown had a clean sheet up to May first?

A.—As far as I know, yes.

Q.—Now the charge against Brown was laid about the end of June?

A.—Yes, I think, about that.

Q.—And he came to trial near the end of June?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And a conviction was recorded when he came to trial?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He was not sentenced for several weeks afterwards?

A.—Some little time after.

Q.—Do you remember how long?

A.—Oh, possibly a couple of months.

Q.—Brien told us the other day that the sentence was imposed, I think, the first week in October, about the 12th. Have you any reason to give why the sentence was deferred that length of time?

A.—No, our duties end when the evidence is put in to the magistrate.

Q.—You make no inquiry as to why a man who has been convicted is not sentenced?

A.—That is not my duty, that is the magistrate's, solely. The evidence is put in by the police.

Q.—So that as far as the Liquor Control Act is concerned, once a conviction is recorded, the law enforcement officers, for which this Province pays a considerable sum of money, have nothing to do with seeing that sentence is imposed? You are sure of that, are you?

A.—Yes. As soon as the evidence goes in, that is the end of my duty.

Q.—So that if a case is forgotten entirely it might never come to a sentence, and the police officers would not be neglecting their duty in not checking up on the sentence not being imposed?

A.—In that case we would possibly exceed our duty and find out.

Q.—Then why didn't you exceed your duty in the Brown case, when it ran on for three months without sentence being imposed?

A.—I did not make any inquiry from the magistrate.

Q.—Why didn't you?

A.—Well, the case was being remanded from week to week.

Q.—Did you know that the sentence had not been imposed?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Didn't you think it was strange that there was no sentence imposed?

A.—Why sometimes the magistrate might let it remain for sickness, or to allow a man to clear a debt, or something of that nature.

Q.—That is not an answer to the question. I ask you did you not think that sentence should be imposed?

A.—Well, I could not criticize the magistrate.

Q.—Well, did you ever give the Brown case any consideration at all after the conviction was recorded?

A.—Not as to why the magistrate had not imposed sentence.

Q.—You knew that sentence had not been imposed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you never raised the question with the magistrate or the Crown Prosecutor, or anyone, as to why sentence had not been imposed?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—And you did not report to your superior officers in Toronto and say, here is a case in which a conviction has been made three months ago and no sentence imposed?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—So that as far as the Brown case was concerned, your duties ended with the conviction?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You paid no more attention to it?

A.—It was not lost sight of.

Q.—What sight did you have of it?

A.—He was being remanded from week to week.

Q.—Was it remanded?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Called in Court each week?

A.—It would have to be.

Q.—You were in Court?

A.—I am always in Court.

Q.—And heard the case remanded?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you not ask any question as to why it was being remanded so often?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you not think it was strange?

A.—I have seen it done before.

Q.—Did you think it was strange that it was being remanded so often?

A.—No, I did not know any reason why it was being remanded.

Q.—I asked you did you not think it was strange that it was being remanded so often?

A.—No.

Q.—How often are cases allowed to drag over three months before sentence is imposed?

A.—Well, I have seen them drag before like that.

Q.—How often?

A.—Well, it depends a lot on the magistrate.

Q.—How many cases have you seen drag over for three months without sentence being imposed?

A.—I have seen some.

Q.—How many?

A.—I cannot get down to figures.

Q.—It is a failing of mine. I want to know how many cases you have seen which have been allowed to run as the Brown case?

A.—I have seen it.

Q.—Can you swear you have ever seen another one where a case was allowed to run so long before sentence was imposed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Which one?

A.—I cannot give any names.

Q.—You cannot mention a case to-day in which it was allowed to run three months and over?

A.—I cannot give you any names, no.

Q.—Then when Brown was sentenced, it arose out of a subsequent prosecution?

A.—There was another charge against Mrs. Brown.

Q.—Will you swear there was not a charge against Brown?

A.—There was, it was a double-barrelled charge, the house.

Q.—Another seizure was made?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At the same premises where the first seizure had been made, and Brown and his wife were both brought up on the second charge?

A.—A joint charge, yes.

Q.—And when he was brought up on the second charge, then he was sentenced on the first charge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that not until he had violated the law again was sentence imposed on the first charge?

A.—I think, in the second case, it was Mrs. Brown that violated the law.

Q.—Will you swear that Brown was not charged?

A.—No, he was charged, but it was a joint charge.

Q.—Well, Brown was charged a second time before he was sentenced on the first?

A.—Yes, he was the householder, he had to be charged, but the offence, I think, was committed by Mrs. Brown.

Q.—Will you swear that no charge was laid in the Kitchener Court against Brown?

A.—There was a charge laid.

Q.—A second charge?

A.—Yes, but Mrs. Brown was the offender.

Q.—But a charge was laid?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Brown was not sentenced on the first charge until a second charge was laid against Brown?

A.—That is right, yes.

Q.—Now, in regard to the Conestogo affair, that is the road opening. Did Brien give you a written report on that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What does the report say?

A.—“At 9 p.m. on the 5th instant, in company with Provincial Constables Cookman and Reynolds, I went to attend the opening of the Conestogo road. From observations taken after being in the said village quite a number of drunken men and women were noticeable. From observations taken of the source of the drunkenness it was found to be coming from W. J. Snider's premises. A continuous string of men and women were going and coming from the said premises. I then came to Kitchener and procured a warrant for the said premises and at 2.15 a.m. made search of said premises. In the house were a number of men and women, some of them were the worse of liquor. A young man was ordered out of the premises who was very abusive and later was arrested for drunk by the village constable. Russell Snider was seen to serve three outside his house with several bottles of beer. Snider was very drunk himself, and was on the public street looking for a fight. I held Snider's liquor permit for investigation. Waiting instructions as to how to proceed, if any proceedings should be taken regarding allowing drunkenness on said premises.”

Q.—That is the report which Brien made to you after that affair. What investigation did you make personally?

A.—I made an investigation as to who this man Snider was.

Q.—And what else?

A.—As to his general character, if he was connected in any way with the liquor traffic.

Q.—And what else did you investigate?

A.—That is all.

Q.—So that all the investigation you made was to find out what the reputation of Mr. Snider was and, also, whether he was connected with the liquor traffic?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And what did you find out?

A.—That there was no suspicion of him in regard to the liquor business at all.

Q.—Was it as the result of your investigations that no charge was laid?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that if a man is of good reputation and not connected with the liquor traffic, then he is not liable to have a charge laid against him under the Liquor Control Act?

A.—That is for a minor offence.

Q.—Well allowing drunkenness on his premises?

A.—Yes.

Q.—No charge will be laid against a man of good reputation and not connected with the liquor traffic, even if he allows drunkenness on his premises?

A.—There was not in this case.

Q.—I ask you that question?

A.—Each case has to be decided on its merits.

Q.—In this case drunkenness was observed on the premises?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your report plainly shows that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your investigation showed that Snider was a very reputable citizen?

A.—Yes, he is.

Q.—And your investigation showed that he was not connected with the liquor traffic?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as a result of that investigation it was ordered that no prosecution be laid in respect of this matter?

A.—It was agreed.

Q.—Well, agreed, or the decision was arrived at anyway?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Agreed with whom?

A.—With Brien.

MR. SINCLAIR: So that whether you, or you and Brien arrived at this conclusion, the conclusion was arrived at to take no action because he was a reputable man and not connected with the liquor traffic?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that if a man is of good reputation and is not connected with the liquor traffic, then under the L.C.A., he is not liable to prosecution for allowing drunkenness on his premises?

A.—He was not prosecuted in this case.

Q.—I ask you that straight question?

A.—Well you have to decide a case on its merits.

Q.—No, I want an answer to the general question. In the administration of the Liquor Control Act—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He cannot answer for the general administration of the Liquor Control Act.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes he can, he is an Inspector.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But he has nothing to do with the general administration.

MR. SINCLAIR: He is sent out there to see that the Act is enforced. He is sent out under instructions. Here is a specific instance—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Take the instance, but don't ask the general enforcement of the Act.

MR. SINCLAIR: Have you had some cases besides the Snider case where no prosecution has been laid because the man was a reputable man and not connected with the liquor traffic?

WITNESS: Yes, I have.

Q.—What other cases?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, you cannot go into that.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, I can, you have driven me into it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I am going to prevent other people's names being brought up in this case.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I am satisfied. I will go on.

Q.—How many other similar cases have you had in the Kitchener district where drunkenness was found on the premises of a reputable man not connected with the liquor traffic in which no charge was laid? You do not need to name the parties, but I want the number of cases?

A.—I should say half-a-dozen. When you say Kitchener District, you mean No. 3, I suppose?

Q.—Yes, whatever your district is?

A.—That comprises the seven counties.

Q.—So that the Snider case does not stand by itself, but it has become quite the custom where the man is of good reputation and not engaged in the liquor business, that you do not lay a charge although drunkenness is found on his premises?

A.—No, that is the way you put it. One case I recall was this man was warned, but it would have been a hardship on his family to impose a fine of possibly \$100.00. That is also taken into consideration.

Q.—But you have already told me there were half-a-dozen cases. This other man could not be similar to Snider, because he was hard up. I mean of comfortable means. You say you know of half-a-dozen cases similar to the Snider case in which no prosecution was laid?

A.—Well, I would not say—

Q.—You will not say it now? I ask you again, how many other cases have you had in your present district where there has been drunkenness on the premises, where the premises are owned by a man of good reputation and not connected with the liquor traffic and where no prosecution was laid?

A.—That is tying it down pretty tight.

Q.—That is my privilege?

A.—I do not know as there has been one for permitting drunkenness.

Q.—So that the Snider case stands by itself?

A.—For that offence and circumstances. But there has been other cases where there has been no prosecution.

Q.—But no case where there was a man of good reputation and not connected with the liquor traffic where drunkenness was permitted on the premises and where no prosecution was laid?

A.—I think that is the only case we have had where there has been drunkenness observed. That is a scarce offence.

Q.—Do you mean to tell this Committee that it is an unusual thing for men to have parties on their premises?

A.—No, lots of parties.

Q.—And someone or other, or probably more than one, will become intoxicated at these parties?

A.—No doubt about that.

Q.—So that the situation is not unique at all?

A.—It is the first time I have seen it up there; the first time it has been brought to the attention of the police.

Q.—That is, this is the first case where drunkenness has been known on premises in your jurisdiction?

A.—Yes, outside of public places.

Q.—You will swear to that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in this case you took no action?

A.—No.

Q.—Because you found he was a man of reputation and not connected with the liquor traffic?

A.—Yes, a minor offence.

Q.—Do you consider it a minor offence, on a report such as Brien presented to you in writing?

A.—I did consider this a minor offence, yes.

Q.—Why?

A.—This was a day of festivity there.

Q.—So that on days of festivity offences are not as major as on ordinary days?

A.—No, it was no traffic.

Q.—So that the Liquor Control Act allows days of festivity?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Surely my honourable friend is not going to waste more time on this?

MR. SINCLAIR: The time is mine, I am not getting paid a counsel fee.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You know perfectly well this witness cannot tell you what the Liquor Control Act allows. The magistrate tells that. The point is, Brien makes a report, finds a respectable wealthy man, and an entertainment going on. I object to the suggestion that he is going to get from the Inspector what the Liquor Control Act allows.

MR. SINCLAIR: The Inspector, I take it, is sent there to enforce the Act.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But the magistrate decides these things.

MR. MILLER: The magistrate does not decide them until they come before him.

MR. SINCLAIR: How can the magistrate decide something that never gets before him?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: How can this witness say what the Liquor Control Act allows? You are responsible for this legislation, not this witness.

MR. SINCLAIR: Not entirely responsible.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Oh, yes, if you had given more vigorous opposition it would not have passed.

MR. SINCLAIR: Not entirely responsible. But he is telling this Committee that one of the reasons that entered into the fact that no charge was laid was that it was a day of festivity. Surely I am allowed, as a matter of evidence, to follow that up and see what effect that had on his mind in regard to laying a charge?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is not what you asked; you asked what the Liquor Control Act says.

MR. SINCLAIR: You make an awful mistake to give me a rest, because I start in again.

Q.—Now, Inspector Rae, you say this was a day of festivities. What did you mean by that?

A.—This was the big day of the year in this village.

Q.—It was the opening of a road from Conestogo to St. Jacobs?

A.—To the highway, yes.

Q.—And Snider was at one end of the road?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Both ends.

WITNESS: He had mills.

MR. SINCLAIR: But his house was at one end of the highway?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He had a mill at each end.

MR. SINCLAIR: And that is where the party was?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why was it a matter of particular festivity to Snider?

A.—There was a road dance.

Q.—And were all the people at the dance interested in the new road?

A.—Why, naturally, the whole community was interested that a road was built into their village.

Q.—So they were having what you call a day of festivity?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And because they were having a day of festivity, and because of the special circumstances, you thought as a police officer that there had been no infraction of the Liquor Control Act?

A.—I did not get that.

Q.—Because they were having a day of festivity, a special holiday, and had this party that was reported to you in writing, you thought that there had been no offence committed against the Liquor Control Act?

A.—I thought that on account of the celebration there Snider had opened up, this would not happen again, this was a festive occasion.

Q.—So you felt that Snider had opened up just for the occasion?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that there would not be any repetition of it with Snider?

A.—No.

Q.—So you thought there should not be a charge laid?

A.—I thought he should get a warning.

Q.—And is that your practice in enforcing the Liquor Control Act, if a man is not apt to repeat you do not lay a charge against him?

A.—I have done it before.

Q.—So that the repeater is the one you are after?

A.—Where I say I have done it before, there has been no suspicion of bootlegging or trafficking in liquor.

Q.—Is there a provision in the Liquor Control Act against permitting drunkenness on private premises?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And drunkenness was premitted on the premises of Snider?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And no charge was laid?

A.—No.

Q.—And the reason given is because Snider is a man of good reputation and not engaged in the liquor traffic?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And also because it was a day of festivities?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that is a perfect justification for a man in that station in society to violate the Liquor Control Act and escape prosecution?

A.—Well, there was no prosecution in this case.

Q.—And there was certainly a violation of the Act?

A.—Yes, from Brien's statement there was drunkenness on the premises.

Q.—Yes, that establishes conclusively that there was a violation of the Liquor Control Act?

A.—Possibly to prove that case in Court you would have to have—

MR. MITCHELL: If another man acted similarly you would let him off under the same circumstances?

A.—I would judge the case on its merits.

Q.—In a similar case you would let him off, too?

A.—I would not go that far.

MR. MORRISON: How do you have to prove drunkenness before a magistrate in a case like that?

A.—You have to bring some evidence, some of the drunken people have to be brought into Court and convicted of being intoxicated.

Q.—On the premises?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And what does the magistrate demand in regard to proof of drunkenness.

A.—He demands that these people be brought, that we bring them to court.

Q.—And if a man is capable of taking care of himself and walking alone and taking himself home will the magistrate convict him of being drunk?

A.—No.

MR. SINCLAIR: Who was with Brien?

A.—Constables Cookman and Reynolds.

Q.—If Cookman, Reynolds and Brien swore in court before the magistrate after investigation that they had made at this house that drunkenness was permitted on the premises of Snider, do you tell me that the magistrate would not have convicted, could not have convicted?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now, just a minute—

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not going to be thrown off the track every time.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Let us get the facts.

THE CHAIRMAN: You were changing your question.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I will start all over again.

Q.—If a charge had been laid against Snider for permitting drunkenness on his premises what evidence would have been required to prove that drunkenness was permitted there?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is for the magistrate to say.

MR. SINCLAIR: All right, I will get the question on the record, if I cannot get an answer.

Q.—You say that the report shows that there was drunkenness on Snider's premises?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Brien's report said that.

MR. SINCLAIR: And Inspector Rae does not dispute that. Do you?

A.—No, I don't dispute it.

Q.—Your three officers reported—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, that is wrong.

MR. SINCLAIR: All right, put the brakes on, screw it down tight.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now be fair, Mr. Sinclair, there was no screwing down at all. This report is a report from one individual, as far as I can make out.

MR. SINCLAIR: Let us get back. Was anybody with Brien?

WITNESS: Cookman and Reynolds.

Q.—Do you know that?

A.—Brien so reported.

Q.—And so incorporates in his report?

A.—Yes, I noticed that.

Q.—The report says Brien, Reynolds and Cookman?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have no reason to doubt that?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you believe that those three officers were at Snider's place?

A.—Were in Conestogo.

Q.—The report says they were at Conestoga?

A.—But not Snider's place.

Q.—Where is Snider's, is it in the suburbs or in the city?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you want them called it will perhaps upset all your attack. You are going to waste a lot of time.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I say the time is not costing anything. I am getting my indemnity the same as the others, and no extra fees. But I think I am entitled to examine this witness on this point, and I intend to, whether it is completed to-day or to-morrow.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You can waste all the time you like, I think everyone is convinced by this time that you are wasting it.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not yet convinced.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But what I am trying to get at—

MR. SINCLAIR: What you are trying to get at is to stop this investigation, and you may just as well say so.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: My Honourable friend knows that what he has said is aside from the question. He can have all the time he likes, and go on endlessly. But I want to be accurate. There is a report from Brien there, but no report from Cookman or Reynolds. You are stating that Reynolds and Cookman would swear to something. We do not know anything about that.

MR. SINCLAIR: Who sent those fellows up there?

WITNESS: I did.

MR. MITCHELL: Were they under his charge?

A.—As far as the Liquor Control Act was concerned they were there to assist him.

MR. SINCLAIR: And when he came back Brien made his report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So you have no doubt that Cookman and Reynolds were there?

A.—They were at Conestogo.

Q.—And Brien reports that drunkenness was permitted on Snider's premises.

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You are assuming a lot to say that Cookman and Reynolds agreed with him.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am assuming that provincial constables were where they say they have been.

MR. MITCHELL: Why didn't they bring in a minority report if they disagreed—or a majority report?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will bring them here if you want them.

MR. SINCLAIR: What I am trying to get at is why no charge was laid against Snider for permitting drunkenness on his premises. You have already gone into that pretty fully, I do not need to go over it again. But my Honourable friend from Hamilton interjects the statement that to prove drunkenness

you have to have the drunk there. Isn't it possible to prove that a man was drunk without the man appearing in court?

A.—We have had several cases of permitting drunkenness in Kitchener, we have had the drunk there himself.

Q.—But you could convict a man for drunkenness if the man was not there. Supposing he refuses to come to court?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—You could convict him on the evidence of the police officer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But in regard to a charge for permitting drunkenness, do you say it would be necessary to have those in court who were drunk?

A.—Well, I have never had a case before like that, we always make it a point to bring the drunks there.

Q.—That is on a drunk charge?

A.—No, on a permitting charge.

Q.—And making the drunk swear against the fellow that gave him the drink?

A.—No, we generally show that there is an intoxicated man by convicting the drunk, on certain premises.

Q.—But you can do it without bringing the man who has been drunk?

A.—No.

Q.—Why couldn't you?

A.—Well, I don't know that the magistrate would be satisfied with the secondary evidence.

Q.—Supposing these three officers had gone to court, couldn't they prove that they saw drunkenness on these premises?

A.—They could swear to what they saw, whether the magistrate would take that I am not able to say.

Q.—Why not? The magistrate would take it if he had the evidence of three uncontradicted witnesses, would not that have some effect on the ordinary magistrate?

A.—It might be contradicted.

Q.—No, I say uncontradicted?

A.—Oh, uncontradicted.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Assuming all these three swore, that is what you mean?

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, assuming these three constables came to the magistrate and swore they saw drunkenness on the Snider premises, what else could the magistrate do?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: And assuming that no one else denied, that you had three on one side and none against, there is a probability what the magistrate would do.

MR. SINCLAIR: But under ordinary circumstances.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If it will help you, in ordinary cases a magistrate would believe the uncontradicted evidence of three constables. But I point out that the two others might say an entirely different thing. You are going to force me to bring them here.

MR. SINCLAIR: If you do you are only discrediting your own force.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Who, Brien?

MR. SINCLAIR: And the other two.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will tell you Brien was an active energetic officer, but I think he used bad judgment, like other people, and he got hopelessly in debt, and started to deal with a bootlegger and was discharged.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now, was this episode reported to Toronto?

WITNESS: The Conestogo?

Q.—Yes.

A.—No.

Q.—The entire responsibility for its stopping where it did rested with yourself?

A.—That is the idea.

Q.—Now taking the Blair case, Brien told you that he made a seizure of some beer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he make any written report there?

A.—Not at that time.

Q.—Did he make one later?

A.—He did, a brief one later.

Q.—How much later?

A.—Possibly a couple of days, or next day, perhaps.

Q.—What time the next day?

A.—It was the next day.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—It is dated September 25th.

“At 9.50 p.m. on the 24th instant while making a tour of the streets and sideroads, and at that time the dance was in full swing” (there is a marginal note referring to the Blair dance), “I saw several men around a Ford coupe, license 248-814, which was parked on side of street. Observed same for several minutes and I was satisfied they were drinking. Proceeding towards the car four men were found at the car, one had a beer bottle in his hand, the other three men did not have bottles in their hands, but found three bottles partly full of beer which no doubt belonged to the other three men. In the back of said coupe a carton was found containing 12 bottles of Labatt’s beer, Government Control goods. The bottles found with the men were of the same brand of beer.”

Q.—When was that report made to you?

A.—That was made I believe some time during the afternoon of the 25th.

Q.—And he mentioned the matter verbally to you in the morning?

A.—He stated that he had made a seizure of beer.

Q.—What else did he say?

A.—He didn’t say anything else at that time.

Q.—Did not give any particulars at all?

A.—No, did not give particulars at all.

Q.—That was contrary to the usual custom, wasn’t it?

A.—Well, he was just leaving for court, it was around ten o’clock.

Q.—Did he have a case on for trial that day?

A.—No, it is his usual practice to go and get search warrants about ten o’clock, before the magistrate is on the bench.

Q.—What search warrants would he be wanting that morning?

A.—Oh, we always have a lot of them.

Q.—Did he tell you of any particular search warrant he wanted that morning?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We are not going into that, into other cases.

MR. SINCLAIR: You know you told me that on cross-examination you can go as far as you like.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: About this case, I am not stopping you, but I am not going to have other men's names brought in.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am no more anxious to bring in the names of other men than you are, but I am going to ask him if Brien said that morning that he was going over for search warrants.

WITNESS: I assumed that.

Q.—Did he say so?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he say what he was going for?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you don't know what he went for?

A.—No, but I did not think he was going to lay an information.

Q.—You did not know what he went for?

A.—I assumed he was going for search warrants.

Q.—Do not assume anything, answer the question.

A.—He just came in and said he had made a seizure of beer at Blair and went on out.

Q.—Did you tell him not to lay a charge?

A.—No, I did not know any particulars about it.

Q.—So that you do not know what he went over to the police office for, of your own knowledge?

A.—No, I guess I don't.

Q.—Did he go over every morning?

A.—Pretty near, yes.

Q.—Never missed?

A.—Every morning to get search warrants or lay informations or something of that nature.

Q.—Did Brien do wrong in laying a charge against this man Pronge when he found the beer in the car licensed in Pronge's name?

A.—That was the first case he had done it without my—

Q.—Did he do wrong?

A.—Yes, he did, he should have got instructions, that was contrary to his instructions.

Q.—Then let me understand. If a police officer finding beer or liquor in a car, and having found out the registered owner of the car, he does wrong when he lays an information against the owner of the car?

A.—The responsibility in Kitchener was mine.

Q.—I ask you that question as an abstract question in relation to the administration of the Liquor Control Act?

A.—Well, in Kitchener the instructions are—

Q.—Never mind Kitchener or anywhere else. I want to know if a police officer exceeds his duty when he lays a charge against the registered owner of a car when he finds liquor in that car?

A.—In this case he did because there was no evidence to show who owned that beer.

Q.—Had you had a trial and shown that there was no evidence?

A.—We have to figure what evidence there is, whether we can put up a *prima facie* case.

Q.—You will not answer the general question?

A.—Well, I cannot say what the general rule is.

Q.—Is it an offence under the Liquor Control Act for a man to have liquor in his car?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Then is it not right for a police officer to lay a charge when he finds liquor in a car?

A.—Not if he cannot show possession.

Q.—Then a police officer must never lay a charge unless he is sure of getting a conviction?

A.—Oh, we have dismissals up there. We try to avoid them.

Q.—I want to know—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He answered. He said that there should be consultation to find whether there is a *prima facie* case.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is that his answer or yours?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It is his answer, he gave it.

MR. SINCLAIR: What I want to know is, does a police officer exceed his duty as an officer when, having found liquor in a car, he lays a charge against the man who is the owner of that car? Answer yes or no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, do not answer yes or no. That is absurd, a childish resort. Answer as fully as you want and take all the time you want to explain.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am asking, does a police officer exceed his duty as a police officer when, having found liquor in a car, he lays a charge against the man who is the owner of that car?

WITNESS: I could not answer that without—

Q.—You can answer by either yes or no, and I want an answer.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Just a minute. To tell him to answer yes or no is an old exploded expedient of someone who wants to get someone in a corner. Take your time and answer fully.

MR. SINCLAIR: I ask you does a police officer exceed his duty when he lays a charge against a man for having liquor in his car?

A.—He did in this case, yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Now go on and answer.

MR. SINCLAIR: You cannot answer any other way than yes or no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, he can and he will.

MR. SINCLAIR: I will not take it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What I submit is that no witness is bound to answer yes or no, particularly in this Committee. He is not in court required to do so. The witness can take his time and answer fully and give his explanation.

MR. SINCLAIR: If this was in court I could ask for the witness's committal.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are dealing with a specific case, do not let us travel all over.

MR. SINCLAIR: But we have reached this situation, where liquor was found in the car and the police officer laid a charge against the owner of that car. Now I am asking a simple question. Does a police officer exceed his duty under the Act, when finding liquor in a car he lays a charge against the owner of the car?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I have no objection to the question at all. What I object to is my friend saying you must answer yes or no. The witness has already said he thinks he should have consulted him and they should have considered to see whether there was a prima facie case.

WITNESS: In this case I should say no. There was no evidence at all to show possession on the part of the car owner. What should have been done, he should have taken observations of this car for over some time, await the return of the occupants or owner of that car.

If he did not have time to do that he should have brought the car in and laid an information then, and that would be a prima facie case. The condition this case was in when he seized the beer, it was impossible to make out a prima facie case.

Q.—So the cases are tried by the policemen and not by the magistrate?

A.—Well, I instruct him.

Q.—You instruct whether the cases are to be laid or not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So if a case is not laid it is because you do not think it should be?

A.—Yes. If I am in doubt at all I go to the Crown Prosecutor, he puts me right.

Q.—What investigation did you make in regard to this case?

A.—I inquired as to who Pronge was, if he was a man that was liable to break the Liquor Control Act. Any person could bring a case of beer along or put it in your car or mine. Cars were parked along there, and a case of beer being in a car did not mean that the car owner owned that beer, it was very liable to be the reverse, if a person had a case of beer there they were more likely to put it into some other person's car than their own, especially knowing that the police were there. And from Pronge's reputation I did not think he was a man that would be liable to have beer at that street dance.

Q.—Did you conduct the investigation yourself?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Did you see Pronge?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—You do not know who he is?

A.—I know who he is, yes.

Q.—What is he?

A.—He works for the county roads department.

Q.—Or the provincial roads?

A.—No, a county employee.

Q.—But you did not see him?

A.—No, not at this time.

Q.—Who did you see?

A.—Well, we have different people in the locality if we want information.

Q.—How many did you see in your investigation?

A.—Several.

Q.—Were they connected with this incident?

A.—No.

Q.—How could they tell you what was going on in Pronge's car?

A.—Well, they knew of Pronge's reputation, could say whether he was a man that would be liable to take beer there or not.

Q.—Here was another man of good reputation?

A.—Yes, Pronge has a good reputation.

Q.—But you did not go and ask Pronge whether he was in the car or not?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not find out from Pronge whether he drove his car and parked it in that place?

A.—No.

Q.—You never went near Pronge?

A.—No.

Q.—All you did was to find out if Pronge had a good reputation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose you would find that out about most people?

A.—It all depends, we have sources of accurate information.

Q.—You do not understand the question. I suppose if you made inquiry about most of our citizens you would find people who would say they are good fellows?

A.—No, we don't.

Q.—What percentage of the population is scalawag?

A.—We have sources of accurate information. If a man is a bootlegger we can find that out easily.

Q.—But in this case the extent of your investigation was to find out whether Pronge was of good reputation?

A.—Yes, and if he was engaged in the liquor traffic.

Q.—Of course, that would be most damaging and diabolical if he was mixed up with the liquor business?

A.—Well, there was no suspicion of that.

Q.—Where did you go,—I am not going to ask the names, where did you go to get information about Pronge's reputation?

A.—In the city.

Q.—What city?

A.—Kitchener.

Q.—Where does he live?

A.—Just outside a little, near Breslau.

Q.—So to get evidence of Pronge's reputation you went to the city of Kitchener, did not go out into Pronge's own neighbourhood?

A.—No, he just lives outside of Kitchener.

Q.—But he would likely be better known in his own neighbourhood than in Kitchener?

A.—He is well known in Kitchener.

Q.—He does not build county roads in Kitchener?

A.—No, but he is in there all the time. That is the market centre.

Q.—Well that was the extent of your investigation about Pronge, you went around Kitchener and asked a few fellows what his reputation was?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is all you inquired?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Never went to Pronge?

A.—No never went near Pronge.

Q.—And Pronge was the only one who could really have told you whether he put his car there or not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you made no inquiry from Pronge himself?

A.—There is no doubt Pronge put his car there, that was ascertained.

Q.—You did not ask Pronge whether he put the beer there?

A.—No. He would have been foolish to tell me.

Q.—But he is a man of such good reputation, surely he would tell you the truth?

A.—He might hedge a little.

Q.—Well if he did you would suspect that he had something to do with it?

A.—But that would not have convicted him.

Q.—But you took good care you never inquired anything from Pronge himself?

A.—I did not see Pronge.

Q.—Now this is the case where Inspector Elliott phoned you isn't it?

A.—Yes, he phoned me about the street dance.

Q.—What time of the day did he telephone you?

A.—That would be possibly 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He asked me for a report on the street dance that had been held in Blair on Friday. The street dance had been arranged for Friday but had been postponed to Monday on account of rain. So I told him the thing had been very orderly, there had been a seizure of beer which I did not know the facts about, but I would get them and submit a report.

Q.—So he asked you about the street dance on Friday?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But that was not the day of the dance?

A.—It had been postponed from Friday to Monday on account of rain.

Q.—And then he called you up on Tuesday?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He did not call you Saturday?

A.—No.

Q.—Or Sunday?

A.—Tuesday.

Q.—He did not call you up on Sunday?

A.—No.

Q.—He did not call you up on Monday?

A.—No.

Q.—But he did call you up on Tuesday morning?

A.—Tuesday morning.

Q.—Did he ask you about the street dance on Friday night?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He said Friday, did he?

A.—I believe he did, he asked me about the Blair street dance.

Q.—Quite a while after the dance wasn't it?

A.—No, it was the next morning.

Q.—But Inspector Elliott's dance was the Friday and yours was on Monday night?

A.—It was postponed to Monday.

Q.—But Elliott did not phone you until Tuesday?

A.—Tuesday morning.

Q.—And was he surprised that there were no drunks arrested?

A.—He did not say anything.

Q.—That is all he talked about, the drunks at the Blair street dance?

A.—No, just asked for a report on conditions at the dance.

Q.—What else did he ask you?

A.—He asked me had I got a report, I told him there had been a seizure of beer. I did not know what the facts were but I would get a report and let him have it.

Q.—When he first called you up what did he ask you?

A.—He said, you had a street dance at Blair Friday night? I said, We had one last night, postponed on account of rain from Friday night. He asked me how conditions were. I told him they were good. I said, There has been a seizure of beer but I don't know any particulars about it, I will send you a report on it.

Q.—Did he ask if anyone had been arrested?

A.—No, I told him I think—

Q.—No, did he ask you if anyone had been arrested?

A.—Well I told him there had been no arrests made.

Q.—I am asking if he asked you—

A.—No, he didn't.

Q.—Then what did he seem to want to know?

A.—At that time we were watching celebrations, we had a letter of instructions to that effect, and he wanted a report.

Q.—Did he always call you up after a celebration?

A.—It is a very common occurrence, yes.

Q.—The other day you said you "got a phone message from Inspector Elliott from Toronto, asking me if a street dance had been held at Blair. He asked me if there was any arrests made." You have just told me he did not ask that. Which is it? Did he ask you if there were any arrests or did he not?

A.—Yes, I remember it was mentioned.

Q.—You will say that he did ask?

A.—He might have.

Q.—The other day you said positively he asked if there were any arrests made?

A.—He may have done.

Q.—Did he seem particularly anxious about the situation at Blair?

A.—We get phone messages like that often. If there is an item in the Toronto paper—

Q.—Was there any item in the paper about this?

A.—I cannot say, I do not see the Toronto papers.

Q.—So you cannot account for any reason why Inspector Elliott would call you up that morning?

A.—No.

Q.—And no report had gone down to him about the matter at that time?

A.—No.

Q.—Did he not think you fellows could look after a street dance without him phoning to you?

A.—We get phone messages from him.

Q.—Does he have to check up on you that close?

A.—The check-up was pretty close.

Q.—Was Brien there when the telephone conversation was on?

A.—It strikes me that he was, but I am not positive. I got the phone message in the general office outside.

Q.—When Inspector Elliott was phoning to you had Brien told you what had happened?

A.—No, he had not given me the facts.

Q.—When Elliott was phoning to you, and Brien was there, why didn't you ask Brien right there what had happened so that you could tell Inspector Elliott?

A.—Well I am not sure that he was there, but I think he was.

Q.—Yes, you said the other day you thought he was there, and I think Brien said himself he was there.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: All he said the other day was, "It strikes me he was there."

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, I say he has the corroboration of Brien himself.

WITNESS: Anyway if he was there I did not get a report from him and re-lay it over the telephone.

Q.—Did you send a report down to Inspector Elliott on this case?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you got that report?

A.—That is the report I read you some little time ago.

Q.—The report which Brien made to you was the report which you sent to Inspector Elliott?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not send any report to Inspector Elliott after you had investigated this yourself?

A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you?

A.—No, there was no further report went to the Inspector. There did not seem to be anything to it. I guess that is why there was no further report.

Q.—You had made an investigation from these friends of Pronge in Kitchener, and that is all the investigation you made?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He did not say they were friends of Pronge.

WITNESS: No, not friends of Pronge.

MR. SINCLAIR: Why did you go to these men in Kitchener?

A.—Because they are sources of information we have.

Q.—They knew Pronge?

A.—Yes, Pronge is well known around there.

Q.—They did not know anything against him?

A.—No.

Q.—You would not call them anything but friends of Pronge I suppose?

A.—They were not enemies of Pronge.

Q.—At any rate that is all the investigation you made about this case?

A.—I discussed the case with the officers, the three officers.

Q.—But you did not go to the fountain head to get any information?

A.—I did not go to Pronge.

Q.—And no prosecution was made?

A.—No

Q.—Although Brien had laid an information?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The information was never proceeded with?

A.—It was decided that we could not succeed with it.

Q.—But why lay an information without investigating from the only man who would know?

A.—Who would that be?

Q.—Pronge?

A.—I did not go to see Pronge. He would never tell me that was his beer.

Q.—But there was nothing to prevent you going to see Pronge any way?

A.—No.

Q.—And you did not go.

Q.—Now the Wagner case. Who owns this hotel?

A.—Peter Wagner.

Q.—And who runs it?

A.—He has got a lessee.

Q.—There is a tenant in possession operating the hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Wagner has a room at this hotel?

A.—Yes, he is living there, he runs a garage next door to it.

Q.—His room in the hotel would not be the room of the man operating the hotel, he would be simply a guest at the hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Whenever he is there. His room at the hotel is not the room of an owner or operator of a hotel under the Liquor Control Act?

A.—No. Well I am not sure what time that lease was taken over, Wagner did operate that hotel, I would not be sure whether at that time he had the lease or not.

Q.—Brien said it was leased. We did not ask for the name of the tenant, but he said it was in charge of a tenant. Now a permit was found there, the property of John Freeburn?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he cannot write?

A.—John cannot, no.

Q.—And Wagner signs John Freeburn's name?

A.—He did in some instances, yes.

Q.—Then when John Freeburn goes to get his liquor does he have to sign anything?

A.—I will tell you how they work it: they have pads, and he would have one filled up, the writing all in, before he would go into the store. That is, if his brother took it, or someone went with it, he would go to Stratford and bring home a couple of these slips.

Q.—He would have slips at home ready for the next purchase?

A.—Yes, have it filled in.

Q.—When he wanted to buy something he would get it signed John Freeburn, but Pete Wagner would do the signing?

A.—He did in a couple of instances, or sometimes his brother, or whoever was handy would do it.

Q.—Then can you tell us whether Wagner got any liquor on Freeburn's permit?

A.—No, he didn't.

Q.—How do you know?

A.—Freeburn stated that, and Wagner, at that time.

Q.—Freeburn and Wagner stated that to whom?

A.—To Sergeant Melville.

Q.—Not to you?

A.—No.

Q.—Then you cannot tell us.

A.—Well, it was reported to me.

Q.—Just a report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You made no investigation yourself of these sales on the Freeburn permit?

A.—No, only what Brien—

Q.—Did you ever see the permit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you turned it over to Melville?

A.—And the purchase slips.

Q.—You turned it over to Melville thinking there was a forgery in connection with it?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—But before you turned it over with regard to the forgery part of the case did you make any check-up with regard to the liquor purchases recorded on the permit?

A.—Yes, that was checked-up by Brien in the Stratford store.

Q.—Did they find that the liquor purchased on Freeburn's permit was purchased by Freeburn?

A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—How did they find that?

A.—Well the purchase slips had been signed by Freeburn and he later said he had got the liquor.

Q.—Was that as near as you could get to that, Freeburn told someone and someone told you?

A.—The vendor did not recall the transaction, he could not identify the person.

Q.—Is it legal for a man to have his permit signed in the way Freeburn's was signed?

A.—I guess he should have had a cross put on it.

Q.—Did Pete Wagner sign the words "John Freeburn?"

A.—Yes, and his brother, Dick.

Q.—And Dick Freeburn signs "John Freeburn?"

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that is irregular anyway?

A.—He should have had the "X" put on it.

Q.—And probably a little more. What check-up could the vendor make on such a signature as that? You are willing to admit that that is an irregular way of signing a permit isn't it?

A.—Yes. He should have had his mark witnessed.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We all admit it is irregular, but he says it did not amount to a crime.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, there is nothing a crime under the Liquor Control Act. It is an offence against the Act.

Q.—Did you find out whether Wagner went to the store with John Freeburn or not?

A.—He did not.

Q.—John went himself?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And I suppose was known at the liquor store?

A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—Did you find out who bought the liquor found in Wagner's room?

A.—Wagner.

Q.—Who found that out?

A.—Brien.

Q.—How did he find it out?

A.—He would get the purchase slips at the brewery warehouse or the vendor.

Q.—When was it bought?

A.—The beer?

Q.—Yes.

A.—I do not know whether his report gives that. No.

Q.—Nor where it was bought, what store?

A.—No. Wagner's permit appeared to be regular.

Q.—But does it show the purchase of this liquor that was found in Wagner's room?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When was it bought?

A.—I have not got that.

Q.—You cannot tell whether it was bought recently before the seizure or a long time?

A.—No.

Q.—What was the date of the last purchase on the Freeburn permit?

A.—I have not got that, but it was sometime previous to the permit being found in the general store there.

Q.—Then I am afraid your investigation was not very complete as to the details of this transaction?

A.—The investigation was complete, possibly the minor details are not on the report.

Q.—Well you did not check up Freeburn's permit to see the last date on which he made a purchase?

A.—No, Brien did that, Brien checked Wagner's and Freeburn's permits.

Q.—Did Brien bring this permit to you and check it with you?

A.—He checked it at the warehouse or the vendor's.

Q.—Did you not mark down what you found, keep a record of your investigation?

A.—No, there was no offence against the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—But if we had these facts here to-day it would probably be more conclusive to the Committee?

A.—There is an item mentioned here on the 7th of April of six bottles of Walker's Rye bought at the Kitchener liquor store.

Q.—Who bought that?

A.—John Freeburn.

Q.—April 6th was the last purchase on Freeburn, and he bought—

A.—Six bottles of Walker's Rye.

Q.—And this seizure was on the 24th of May?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In checking up did you find any of these six bottles of rye at John Freeburn's home?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many of them?

A.—I think they were all there but part of one bottle used.

Q.—He took home six bottles and only used part of a bottle in all that time?

A.—They are not heavy drinkers these Freeburns.

Q.—I would not call them drinkers at all if they only used that much. From the 6th of April to the 24th of May he had five bottles and a good part of another?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And how many other purchases were on his permit?

A.—His permit was in good shape.

Q.—Had he bought any other liquor?

A.—Yes, he had.

Q.—Since the permit was issued? What had he bought?

A.—There was some other entries but I have not the dates.

Q.—You have no record of what other purchases he had on his permit, but the last one was on the 6th of April, and he had at that time his purchase practically intact that he had made on the 6th of April?

A.—Yes, his permit was in good shape.

Q.—What do you mean by the permit being in good shape?

A.—Not an awful lot of entries on it.

Q.—He would not need many entries if he only drank half a bottle of whiskey from the 6th of April to the 24th of May.

A.—Well they are hardworking people and not drinking a lot.

Q.—What about Wagner's permit?

A.—Wagner's permit was in pretty fair shape.

Q.—When did he make his last purchase?

A.—I have not got that.

Q.—You have not any report on Wagner's permit, although the liquor found was in Wagner's room?

A.—Yes. The liquor found in Wagner's room was tallied up on his permit.

Q.—But when had he bought it?

A.—I do not recall the date now, but we threshed that out at the time. Brien had checked it at the liquor store. There was nothing against Wagner at that time.

Q.—So that is all you can tell us of your investigation of the Wagner case?

A.—As the result of the investigation of Sergeant Melville there was no offence committed against the Code or the Liquor Control Act that we could show.

Q.—Did you report to Inspector Elliott that Brien had exceeded his authority when he made this seizure of Wagner's?

A.—No, I did not.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What seizure of Wagner's?

MR. SINCLAIR: He seized some liquor there, didn't he?

WITNESS: He went through the window when he should not, he had no search warrant.

Q.—He did not take the liquor out of the room?

A.—Yes, he took everything out.

Q.—And the liquor was returned to Wagner?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you made no complaint to Inspector Elliott about Brien's conduct in that regard?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you reprimand him?

A.—I did not. He knew as well as I did that he had no business going into that room.

Q.—So that you, the Inspector over Brien, made no complaint to Inspector Elliott about Brien's conduct, neither did you reprimand Brien for what he did in that case?

A.—No.

Q.—Had this hotel ever been convicted as a hotel?

A.—Not under my regime there, he had been convicted—

Q.—Under the Liquor Control Act?

A.—No, the O.T.A.

Q.—But since the Liquor Control Act came in had there been any?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Brien admits he was mistaken in this case, that it was all groundless.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am showing that he had company.

Q.—I suppose you do not know how long Freeburn's permit was lost?

A.—He dropped it that day in the store there.

Q.—Which day?

A.—The day it was found by the storekeeper.

Q.—But how long before it got to Wagner?

A.—The same day, the storekeeper turned it over to Wagner.

Q.—Lost and found the same day and up to Wagner's room the same day?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Sure of that are you?

A.—Yes. When the seizure was made.

Q.—Then when you and Brien came to Toronto who was the first officer Brien saw?

A.—Inspector Elliott.

Q.—That is before he went to see the Chief Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did he see Inspector Elliott?

A.—I think it was in the outer office, the General's outer office.

Q.—Then after that he saw the other officers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long were you in the Chief's office?

A.—Possibly ten minutes.

Q.—Then you went out, and went to Inspector Elliott's office, and that is where the resignation was signed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It did not take long to do your Toronto business that morning?

A.—No.

RE-EXAMINED BY HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—In the Brown case you say there were a number of adjournments?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that you say is a common practice?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who settles the question of adjournments?

A.—The magistrate.

Q.—It is not in your control at all?

A.—No.

Q.—As to these particular adjournments you had nothing to do with them?

A.—No, not at all.

Q.—Whether Brown or Brien had anything to do with them you do not know?

A.—No.

Q.—Now the Conestogo case, you told me that after the investigation you talked it over with Brien and he agreed with you that there was no ground for prosecution?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was dropped with his approval?

A.—Yes, he agreed to that.

Q.—You and he shared the responsibility. Toronto has nothing to do with it?

A.—No, not at all.

Q.—Now the Blair case. You started to tell my friend, when he changed the subject, that you tried to get all the facts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And tried to find out whether there was enough to make a prima facie case?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is not a case that would succeed, but a case that could be presented reasonably to the court?

A.—Yes, make out a prima facie case.

Q.—And the magistrate decides whether the man is guilty?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you also said that when in doubt you had the privilege of consulting the Crown Prosecutor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who is that?

A.—Mr. Makins, K.C., of Stratford.

Q.—Have you got a letter from him?

A.—There is one.

Q.—It is not about—

A.—No.

Q.—You have that permission though, when in doubt to consult him?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you do that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he has charge of all these prosecutions?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You say Inspector Elliott telephoned you the morning of Tuesday and spoke about the dance of Friday?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he did not mention any names?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not give you any instructions?

A.—No. I did not know Pronge's name at that time.

Q.—But he did not mention any names?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not give you any instructions?

A.—None at all.

Q.—Just asked how things were getting on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you said something about there being some liquor seized, but you did not know about the facts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So he said, "Let us have a report?"

A.—Yes.

Q.—That would be an ordinary common occurrence?

A.—Yes, often happens.

Q.—I understood you to say before that he calls you up frequently?

A.—Yes.

FRANK E. ELLIOTT, Sworn. Examined by HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—What is your present position, Inspector?

A.—In charge of the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act.

Q.—You are with the Provincial Police?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your duty is in charge of the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act all over the Province?

A.—All over the Province.

Q.—What experience have you had in police work?

A.—Going on 13 years.

Q.—You were with the—?

A.—The old Board of License Commissioners, first, as a Liquor License Inspector.

Q.—That is under the Liquor License Act?

A.—Under the Ontario Temperance Act.

Q.—You had charge of a district?

A.—Yes.

A.—And you came to Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And remained continuously under the O.T.A.?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then when this Act came into force?

A.—I took over the enforcement.

Q.—Are you in complete control of it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now it has been suggested by Brien that there was interference. Who has charge of this work?

A.—I have.

Q.—Is there interference?

A.—No, sir, absolutely none.

Q.—Are you speaking generally as well as this particular case?

A.—Yes, generally.

Q.—You have charge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And no one interferes with you?

A.—No.

Q.—What is the practice as to getting information, who do you get information from?

A.—From our officers all through. Do you mean—

Q.—Information generally?

A.—Reports?

Q.—Yes, you get reports from them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And do you collect information from any other sources?

A.—Yes, I have possibly coming into my office every day complaints from this place, that place, some from the outside, some from the city.

Q.—Some come personally?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And some I suppose write?

A.—Yes, we get letters.

Q.—What is your practice when you get an inquiry?

A.—Send it out to the district.

Q.—How do you do it?

A.—Sometimes I write a letter and if it's a letter I attach the letter and ask them to submit a report. Other times if I want to get it to the officer as quick as I can sometimes we phone it, in a round-about way pass the information on to him.

Q.—Now get down to this particular case, this man Brien. When did you first run across Brien?

A.—I have known Brien from the time he came on the force, I think in 1925 or 1926.

Q.—He came, he tells us, from Brockville?

A.—Yes, he was posted at Hamilton for a time.

Q.—Under Inspector—?

A.—Taber.

Q.—Now did you have any trouble with him in Hamilton?

A.—Not as far as his work was concerned, but we did in regard to his debts. His debts followed him from Brockville to Hamilton, and they were pressing him there for payment of his debts.

Q.—What is the general rule as to that?

A.—Well, an officer that comes on this force and gets into debt and complaints come to the Commissioner, the Commissioner takes action right away.

Q.—But what is the rule, do you allow your men to be in debt?

A.—No.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because it gets out around and leaves a bad impression. Then men comes to us and say, "Do you allow this man to stay on your force when he will not pay his debts"? Complaints come to the Commissioner all the time.

Q.—So that there is a rule as to that?

A.—Oh yes, it is in the regulations.

Q.—It is in the printed regulations?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that drawn to the attention of all officers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They are all given copies of that book?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, you say Brien's case came to your attention because he was followed by debts from Brockville?

A.—Yes, Inspector Taber at Hamilton, whom he was working under, brought it to my attention.

Q.—What action did you take?

A.—I spoke to Brien at the time.

Q.—What did you tell him?

A.—And Inspector Taber was there. I spoke to Brien, I asked him how much money would it take to clean him up and put him on his feet.

Q.—Had you been bothered before this?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Not an isolated case?

A.—Well, from Brockville. Inspector Taber was bothered more than I was.

Q.—Where did this interview take place?

A.—In Inspector Taber's office in Hamilton.

Q.—You were in Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you had Brien up there before the two of you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the question of his debts came up?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was done?

A.—At that time he thought \$150 would cover everything. I said to him, now Brien, are you sure \$150 would cover everything, will that clean up your debts? He said he thought so. I said, Now I will tell you what we will do, what do you say if we make it \$200, will that clean you up, cover everything? He said, Oh yes \$200 would clean up every debt he owed and put him on his feet. I said, It is far better for you to be in debt to the Gratuity Fund than to outsiders. I said, You can pay that back monthly? He said, Yes, and he said he would pay back \$10 a month. I said, Listen, if you cannot pay \$10, pay \$8 or any payment you can make, but make your payments every month. He said he would, and he went further and said he was getting some money from his father's estate and when he got that he would write this debt off as far as owing the Gratuity Fund.

Q.—You are perfectly clear that he said \$150 would clean him up and \$200 would clean up everything?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he advanced \$200 from the Gratuity Fund?

A.—Yes.

Q.—For the purpose of cleaning up all his debts and giving him a fresh start?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that he would not be bothered, he would only owe the Fund, and he could go ahead without interference?

A.—That is the idea.

Q.—Now, what happened after that?

A.—Well, he made his first payment that he was to make, Inspector Taber made it for him, that was \$10. Then he made another payment, that was \$50, he made a payment of \$50, and I think that was the time he got some money from his father's estate. And since that I think he has made two payments,—that I think was in 1926 or 1927, and then he did not make any other payment until 1928 when he paid \$6 in the whole year, two payments of three dollars each. He still owes \$134.

Q.—When was the loan made him?

A.—The loan was made June 12th, 1926.

Q.—And did he get some money from his father's estate or some source?

A.—Yes. The first payment he made was \$10. This was a payment that Inspector Taber made for him, that was on August 15th, 1926. Then on

December 20th, 1926 he paid this \$50. Then on July 5th, 1928, he paid \$3, and on September 24th, 1928, he paid \$3.

Q.—Are those all the payments he has made?

A.—That is all, \$66.

Q.—A payment of \$10, and \$50, and two of \$3 each?

A.—Yes.

Q.—During that time what salary was he receiving?

A.—At Hamilton he was getting \$1,500 a year, and with the transfer to Kitchener his salary was raised and he got \$1,700.

A MEMBER: What family has Officer Brien?

A.—Wife and two children.

MR. SINCLAIR: He claims three children.

MR. MORRISON: One was just born.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Two at that time and another one recently.

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that is the way he has treated the Fund. Now apart from the Fund how did it turn out, was this statement right that this cleaned up his debts?

A.—No, he never cleaned up his debts and he went into debt further.

Q.—We have heard about his debts. Were the Department officials bothered with them?

A.—Yes, and Inspector Taber at Hamilton kept taking the matter up with me on several occasions.

Q.—And were they coming to the Commissioner's attention?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any other talk with him about his debts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that?

A.—I had a talk in Hamilton afterwards when someone told me, whether Inspector Taber or who, but it came to the Commissioner's ears about him buying a radio. I spoke to him about that, I told him I did not see how he could afford to buy a radio when he was in debt and owed the Gratuity Fund.

Q.—That is the radio outfit that cost over \$200?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say then?

A.—He said he was getting money out of his father's estate and he thought that would straighten out everything and at that time we let it go at that, until he moved to Kitchener, then I wrote him two letters.

Q.—You wrote the two letters that have been put in?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He was fairly warned in those letters that if he did not clean up these debts he would be asked to resign?

A.—Yes, I told him, in the last I think, that I would report him to the Commissioner, which I did when I found he would not pay.

Q.—I believe he had a car, too?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any reason why an officer of that kind should have a car?

A.—He should not have a car, that is sure, a man in debt the way he was and trying to get along.

Q.—You have heard of a correspondence course, too?

A.—Yes.

Q.—These were luxuries weren't they?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—And notwithstanding the fact that he owed the Fund he went further in debt for these luxuries?

A.—Yes.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: Would this correspondence course be of any value to him in the exercise of his duties?

A.—No. He was trying to put himself through for a lawyer.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Practice in Chicago.

Q.—Now you went on with these matters, and he was moved to Kitchener?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why was that?

A.—There was a vacancy there at the time, and the Commissioner asked me who I thought we should transfer there, and at the time I recommended that Brien be transferred.

Q.—It was a promotion, wasn't it?

A.—Yes, it was a promotion, certainly.

Q.—He got \$200 a year more?

A.—Yes. He was a good worker.

Q.—And he got \$200 a year more salary, gave him a chance to clean up?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Did you have a talk with him then?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What did you tell him?

A.—I told him when he was being transferred, I said, Now, Brien, you are going to Kitchener, you are going to get more money, it is a promotion, what I want you to do is clean up these debts of yours, and everything will be satisfactory. He promised me he would.

Q.—And we know he did not, he got in worse?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with his coming to Toronto?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Tell us about that?

A.—When I called the Inspector about him coming to Toronto, before I called the Inspector and told him he was to report to the Commissioner's office on, I think Monday morning, the 8th of October, with Brien, the Commissioner has called me into his office a few days previous to that and told me he had heard that Brien was mixed up with a bootlegger in Kitchener, that he owed this bootlegger money.

Q.—Was this the first you had heard of the bootlegger?

A.—This is the first I heard of Brown.

Q.—That is information the Commissioner got, not from you?

A.—No.

Q.—From some other source?

A.—Yes. We talked the matter over, and the Commissioner decided that we better have him come down and give an explanation, not only of being mixed up with the bootlegger and owing him money, but also about the debts that he owed.

Q.—Had the Commissioner been bothered just before that?

A.—Yes. And also about the balance that he owed the Fund of \$134.

Q.—So that what induced you to have Brien brought down was the fact that he was neglecting to pay the Gratuity Fund?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that his debts were piling up?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then from some source the Commissioner heard he was owing money to a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it was felt that it would be fair to have Brien down to meet these charges?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Anything said then about these other matters?

A.—Absolutely nothing.

Q.—Were the other matters, the Conestogo and Blair and Wagner matters up at all?

A.—Not at that time, not until Brien brought them up himself.

Q.—Were they considered against him at all?

A.—No.

Q.—You say the Commissioner never mentioned them to you at all?

A.—No.

Q.—But the point was that his debts were increasing, he was not paying the Fund, and now here is the final offence, he was borrowing money from bootleggers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that it was decided to have Brien down?

A.—Yes, and I phoned the District Inspector, I think it was Friday or Saturday, to report at the Commissioner's office with Brien on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Q.—So that he was told at that time to come down and meet these charges?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What about the charge of dealing with a bootlegger, was that serious?

A.—Yes. The Commissioner,—can I tell you exactly what happened from the start?

Q.—Yes, go ahead, tell your story.

A.—Around ten o'clock I went around from my office to go to the Commissioner's office and Brien was outside.

Q.—You mean in the outer office?

A.—Yes, waiting with Inspector Rae. Brien got up and shook hands with me, he said, I guess the Commissioner has got us down on that Snider case. I said, What Snider case? He says, The Snider case up there, I bet you that is what it is about. I said I don't know anything about it, you will hear when you go inside. So when we went in the Commissioner said to Brien, "Brien, I guess you know what I have brought you down for." Brien spoke up and said, "Yes, I guess over that Snider case and the Blair case." And the Commissioner said, "Why, what about the Snider case?" And he allowed Brien to go on and tell about the Snider case and also about the Blair case. After Brien was through telling about these cases the Assistant Commissioner spoke up and said, "We have no fault to find, I don't think the Commissioner has any fault to find with your actions in the Conestogo or Blair cases. That is not what you are brought down here for."

Q.—Assistant Commissioner Cuddy told him, after listening to his talk about these two matters, "We have no complaint about that, that is not what you are brought down for?"

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then he proceeded to tell him what he was brought down for?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he tell him?

A.—The Commissioner said to him, "What we have brought you down for is, I want you to give an explanation of your dealings with the bootlegger at Kitchener. Do you owe a bootlegger up there, a man by the name of Brown?" He said, Yes, he did. "You owe him \$80." He said, yes, he owed him \$80, an account. The Commissioner said, "Don't you think that is wrong, very wrong, for an officer to be indebted to a bootlegger and carrying out your duties there, don't you think it leaves a bad impression?" And Brien agreed that it did. He said to him then, "And you are not paying your other debts. You owe debts in Hamilton and Brockville, and you also owe the Gratuity Fund a balance of \$134, and you are not trying to pay these debts." Brien agreed that he had not been paying these debts. And the Commissioner cited to him the case up in the north country, an officer we had there who was dismissed for not paying his debts, and he said to Brien, "Do you see what happens when you do not pay your debts?" And the Assistant Commissioner at that time spoke up and said, "Well, I think this man should be permitted to resign." He said to Brien, "Do you think you can get another job, some other work?" And Brien said, yes, he thought he could. Well, he turned to the Commissioner and said, "I think this officer should be permitted to resign." And the Commissioner thought so, too, and said so.

He left the office and came around with Inspector Rae and me to my office, and I said to Brien, "Now, do you want to write out your resignation or will I dictate it to the stenographer here?" He said, "Dictate the resignation to the stenographer," so I dictated it and after it had been typed I laid it before Brien and said, Read it over, you see it takes effect on the 15th—

Q.—That was on the 8th?

A.—On the 8th he was in my office. I said, "It takes effect on the 15th," and he said, "Yes." He signed the resignation and handed it to me. I said, "Now what about this \$134 you owe, are you prepared to give a note?" He said, Yes. "Well," I said, "You better go in, and that will clear it up with the Accountant." He went in and gave his note for the \$134, the balance owing the Gratuity Fund. He came out and shook hands with me and left.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: And the Commissioner still has the note?

A.—Yes, the Accountant has it.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is that part of the assets of the Province of Ontario?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, this is the poor officers fund.

Q.—Have you told us all about that now?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Had his resignation anything to do with the Conestogo or Blair cases?

A.—Absolutely nothing. The officer was used fair and square. I think the Commissioner went out of his way to help him.

Q.—I suppose by letting him resign rather than dismissing, the poor fellow saved his face?

A.—Yes, he could get a job.

Q.—When he applies for a job and is asked, "Were you ever dismissed?" he could say, "No, I resigned?"

A.—I resigned, yes.

Q.—That is the reason for it, isn't it?

A.—Yes, certainly.

Q.—What was your attitude towards him?

A.—I liked Brien, he was a good officer.

Q.—But this debt business and dealings with bootleggers—

A.—Sure.

Q.—Did you know he had been dealing with a bootlegger?

A.—No, not until the Commissioner told me about it.

Q.—Now let us run over these other things for a minute. You do not know anything about the Brown case at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Blair case?

A.—Yes, I know that previous to telephoning to the District Inspector I had been checking up on all public entertainments, dances, Fall Fairs and different things like that all over the Province. And as to the Blair case, we had trouble at the Blair street dance the year before.

Q.—The year before was the time they had the big crowd?

A.—Yes, the big crowd. The Commissioner called me in his office the morning that I phoned, and asked me if I had a report on the Blair street dance. I said, I don't think there is a report in yet, I will see, and if there is not I will get you one. So I looked up the file and found there was no report, so I phoned the District Inspector. I asked him why he had not sent a report in on the Blair Street dance. He said it only happened last night. I said I thought it happened a week ago. No, he said, it was postponed. I think he said it should have come up on the Friday but was postponed until the Monday or Tuesday.

Q.—You knew about it from the previous occasion?

A.—Yes. When he said it happened, I said, was there any trouble? He said, Oh, no, there was no trouble, they made a small seizure of some beer in a car, but I have not got the particulars, I will let you know as soon as I do. I said, All right, that is fine. That is all that was said. I knew nothing about the Blair street dance until I got the report from the District Inspector that Brien had made out. But as to how the case was disposed of, I knew nothing about it until Brien had given his interview to the Press and later on the Inspector told me about it.

Q.—That is the *Star* report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That he says is false?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now Brien's suggestion, if it amounts to anything, is that he thinks you called off the prosecution?

A.—Absolutely nothing doing, no, I never called off any prosecution. There was no instructions given at all.

Q.—No instructions given?

A.—No.

Q.—Simply you were checking up, and the Commissioner said, Have you a report on that dance and you said it had not come in, and you thought it was four or five days old then?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And for that reason you telephoned?

A.—Yes, and I went back and told the Commissioner, after I phoned, that there was not much trouble at the street dance at Blair this year, that they had seized a small amount of beer in a car but there was no particulars so far, and when I got the particulars I would let him know.

Q.—Now, that is all that occurred in connection with that?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Now let us go into it a minute. If he found a man drinking at a car, with three others there, and he was not quick enough to get them or get their names, what would be the reasonable duty of an officer?

A.—He should have stayed there with the car a while to see if the owner of the car returned; if he did not, then place the car under seizure and take it into the district headquarters. That would force the owner of the car to come forward and claim his car.

Q.—I suppose we cannot complain about him letting the men get away. He says they ran away and he could not recognize them and could not give any information about them. But he had an easy way, to simply stay, and if the man did not turn up, seize the car?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That would have been the proper practice?

A.—That would have been the proper practice.

Q.—But you do not complain very much about it. Your officers make mistakes?

A.—Oh, certainly, I make them myself.

Q.—That had nothing to do with his dismissal or resignation?

A.—Absolutely nothing.

Q.—Now the Conestogo case. He says he saw drunken people on the Snider property?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What would have been the best practice then?

A.—If he saw drunkenness there he should have arrested them. That is his duty.

Q.—Either arrested them or taken their names?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And started them home or something like that?

A.—Yes, he could have taken their names and if he did not want to lock them up taken them home.

Q.—But he did not do that, he went to the city and got a search warrant. What do you think as to that?

A.—I think he used poor judgment there.

Q.—He spoiled the chance of getting any conviction, didn't he?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now the Wagner case, what do you say about his conduct there? You have listened to his statement.

A.—Of course, that room being locked he had no warrant to enter the room.

Q.—Legally he should not have done what he did?

A.—Legally he should not.

Q.—It was a little excessive zeal?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not discipline him for that?

A.—Oh, no.

Q.—So that do I put it fairly in saying that although he did not use the best judgment in these three cases,—You only heard of one of them, didn't you?

A.—That is all.

Q.—And you only heard of that through asking for a report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you do not make any complaint about his conduct?

A.—No.

Q.—The real complaint came from the Commissioner, who said he continued to owe money, and had now got down to owing money to a bootlegger?

A.—Yes, and that is the reason.

Q.—That is the reason he was asked for his resignation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are other officers disciplined for owing debts?

A.—They certainly are.

Q.—I am not going to ask for names?

A.—We have taken them up and they have showed where they have paid the money.

Q.—You have had cases where you have had complaints and the men have shown that they had paid the money?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And have you had cases where men have had to be dismissed?

A.—Yes, we have.

Q.—The reason I suppose is that a man cannot be an independent officer when owing debts around. Did you ever have a case of a man owing debts to a bootlegger he was proceeding against?

A.—No, never had a case like that before.

Q.—What do you say as to that?

A.—It is very improper, it leaves a bad impression.

Q.—Could an officer do his duty when he is taking rolls of bills from a bootlegger?

A.—I do not think so.

Q.—So you say that the man was allowed to resign, to save his face, or he would have been dismissed?

A.—So that he could get another job.

Q.—He would have been dismissed if he had not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was entirely on the ground of his continuing to owe debts, neglecting to make his payments, and finally winding up by taking rolls of money from a bootlegger who was under prosecution?

A.—Yes.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: You say Brien had no legal right to search Wagner's room in his hotel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There seems to be some doubt whether Wagner was the real proprietor of this house at that time?

A.—He had it leased to another man. It was a Standard Licensed Hotel, the license in the other man's name.

Q.—The illegality would be on the score of him not being the proprietor of the house, and having a private room which was his home?

A.—I say it was a private room, and the warrant did not cover a private room. It was a guest room, the same as a private residence.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Brien swore he made a mistake and it turned out a washout.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—You say you have complaints every day, Inspector?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Complaints about what?

A.—Violations of the law in different localities, different districts of the Province.

Q.—That is of the Liquor Control Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many do you have in an ordinary day?

A.—Oh, I could not give just how many, some days more than others.

Q.—About what would be a fair average?

A.—I could not just say that. Some days there may be ten, and next day there might be only two, and next day there might be five.

Q.—That is, complaints coming to you?

A.—Coming to me.

Q.—Over the head of the officers outside?

A.—No, coming to me through the Commissioner.

Q.—But these complaints do not come from your police officers, they come from citizens of the Province?

A.—Come from citizens of the Province.

Q.—So that outside of the prosecutions which are made by your officers, there are these complaints steadily coming to you here in the central office?

A.—Yes.

MR. MORRISON: What do you do with these complaints?

A.—I send them out to the District Inspectors in the district where the complaint comes from.

Q.—Do these complaints lead to prosecutions?

A.—Yes, sure.

Q.—So that the fact is that these complaints are not outside of the prosecutions, they are part and parcel of them?

A.—Yes. They report back to me on the result of the complaints received from me.

MR. SINCLAIR: How do you account for complaints coming to you and not to the officers in the field?

A.—Lots of people will write to the Commissioner, send them in here. We get a lot of anonymous letters; they would not write to their local officer because they are afraid. They think if they write or take it up with the local officer it would get out, people would find out where the complaint came from.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: Do you give the same attention to anonymous letters?

A.—Yes, we investigate them; sometimes we find they are spite work, other times they are good reliable information.

MR. SINCLAIR: Q.—Then you say you had no complaint at all in regard to Brien, as far as his work was concerned?

A.—Not as an officer, he was a hard worker.

Q.—And the sole complaint is that he was in debt?

A.—That is all, and his indebtedness to this bootlegger.

Q.—Why did you transfer him from Hamilton to Kitchener when he was in debt?

A.—Well, because I thought the fellow would pay up his debts and clear himself, and he led us to believe he was getting money from his father's estate and would do this.

Q.—Hamilton is an important centre, and so is Kitchener?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Brien got a promotion by going to Kitchener, and got a bigger salary?

A.—He did.

Q.—And in the face of debts which you were complaining about at the time the promotion took place?

A.—Yes, he owed debts at that time.

Q.—So that at the time he went to Kitchener the policy of no debts or no job was not in force as far as Brien was concerned?

A.—Well, it was in force, but we were giving him every chance.

Q.—Well, it was suspended as far as Brien was concerned?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: They were trying to be decent with the fellow?

WITNESS: Yes, we were trying to be decent to him.

MR. SINCLAIR: Why didn't you continue?

A.—We did as long as we could. But there is a limit.

Q.—So far as debts were concerned, it was no barrier to Brien getting an increase in salary and a promotion in February, 1928?

A.—No, not at that time.

Q.—But eight months later it was a reason for enforcing his resignation?

A.—It certainly was when he got mixed up with the bootlegger.

Q.—We will come to the bootlegger after a while. You say it is a rule of the force that constables must not be in debt?

A.—Yes, that is in the regulations.

Q.—And you rigidly enforce that rule?

A.—I don't rigidly enforce it, the Commissioner does.

Q.—And you will not allow a man to stay on the force if he refuses to pay his debts?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—And does this apply to judgments of our Courts?

A.—You mean they get judgment against him?

Q.—Yes?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If a police constable has a judgment against him then you will not have him on unless he tries to clean it up?

A.—Unless he has a satisfactory explanation.

Q.—Do you know Constable Cookman, of Kitchener?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know that there is a judgment against him for \$1,125 and costs?

A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—It was not brought to your attention by any officer of the Department?

A.—I know nothing of it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He is not in your Department, is he?

A.—He is a Provincial constable, of course, he is on the criminal end.

MR. SINCLAIR: But he is under Commissioner Williams?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have never heard of this judgment against him?

A.—I heard of it, but I say I know nothing about it.

Q.—Well, you know there is a judgment against Cookman for that amount?

A.—There may be, yes.

Q.—And has been for a year or more?

A.—That may be so.

Q.—And he is still on the force?

A.—He is still on the force.

Q.—So that the rule does not apply so far as Cookman is concerned?

A.—Of course it all depends.

Q.—Well, you said it was the rule of the Department?

A.—That is, where they will not pay, but if he makes an attempt to pay, tries to pay, it is a different thing.

Q.—What do you call an attempt to pay?

A.—Well, has he paid any of it off?

Q.—Not a cent.

A.—Well, I don't know anything about that.

Q.—He absolutely refuses and the Department will not assist in the matter.

But Brien is dismissed because—

A.—No, he was not dismissed.

Q.—Well, asked for his resignation?

A.—Permitted to resign.

Q.—If Brien had not signed the resignation would he have been dismissed?

A.—Yes, no doubt he would have.

Q.—So it is the same thing. You said it was done to save his face. Then you say, when Brien was in Hamilton, you asked him how much money it would take to put him on his feet, and he thought \$150 would do it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know how much Brien owed when he was in Hamilton?

A.—No, not at that time, only what he told me.

Q.—Brien may have been correct as far as you know as to the amount?

A.—He may at that time, yes.

Q.—Then you did loan him some money, and he paid back the amounts you have given?

A.—Yes, \$66.

Q.—\$50 at one time?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was a pretty fair payment for one payment?

A.—Yes, that is when he promised to pay it all off, when he got the money from his father's estate.

Q.—And you said when Brien was moved to Kitchener that you needed a good man?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you sent Brien there because he was a good man?

A.—He was a good man, yes, sir.

Q.—And you recommended him?

A.—I recommended him.

Q.—And you knew at that time that he owed the Gratuity Fund?

A.—Yes, but I thought he was going to pay it up.

MR. MITCHELL: What time of year was that?

A.—I think that was February 1st, 1928.

MR. SINCLAIR: Now you say the Commissioner told you that Brien was mixed up with a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Up to that time you had not any information on this at all?

A.—I had no information at that time.

Q.—But Brien was asked to come down to Toronto, partly to give an explanation about his bootlegger relationships and also partly about his personal debts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that he was not brought down to Toronto entirely in connection with his debts?

A.—Not altogether, no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: They are both debts.

MR. SINCLAIR: I will take the bootlegger debt in a minute.

Q.—And the Conestogo, Blair and Wagner cases were not considered at all?

A.—Absolutely not as far as his resignation was concerned.

Q.—Now, when Brien was in the Commissioner's office that day, what debts were charged up against him?

A.—This \$80 that he owed the bootlegger at Kitchener, the debt that he owed the tailor at Hamilton, I forget the amount, also the debt he owed in connection with the radio that he bought, and the balance of \$134 to the Fund; and the Commissioner also told him about accounts that he was still getting from Brockville.

Q.—Well, Brien says that he paid the Hamilton tailor during the summer?

A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—You do not know that that is not so?

A.—The last letter I wrote to him it was on. I wrote him on June 1st and he had not paid the tailor then.

Q.—When did you write again?

A.—I think that was the last letter. I wrote him March, 1928, first, and then I wrote him on June 1st, 1928.

Q.—Then from June 1st to October 8th you do not know whether he had paid the Hamilton tailor?

A.—Well, he did not say so.

Q.—Was he asked in the office if he still owed the Hamilton tailor?

A.—I would not say he was asked if he owed the Hamilton tailor, but he was asked about his Hamilton debts.

Q.—What did he say he owed in Hamilton?

A.—He did not say, he just admitted that he owed debts in Hamilton, and he admitted that he owed in Brockville, too.

Q.—Was there any figuring up of the total amount he owed?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you did not know, the day he resigned, how much money he owed?

A.—The total amount, no.

Q.—You knew he owed the Gratuity Fund \$134?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, in regard to the Brown case, you do not know anything about this?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—All you know is what was reported to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You do not know whether Brown was a bootlegger when Brien bought his furniture?

A.—No.

Q.—You don't know anything about it?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—And the Blair case, you had been checking up on entertainments around the country?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you do that for?

A.—Checking up on the field force, and dances, dance halls, roadhouses—

Q.—What particular—

A.—On complaints that we had received that there were certain people went there and took bottles, and there was a certain amount of drinking.

Q.—Surely under the Liquor Control Act they do not do those naughty things?

A.—Yes, it is not perfect.

Q.—And you, sitting in here, have to phone out through the Province to know what happened at a country fair or a street dance?

A.—Sometimes, yes.

Q.—And that condition is general, is it?

A.—No, it is not general.

Q.—How general is it?

A.—Well, it all depends on the complaints that we have, that come in.

Q.—Supposing you get no complaint from a village where they have had a little gathering, do you phone out?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you only phone out to make inquiry where you have heard something?

A.—Where we have heard something, or checking up on that particular place or that particular dance hall.

Q.—How many of these cases in the Province of Ontario, say, in the last year?

A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—How many do you think?

A.—I could not tell you that.

A.—Five hundred?

A.—No.

Q.—Three hundred?

A.—Might be, taking the roadhouses.

Q.—No, I mean these public gatherings where the people get together for the holiday?

A.—I could not tell you that.

Q.—But you did take the trouble to phone out to find out from Inspector Rae how things had gone at Blair?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—What particular suspicion did you have about the Blair situation?

A.—Because we had trouble there the year before.

Q.—What trouble did you have the year before?

A.—Several drunks and disturbances. I don't know whether the Commissioner made a note of it at the time or not, but I know I did, and this time he asked me for a report on the street dance at Blair.

Q.—How do you find out that there is going to be a street dance at a place like Blair?

A.—In this case the Commissioner must have known it, because it was he asked me for the report.

Q.—Do you have a diary showing when these events are tabled ahead all over the Province?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, the Commissioner did not say anything in particular why you were to phone out to see what had happened at Blair?

A.—No, all he said, he asked me if I had a report on the Blair street dance, was there any trouble there this year? And I said I did not think there is a report come in about the Blair street dance, I will look and see. I did look, and there were no report in, so I phoned the Inspector and asked him about it, and he said it only happened last night. I said I thought it happened a week ago. He said, no, only last night. There was nothing, only they seized a small quantity of beer, I have not got the particulars, but I will let you know.

Q.—Did you phone out the morning after the Conestogo road opening?

A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you?

A.—I didn't know about the Conestogo.

Q.—That was a big gathering?

A.—I would have phoned out, most likely, if I had been asked for a report. In this case I was asked by the Commissioner.

Q.—That was a public affair, they were opening a section of highway?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell us any case other than the Blair case where you phoned out to get information?

A.—Oh, yes, I am phoning quite often.

Q.—What particular reason do you have for phoning out to any of these points?

A.—Just as I have explained, that in this case the Commissioner asked for a report. I told him I had no report, but I would get one.

Q.—The only reason you can give is that it was so bad the year before—

A.—I am not saying it was so bad, but it was bad.

Q.—Well it was bad enough, put it that way, that the Commissioner had Blair marked?

A.—Yes, it was a check-up to see how conditions were.

Q.—He wanted to know how the people at Blair had behaved?

A.—See if conditions had improved.

Q.—But he did not know anything about the Conestogo affair?

A.—No.

Q.—He did not have you phone out there?

A.—No.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: The previous witness told us that a little latitude was given in cases of festivities. Why, in the face of that, should you send out someone to check-up at fall fairs and 24th of May celebrations, and street dances?

A.—We are not allowing any latitude.

MR. SINCLAIR: No particular latitude allowed for festivities?

A.—No, all you have to do is use a little horse sense.

Q.—But Inspector Rae said this Snider affair was a little special festivity?

A.—It was the opening of a road, a special occasion.

Q.—And it warranted a little leniency?

A.—No, all it required was the officer to use a little judgment in handling a case of that kind. We are not out to persecute the people.

Q.—If an officer sees drunkenness on private grounds, people coming and going from the house, is he not justified in taking cognizance of that situation?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—And you have no complaint at all about Brien getting the search warrant at the Conestogo affair?

A.—No, I have no objection.

Q.—And you knew nothing about that, that was never reported to you at all?

A.—No.

Q.—There was not any evidence of particular drunkenness at Blair, but there was at Conestoga, still you phoned out to Blair but not to Conestoga?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You apparently phoned the wrong place?

A.—No, I was just following instructions, as I explained.

Q.—Inspector Rae never gave you any further report on this Blair case, did he?

A.—No.

Q.—So that all there was was the telephone conversation?

A.—He gave me a report, Brien's report.

Q.—He sent in Brien's report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But Inspector Rae never sent in his own report of his investigations of the Blair situation?

A.—Not until after. Oh, it must have been weeks after.

Q.—Well, he did send one to you? I understood him to say he did not?

A.—No, I don't think he did.

Q.—So that all that there was—

A.—Was the Brien report, yes.

Q.—You phoned out on the instruction of the Chief Commissioner to find out if anything had happened?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Inspector Rae told you that there had been a little seizure and he would let you know?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And following that nothing went to you except the Brien report?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you call up Rae again and ask him for a fuller report on the Blair case?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not follow it up at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, in regard to the Brown case, Brien convicted this man Brown?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—And Brown served time as a result of his conviction?

A.—I believe he did.

Q.—So that as far as you know the dealings of Brien with Brown in a financial way did not affect the sentence imposed on Brown?

A.—Not as far as I know.

Q.—Brown was convicted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Notwithstanding the fact that Brien had bought furniture from Brown and owed him. So that the administration of justice, as far as you know, was not hampered in any way by reason of Brien's obligations to Brown?

A.—Not in that particular case, no.

Q.—Well that was the only case against Brown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And there were no cases against other bootleggers, that is, Brien did not owe other bootleggers in Kitchener?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—So that the only complaint against Brien for owing money to bootleggers is the Brown case?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Brown was convicted and sentenced and served time?

A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—And Brien still owes Brown?

A.—Brien still owes Brown, so he says.

MR. MITCHELL: Was it Brien that laid the second information against Brown?

A.—I do not know.

MR. MILLER: You said that Brien should not own a car. Is that right?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Then why did you encourage the ownership of this car to the extent of paying ten cents a mile?

A.—We are not encouraging the ownership of a car, if a man buys a car that is his own business. If the Department owes him for mileage, they pay the expense rate. That has nothing to do with owning the car.

Q.—But it has been brought out here that there were provincial cars at his disposal?

A.—There is.

Q.—And in face of that you did approve of his owning this car to the extent—

A.—No, we didn't approve of his owning the car at all, all we approve is if there is any mileage incurred in running this car for the Department.

Q.—Yes, that is what I say?

A.—No, I say he should not have had it, should not have owned a car, he is not a man that should own one.

Q.—I will put it this way, there were cars at his disposal there, was it necessary for you to pay him ten cents a mile for this?

A.—No.

Q.—Then why did you do it?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Surely we would help the poor fellow out.

WITNESS: If the district Inspector allowed him to use his car at odd times, when the Government car was not at headquarters, perhaps.

MR. MITCHELL: Do you know how much you paid in mileage for this car?

A.—No, I cannot tell you.

Q.—I understand it cost him \$40, he would not be long in running up a bill of \$40.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No one objects to him having a car except it was a foolish expense.

MR. MILLER: If he got ten cents a mile he might make money out of it.

MR. MORRISON: Were any instructions issued from your office or you in regard to this Blair matter?

A.—No.

Q.—Or in regard to the Conestogo matter?

A.—No.

Q.—Or in the Brown matter?

A.—No.

Q.—No instructions in any way whatever through you or anyone in your office that you know?

A.—No.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: It has been brought out that another officer is in debt to the extent of some \$1,100. His resignation has not been asked for. With regard to the debts Brien owed, he owed a tailor at Hamilton and this bootlegger Brown and he owed for a radio and owed to the Gratuity Fund. Now was his resignation asked for specifically because of his debt to the bootlegger, or in a general way on account of his indebtedness?

A.—It was asked for because he owed debts all over, and also—

Q.—But we find that this other man,—

A.—Because he was also indebted to this bootlegger at Kitchener to the sum of \$80.

Q.—Which was the greater consideration on the part of the Commissioner?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The bootlegger was the last straw.

WITNESS: The bootlegger was the final—

MR. SINCLAIR: The last excuse.

INSPECTOR FREDERICK B. TABER, Sworn. Examined by HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—Inspector Taber, you are in charge of the Hamilton office of the Provincial Police?

A.—Not at present.

Q.—Where are you now?

A.—Toronto office.

Q.—But you were in Hamilton?

A.—I was.

Q.—You were there when Brien was there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell us about him, will you?

A.—It would take a good while.

Q.—I do not want to know all about him, but—

MR. MITCHELL: Have you any bootleggers there?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It was the bootlegger that finished Brien, if you want to know.

MR. MITCHELL: Brien apparently finished the bootlegger, too.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, we do not know that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, we are through with that.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: As we were about to say when interrupted, you have known Brien all the time he was in Hamilton?

A.—Yes, and I knew him previous to that.

Q.—The trouble was his debts, wasn't it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell us about that?

A.—When he came to Hamilton I knew nothing of his financial position at all. But he was not there long until he was reported for debts coming into the office. It ran along some little time, it was quite an annoyance, and I took up matter up with him. Not only his furniture in Brockville had been seized and was being sold, or had been sold—

Q.—This is the rent charge, is it?

A.—For rent, yes. So I secured an advance for him of \$100 on my own responsibility, to try and get him away from the small debts that were bothering him.

Q.—That was the first, you secured an advance of \$100?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did that release his furniture?

A.—No, the furniture was sold.

Q.—Do you mean to say it went as far as selling—

A.—Yes, I think there was a small margin that was not sold, but the majority was. After he had used the \$100 I still saw there were small accounts coming in from Brockville, I saw that they were annoying him. Finally I took the matter up with Chief Inspector Elliott, and we came to the conclusion that it would be a good idea to try and effect a loan for him, to put him on his feet.

Q.—That is another loan?

A.—Yes, and pay off the other loan.

Q.—Oh, the \$100 loan was to be paid off out of that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So you and Elliott had Brien in, I believe?

A.—Yes, Inspector Airey also was present, he was the District Inspector at that time. Brien was asked, I am not sure whether by myself or Inspector Elliott, as to the amount that would be required to put him on his feet and straighten up his debts, and it was suggested by himself \$150. But I did not think that was sufficient—

Q.—You knew where \$100 was going?

A.—Yes. I thought that \$200 possibly would be better, my understanding was that \$200 would square him.

Q.—Would clean up everything?

A.—Yes, that was the understanding.

Q.—Did he get a loan of \$200?

A.—Yes, I secured the cheque from the Gratuity Fund and paid it to him.

Q.—Then did that improve the situation?

A.—It did not, apparently.

Q.—The debts kept coming in, did they?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where from?

A.—Well, I had local men in Hamilton calling me up not many months after he was there, asking me if we had an officer named Brien in the employ of the department. They said he is looking for a little line of credit. I thought that didn't look good.

Q.—Well, did he clean off his Brockville debts?

A.—No, I don't think he did. I do not think they are all cleaned off yet. I know just before leaving Brockville I had—

Q.—Leaving Brockville?

A.—Leaving Hamilton, I had communication from a Brockville merchant.

Q.—A creditor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that during the whole period of his Hamilton experience, notwithstanding the fact that you got him a loan of first \$100 and then \$200, he still had the old debts coming from Brockville, and new debts from Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You spoke of being bothered, were there collectors hanging around?

A.—Yes, people asking about it.

Q.—Debt collectors, do you mean?

A.—Yes, they did come to the office.

Q.—What effect has that on a force?

A.—Well, I do not think it has a good impression with the other men on the force.

Q.—Did that continue all the time he was in Hamilton?

A.—Pretty much all the time, yes.

Q.—Is that all you know about it?

A.—That is about all I know of his financial position.

Q.—Do you know how much money he got from his father's estate?

A.—I do not know myself personally, although some of the officers told me that he told them he had received at one time \$275, and that was about the time he paid the \$50 on the Gratuity loan. I was continually being, I might say, dunned by the Department with regard to this Gratuity Fund that had not been collected monthly as it should have been, and he finally made a promise that as soon as some moneys that were coming to him from his father's estate, "from which I expect quite a bit, I will square that up." I told him I thought that was the wise course to take. But all he paid when he received the money,—after I received the report of him receiving the money,—all he paid was \$50.

Q.—So that continued during the whole course of his stay in Hamilton, this debt trouble?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is all you know about it?

A.—I have nothing to say about him as an officer, he was a good officer.

CROSS-EXAMINED by MR. SINCLAIR

Q.—You say, Inspector, that after he got the loan of \$200 the Brockville debts kept coming, and debt collectors came to your office?

A.—Yes.

Q.—His creditors came to the office speaking about his debts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—At that time were these rules in force that have been spoken of, that an officer must not owe money?

A.—I am not sure about that.

Q.—How recent is the rule book?

A.—I could not say.

GENERAL WILLIAMS: Since seven years ago.

MR. SINCLAIR: So that this state of affairs existed in regard to Brien's debts, and with that rule against debts in force, and still Brien was given an increase in salary and moved to Kitchener?

A.—Yes, because he was—

Q.—So that the debts which he owed at the time he left Hamilton were not a barrier to his being moved to Kitchener?

A.—Apparently not.

Q.—And were not a barrier to an increase in salary from \$1,500 to \$1,700?

A.—No.

Q.—And you say that Brien was a good officer?

A.—I think that was responsible for the consideration shown him.

Q.—You had no fault to find with him at all in regard to his duties as a constable while he was under your charge in Hamilton?

A.—No, I had no fault to find.

Q.—And you say when he left Hamilton to go to Kitchener there was a considerable amount of money which he was owing?

A.—Yes.

RE-EXAMINED by HON. MR. FINLAYSON

Q.—One thing I omitted. I believe while he was in Hamilton you had two or three consultations about his debts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—We have heard of one with Inspector Elliott. You had with other people too, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember one with Mr. Morrison the present Member?

A.—Yes.

Q.—More than one, I believe?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Morrison at that time was acting as prosecutor?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What occurred at that conversation?

A.—We checked him up to it, warned him several times what he should do.

Q.—Warned him several times?

A.—Yes, I have warned him many times.

MR. MITCHELL: And promoted him afterwards?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, it was apparently a mistake, we did not get any thanks or better conduct.

Q.—Then when he left to go to Kitchener what did you tell him?

A.—I told him he should attempt to keep out of debt.

Q.—You told him he should try to keep out of debt, and did you tell him this would give him a chance to pay up and keep out of debt?

A.—Yes, as he was getting an increase.

THE CHAIRMEN: Any further questions, gentlemen? (No response.)

At 12.55 p.m. Tuesday, March 12th, sitting adjourned until 10 a.m. Friday, March 15th, 1929.

FIFTH SITTING

Friday, March 15th, 1929, 10.00 a.m.

ALFRED CUDDY, Sworn. Examined by HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—Mr. Cuddy, what is your position now in the Provincial Police?

A.—Assistant Commissioner.

Q.—How long have you been with the Provincial Police?

A.—I came here in May, 1922.

Q.—That is with the present force?

A.—With the present force, yes.

Q.—Before that, how long had you been in police service generally?

A.—I was thirty years in the Toronto police, I was seven years Chief of Police of Calgary, and I was three years Commissioner of Police of the Alberta Provincial Police.

Q.—So that you have been,—that is what?

A.—About forty-seven years.

Q.—About forty-seven years in police service. Have you known Brien personally?

A.—I never knew Brien until he appeared before the Commissioner. I had heard about him, but never knew him.

Q.—Did you know anything about the trouble in connection with his debts?

A.—I had heard about his debts some time before he appeared before the Commissioner.

Q.—Had the force been bothered about it?

A.—Yes, they had, about his debts.

Q.—How long had that lasted?

A.—Oh, that has been going on for a couple of years.

Q.—Had you anything to do with the loan that was made to him?

A.—No, I hadn't.

Q.—Now, get down to the date you saw him; that was the day he appeared before the Commissioner, was it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 8th of October, I think?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you tell us what occurred on that day?

A.—He appeared before the Commissioner; the Commissioner said to him that there were charges against him of dealing with a bootlegger and about debts that he owed that he did not pay. So he went on to state that he thought he was appearing before the Commissioner over some other offence about the enforcement of the Liquor Act. It was he that made the statements about this, not the Commissioner.

Q.—You mean the Commissioner told him he was there because he was habitually in debt, and was now dealing with a bootlegger?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he made the statement that he thought he was paraded—

A.—On account of some liquor Act matter.

Q.—On account of something in connection with the Liquor Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was said to that?

A.—The Commissioner did not seem to bother about that part of it at all, and I explained to him then that he was not there for any charge over enforcement of the Liquor Act, but for dealing with a bootlegger, there was no fault to find with his actions with regard to his enforcement of the Act.

Q.—You told him that plainly?

A.—I did.

Q.—Nothing to do with his enforcement of the Act, and that the charge against him was that he was habitually in debt, and finally was taking money from bootleggers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say as to that?

A.—He admitted that he owed the bootlegger \$80 or around that.

Q.—Then what occurred, was he reminded of this loan that had been made to clean up his debts?

A.—Yes, he was, and that he had not paid, or only a small proportion of it.

Q.—What occurred after that?

A.—The Commissioner told him he could not keep a man on the force that was in debt in the manner in which he was, and dealing with bootleggers, he said he had dismissed a man before for not paying his debts.

Well, I knew he was a returned man and a married man, so I recommended to the Commissioner that if he put in his resignation,—I asked Brien if he could get another position, he said he could; I said if he put in his resignation it would be better than dismissing him.

Q.—That was your suggestion?

A.—That was my recommendation to the Commissioner.

Q.—Because he was a returned man, and because—?

A.—He was a married man.

Q.—You asked him if he could get a job and he said he could?

A.—He said he could. Then I do not know what took place afterwards, he went out with Inspector Elliott.

Q.—Well, he said he could get a job, what was said after that? You recommended that he be given a chance to resign?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Brien say to that?

A.—Brien said he was quite willing to do that.

Q.—What did the Commissioner say?

A.—I don't know that the Commissioner made any remark about it. I might say if he had not put in his resignation I would have recommended that he be dismissed.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because we could not afford to keep a man on the force that was dealing with a bootlegger, and under obligation to a bootlegger.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with his resignation? You were not there?

A.—No, I was not there.

Q.—That is all that occurred?

A.—That is all.

Q.—You have had great experience of police, perhaps greater than anyone in Canada, I guess?

A.—Quite a little.

Q.—Tell me this; as a matter of general policy, is it possible to keep in the service men who are habitually in debt the way this man was?

A.—No, sir it is not. He cannot do his duty independently if he is in debt.

Q.—What do you say to this final offence, you have heard what he said, that he took a roll of bills from a bootlegger?

A.—Yes, I heard what he said, and I heard one place where he admitted that he should be dismissed. I think he was honest about that.

Q.—Can you keep any service up if you have officers taking money from bootleggers?

A.—No, you cannot.

Q.—Can you keep the service up if you have men who are habitually in debt?

A.—No, you cannot.

Q.—So that after hearing his admissions you would have recommended to the Commissioner that he be dismissed?

A.—I certainly would.

Q.—But you thought, having regard to the fact that he was a returned man and was married—?

A.—I thought it might help him to get another position.

Q.—Now, Brien suggests that there was some influence used in connection with this. Do you know of any?

A.—I know of none.

Q.—What is the practice in the force, are you subject to influence generally? Not only this force, but you know many forces?

A.—No, I have never had any trouble along that line any place I ever was.

Q.—What about here?

A.—No, I have never had any trouble along that line, never had any influence used to have a case dropped or anything of that kind.

Q.—As Assistant Commissioner you are allowed to work out what you think best for the service?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did what you thought best in this case, you were getting rid of a useless man, but were ready to help him get another job?

A.—I was in hopes he would get another job.

Q.—Have you any reason to regret the action you took?

A.—No, I have not.

CROSS-EXAMINED by MR. SINCLAIR

Q.—When did you say you became identified with the Provincial Force?

A.—In 1923.

Q.—When did Brien become a member of the force?

A.—I do not know that, but I understand it was in 1925.

Q.—And when did you first know Brien?

A.—The first time I knew Brien was when he appeared in the Commissioner's office.

Q.—How long had you known of him?

A.—About a couple of years.

Q.—That would be while he was in Kitchener, and before that in Hamilton?

A.—Hamilton.

Q.—That would get us back to the summer or fall of 1926?

A.—Yes, about that.

Q.—And he came on the force in 1925. So that during his first year or more of office you did not know anything about him?

A.—No. You see at that time the Ontario Temperance Act was in force, and we were at that time, at least the Commissioner was, employing so-called stool pigeons, which we don't employ now.

Q.—Well, this man was not one of the stool-pigeons?

A.—I don't know. It was very hard at that time to get a good man to enforce the Ontario Temperance Act.

Q.—Were your stool-pigeons good men?

A.—Well, you take the decent man, he would not take the position.

Q.—That is what I mean. You gave an interview to one of the Kitchener papers there regarding this situation when Brien resigned. You said that Brien had been a source of annoyance ever since he has been with the Department, owing to the fact that he would not pay his debts?

A.—I did not give any interview to the Kitchener paper or any other paper about it.

Q.—Well, you made a report then?

A.—I made my report to the Commissioner after he left, when he started to advertise, I made my report to the Attorney-General.

Q.—And the report found its way into the press?

A.—Well, I don't know how it found its way there, not through me.

Q.—The following is the report of Deputy Commissioner Cuddy in full:

“On the 8th instant Robert C. Brien, Provincial Officer was before General Williams in his office here. There were present Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott, District Inspector Rae, and myself.” Now did you make a report?

A.—I made a report to the Attorney-General.

Q.—Do you say this report did not get into the papers?

A.—I do not know. It did not get in through me.

Q.—But I am reading from this report. It says:—

“I may say that Provincial Officer Brien has been a source of annoyance ever since he has been with the Department, owing to the fact that he would not pay his just debts.” Did you so report to the Attorney-General?

A.—Well, I might have.

Q.—And in that report that sentence was incorporated. How could you make such a report regarding Brien when you say you had not known him prior to 1926?

A.—Well, I did not know him but still I would have the reports coming in to the Commissioner dunning him to pay his debts.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: At that time Mr. Cuddy was Acting Commissioner, as the Commissioner was away.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, I know he made this report, and I am trying to find out why he made such a report.

WITNESS: You see I was in touch with all the reports that came in at that time, as the Commissioner was away.

Q.—When Brien was in the office, before he went out to sign his resignation, what was said there by General Williams or anyone, other than a discussion of this man's debts?

A.—There was not much else said.

Q.—Well, you reported to the Attorney-General as follows:

“It was stated to Brien then by General Williams that there were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but that care should be taken with private citizens.” Was that said by General Williams that morning when Brien was there?

A.—I do not remember it being said.

Q.—How would that get into your report to the Attorney-General if it was not said?

A.—But that is a newspaper report you are reading.

Q.—Are you going to repudiate this report?

A.—I would not like to swear to all the report that is in a newspaper.

Q.—I am going to read the whole report and have it incorporated in the minutes, and ask the question, because this report must be in the Attorney-General's office.

The following is the report of Deputy Commissioner Cuddy in full:—

"On the 8th instant, Robert C. Brien, Provincial Officer, was before General Williams in his office here. There were present Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott, District Inspector Rae, and myself.

"It was stated to Brien then by General Williams that there were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but that care should be taken with private citizens.

"It came out that Brien owed a bootlegger (Brown) some \$60 in Kitchener. At that time I made the statement that there was no fault to find with Brien as far as his enforcement of the Liquor Control Act was concerned, but, in my opinion, he could not honestly do his duty and be indebted to a bootlegger, which is still my opinion.

"I may say that Provincial Officer Brien has been a source of annoyance ever since he has been with the Department, owing to the fact that he would not pay his just debts. He was also in financial difficulties (unknown to us) before he joined the Department in July, 1925. He has made no effort to pay his just debts, which are as follows:

"William Rhodes, grocer, Brockville, \$33.92. Owing before Brien joined this Department in 1925;

"Nelson A. Horton, Brockville, \$54.17. Owing before Brien joined this department, and Mr. Horton obtained a judgment in the First Divisional Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville against Brien for this amount. Application was made by Mr. Horton's solicitor in May, 1928, to the Treasury Department, attaching the salary of Brien, under R.S.O. 1927, chap. 16, section 14.

"In the summer of 1926 Brien made application to the Department for a loan of \$200 from the Ontario Provincial Police Gratuity Fund, to be paid back by him in monthly payments, which was granted, and he still owes the Department \$134 on same. He was written to personally twice by Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott (March 6th, 1928, and June 1st, 1928) and informed that he must make some effort to pay this amount, no matter how small the monthly payments might be.

"Meiller Brothers, Merchant Tailors, Hamilton, \$25. This was for a suit of clothes, and he was written to personally by Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott on March 6th, 1928, that he must make some effort to make at least a small monthly payment to cover this debt.

"The following is a quotation from a memorandum addressed by General Williams, under date of June 7th, 1928, to District Inspector Rae at Kitchener, concerning Brien's continued indebtedness:

"I am much disgusted and annoyed to receive this kind of letter so frequently, having reference to outstanding accounts of this Provincial Officer (Brien). Unless he chooses to pay these accounts and thus prevent my receiving such letters as I receive from his creditors, his resignation will be demanded.

"As far as Brien's activities in enforcing the Liquor Control Act is concerned, it had nothing to do with his being asked for his resignation, and this was impressed upon him at the time.

"In my judgment it is no credit to Brien that he prosecuted Brown, the bootlegger, to whom he owed money for furniture, as it might be one way to

get his debt paid for the furniture." Now is that your report to the Attorney-General?

A.—I think it is.

Q.—Then, when he was in General Williams' office, it was stated to Brien by General Williams that there were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but that care should be taken with private citizens?

A.—That might have been stated.

Q.—Well, you are not going back on your written report, are you?

A.—If it was wrong I would. I do not remember General Williams making that statement. He may have made the statement, I am not saying he did not.

Q.—This report was made at the time when these events were new and fresh in your mind?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Surely you would not make a report of a statement of General Williams, the head of the Department, unless the statement was made?

A.—No, I would not.

Q.—So that you did report that General Williams said "there were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but that care should be taken with private citizens"?

A.—That may have been said.

Q.—Then there was some conversation in the office other than on the matter of Brien's indebtedness?

A.—Very little. And the conversation there was, if at all, it was Brien that brought it up principally.

Q.—How did Brien bring it up?

A.—He thought he was there before the Commissioner on account of prosecuting someone. I did not know about the case, I have nothing to do with the liquor branch.

Q.—Brien brought it up, you say, that he thought he was there because he had been prosecuting some people wrongfully?

A.—Yes, that was his statement. I assured him there was nothing to that.

Q.—Then General Williams said, "there are lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but care should be taken with private citizens"?

A.—I know he said something about bootleggers, that there was lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted.

Q.—Well you are not going to ask to have this written report amended now, surely?

A.—No, I put it in as correct.

Q.—Brien, when he was in the witness box, told us about this conversation. And Brien had prosecuted private citizens, in the Blair case?

A.—Well, I cannot explain anything about the prosecuting of that case, I do not know much about the Liquor Act, because I do not have anything to do with it. I look after the criminal work.

Q.—Then I will not bother you much about that, because it would not be fair to you if I did?

A.—Because I do not pay much attention to it.

Q.—Then, about his being a source of annoyance ever since he was with the Department. That was more a matter of hearsay than your own personal knowledge?

A.—No, not hearsay at all, we have letters there in the office.

Q.—Well, perhaps I do not mean hearsay, I mean secondary evidence?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He was acting as Commissioner then.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, but he says he did not know Brien until 1928, and he did not know anything about this thing, the debts, until 1926.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He says he did not know Brien personally, but he knew from his reports he was head of the force.

MR. SINCLAIR: And he limits it to 1926?

WITNESS: Well that is the first I knew about the debts, I think, until I looked up the record and correspondence.

Q.—Just as I say, the evidence you have is what you found by looking up reports after this matter came up?

A.—Just so, that is correct.

Q.—And you do not know anything about his conduct as an officer in the discharge of his duty?

A.—I do not.

Q.—That was not part of your work to look after?

A.—No.

Q.—Then as to these debts, I suppose you found them in the Department in your search?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the debts that you found recorded there on the 8th of October, 1928, were these: Rhodes grocery bill, Brockville, \$33.92; Horton, Brockville, \$54.17; The Gratuity Fund, \$134; Meiler Brothers, Hamilton, \$25?

A.—Yes.

Q.—These are the four you reported on. When did you find out about all these other debts?

A.—When we looked them up, when he started to advertise a little.

Q.—After he was dismissed you began to look up and see how much he owed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And all the other debts other than these I have mentioned, which are included in your report, were unknown when you made this report?

A.—Anything after that. If I had known I would have put them in the report.

Q.—So that you put in the report all the debts Brien owed at the time of his resignation that you knew of?

A.—Correct.

Q.—It has been brought out before this Committee that he owed for a radio and a law course, and two or three other accounts?

A.—Well, I think, when the people got to know through the press about Brien, probably they went to the Inspector and made these complaints, tried to see what chance there was of getting their money.

Q.—And, as you say, when Brien started to make statements in the paper the Department set out to protect its position?

A.—No, but the people he owed money to then went to see what chance there was to collect their money.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry after the 8th of October as to any other debts?

A.—No, not myself.

Q.—Did anybody in the Department?

A.—I don't know.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The Inspectors knew about other debts.

MR. SINCLAIR: But Assistant Commissioner Cuddy had the advantage of all the reports in the Department when he made his report.

Q.—That is right?

A.—Yes, that is right.

Q.—And at that time this is all that was on the record in the Department in the way of debts owed by Brien?

A.—As far as I know.

Q.—What action has been taken by the Department to hunt up Brien's record since he was dismissed?

A.—I do not know of any particular action that has been taken.

Q.—Was no effort made to find out if he owed any more?

A.—The Inspector up there might have found out more, I do not know.

Q.—Were there any instructions from head office?

A.—No.

Q.—Nobody looking the situation over recently from headquarters?

A.—Not that I know of, no.

Q.—You do not know of a man being up there two or three weeks ago making inquiry about Brien and Brien's conduct?

A.—I did not know of anyone.

Q.—You swear that?

A.—I swear that.

Q.—No one went up under your instructions?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you be the proper one to send him, or the General?

A.—Oh, the General might send someone.

Q.—I suppose you had nothing to do with Brien being sent to Kitchener?

A.—No, not at all, that was the General.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: I understood you to say that decent men would not take a position as enforcement officer under the O.T.A.?

MR. COSTELLO: I do not think he said that.

WITNESS: There was several came in wanting a position on the Provincial Police, and when they were told there was no vacancy except the liquor branch, they would say they did not want that work.

MR. COSTELLO: As a matter of fact your statement was in regard to stool pigeons.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: The stool pigeon question did not come up at all.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not know why Mr. Widdifield will always ask questions that he does not seem to understand.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: I ask questions because I do not understand.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you would listen and be fair to the witness and yourself you would not waste time. The witness mentioned stool pigeons, whether you heard it or not. He said decent people would not take the job, referring exclusively to stool pigeons.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: I ask Mr. Cuddy if he did not say that decent men would not take a position under the O.T.A.?

WITNESS: I said that when they were told they would go out on the Liquor Branch as stool pigeons they refused to take the position. There was several came in to make application to join the force, and when they were told there was no vacancy on the force except the Liquor Branch, they would not take it and went away.

GENERAL V. A. S. WILLIAMS, Sworn. Examined by HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—General Williams, you are Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police?

A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you had that position?

A.—Seven years.

Q.—Prior to that your first military service was what?

A.—I served in the North-West Mounted Police four and a half years.

Q.—You were an officer in the Mounties?

A.—Inspector, yes.

Q.—When was that?

A.—1886.

Q.—After that?

A.—Then I was transferred to the Permanent Force.

Q.—That is the Permanent Militia?

A.—The Permanent Militia.

Q.—In the service of the Dominion?

A.—Yes. I served in the South African war two and a half years. I served in the Great War. I have occupied the position of Adjutant-General to the Canadian Forces, District Officer Commanding at different times.

Q.—You mean commanding different military districts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were Adjutant-General?

A.—I was Adjutant-General after, yes.

Q.—Then you took charge of this force?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it has been built up from what size to what size under you?

A.—It was quite small when I came into it. I found that there were really no regulations and orders governing the force—

Q.—What size was the force then?

A.—Pretty small, I think about seventy-five.

Q.—It has now been built up to what size?

A.—It has been built up to what it is at the present day, about two hundred and thirty-five. I may say that the force was partially issued with uniforms and partially issued with nothing.

Q.—You have divided the Province into districts, haven't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have local districts and inspectors?

A.—Yes. The Province is divided into nine districts, each district containing so many counties. We have special districts at Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Algonquin Park, in addition to the ordinary districts.

There is a staff at each district headquarters consisting of a district inspector, a sergeant and a number of provincial constables. The district inspector is responsible to me personally for all law enforcement within his area. He has a certain number of men, he may have thirty or forty under him, he is responsible for everything—

Q.—In his district?

A.—In his district.

Q.—In addition to building up the force you took over the old Criminal Investigation Branch?

A.—Yes, I took over the Criminal Investigation Branch, it was reorganized and Assistant Commissioner Cuddy placed in charge.

Q.—And in that branch you got some very experienced criminal investigation men?

A.—Most excellent in every way, thoroughly reliable..

Q.—You were able to build up the force with men like Assistant Commissioner Cuddy?

A.—Yes, quite.

Q.—And then you had the pick of the local inspectors, too, under the Liquor Act, some of them good, and some not—

A.—Yes, I don't know about pick.

Q.—You had the privilege of building up the force with returned men as far as possible?

A.—Yes, at the present time I think about 80 per cent. of the Provincial Police Force consists of returned men. Some of these men have held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Expeditionary Force, some Majors, Captains, and different ranks. I have had three Victoria Cross men in the force, a number of Military Cross men and Distinguished Conduct men; very excellent men, who served with distinction during the war.

Q.—Now, Brien seems to have got it into his head, he did not give any evidence of how, that the force is run in some political way. Is that true?

A.—Absolutely not. Since I have been Commissioner of this force, seven years ago, I have had no political influence brought to bear upon me whatsoever. We enforce not only the Liquor Control Act in this Province without fear, favour or affection, but every Act. I defy any man to say that any influence has ever been brought to bear upon me to change a charge, to call off any investigation whatsoever, since I have been Commissioner. I am strong on that, and I insist that it is true.

Q.—One more thing I want to ask you before I go into details: Had the present Attorney General, Col. Price, anything to do with this case?

A.—Absolutely nothing.

Q.—Did you ever have any occasion to consult him about it or talk to him about it?

A.—No. Which case do you mean?

Q.—The Brien case?

A.—Oh, no.

Q.—I suppose Brien's resignation goes on the record?

A.—Oh, yes, his resignation is on record, written out there and signed by himself.

Q.—But apart from that, which is an official record, I suppose you report to him?

A.—I make suggestions or recommendations to the office of the Attorney-General, the Attorney-General agrees or otherwise. In this case the Attorney-General concurred, and I never explained to the Attorney-General one thing about the Brien case.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the Attorney-General directly or indirectly about the Brien case?

A.—Not a word.

Q.—Did he know about it?

A.—No, not to my knowledge at all.

Q.—Did he send any messages to you directly or indirectly?

A.—No.

Q.—Or make any requests about it?

A.—No.

Q.—As far as you know, he did not even know there was a Brien case?

A.—No, absolutely not.

Q.—Is that true of other members of the Government?

A.—It is absolutely true.

Q.—You have stated generally that there never was any political interference?

A.—No, I stand on my own bottom.

Q.—Having been in the army for a while in command of a Division, you do not encourage anyone—

A.—No, I would not like any interference.

Q.—What was your last rank in the Expeditionary Force?

A.—Major-General.

Q.—Having charge of what unit?

A.—I was in charge of a Brigade.

Q.—Having had charge of a Brigade in the Army, do you get any more interference here than you did then?

A.—No, only from the Germans.

Q.—Do you run your force on the same military methods you did then?

A.—Oh, I wish I could. No, I do not. I have had a good deal of experience, I understand human nature, I find it would be impossible to run any police force on military lines.

Q.—There is a vast difference between a war footing—?

A.—Yes, but there is one thing I do claim, all the gentlemen here present will understand it, especially those who have served overseas, like you, that you must have discipline in a force. If you have not discipline, where is the force? You have got to have constables showing respect to their sergeants and their inspectors. I expect that those below me show me a proper respect, not me the individual, but the position I hold. I have always been brought up that way, and I think the Committee will agree that that is the only light in which to look on it.

Q.—And you expect to show the same respect to those above you?

A.—Absolutely, yes.

Q.—All right. Now we can take it generally that you put it as strongly as can be put that the force has never been interfered with in any political way?

A.—The force has never been interfered with politically, and, I may add, that I hope it will not be.

Q.—And in this Brien case, the Attorney-General knew nothing about it?

A.—Absolutely nothing. The Attorney-General holds me responsible for the administration of this force, he does not interfere whatsoever. If I make an error he has a perfect right to call me down, the same as, if any person under me makes an error, I have the right to call them down. I have always received the greatest support from the present Attorney-General. He is a returned man himself, he served as Colonel overseas, and he understands the position of an officer.

Q.—Now let us get down to this case. When did you first run across Brien?

A.—Brien came to me to enlist, I think, in August, 1925. He came to me highly recommended, not only by outsiders, but also by one of my inspectors who had had something to do with Brien in Brockville. Brien was taken on as a provincial officer of the Ontario Temperance Act. If I remember correctly, he served in Toronto,—no, he was sent to Hamilton direct, perhaps, under Inspector Taber. I have never heard anything derogatory to Brien as to his carrying out his duties as a provincial officer.

Q.—So you saw him at the time he enlisted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then he was sent to Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the next you heard of Brien?

A.—We wanted a senior provincial officer to assist the District Inspector—mind you, I emphazize “assist,” at Kitchener. Inspector Elliott was in charge of the O.T.A. under me. I asked him for a recommendation as to who he thought we could send there, who would fill the bill, and he suggested Provincial Officer Brien. I may say I have perfect confidence in all the recommendations I receive, not only from the Assistant Commissioner, but also from Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott.

Q.—So Brien went to Kitchener?

A.—He went to Kitchener, yes.

Q.—Then what occurred.

A.—What occurred there?

Q.—Yes, I mean in connection with Brien?

A.—Well, I had received many complaints and many letters from people to whom Brien owed debts. He owed debts to a great many people previous to joining the force, and also after, and I was getting terribly fed up, if I may use that expression, with him, receiving as Commissioner of this force duns from people to whom he owed money.

This matter was taken up, and there is not everything on file that I could tell you. I received letters from people enclosing accounts. I wrote back to these people, saying, I am very sorry I have no authority to make any member of the Provincial Police pay his debts, and that I am no collecting agency. I told them if they wanted to sue the man, very good, but my hands were tied.

This thing went from bad to worse. You cannot control a force properly if the members of it are in debt. It is a very bad thing for law enforcement; a constable gets in debt to some individual, that individual may try to prevent him from carrying out his duties as law enforcement officer.

This matter was taken up by me on several occasions with Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott, and I wrote regarding it, and have also spoken on different occasions to Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott about it.

Inspectors Elliott and Taber came to me one day and said that if I would grant Brien a loan of \$200, he could pay up his indebtedness. I was delighted to hear that. I did not hesitate at all, because I knew Brien was in debt, and I wanted to give him a leg up, as I do every man. I treat every man as I want to be treated myself. Therefore I issued a cheque over my own signature on the Gratuity Fund, for the sum of \$200, in order to help Brien pay his debts. But he paid no attention to paying his debts. The consequence was, well you know what the other officers have said.

Q.—He was warned then by you in two letters, wasn't he?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Did you ever see him yourself?

A.—No, I never saw Brien. I always communicate in writing through the officer whom he serves under.

Q.—But you warned him through Inspector Elliott twice, and Inspector Elliott warned him twice?

A.—Oh, yes, he had lots of warnings.

Q.—Notwithstanding the warnings, did he clean up his debts?

A.—No, he did not.

Q.—You were still being bothered?

A.—He paid no attention.

MR. MITCHELL: Do you know if he paid any debts at all?

A.—He came to me owing I think \$711.

Q.—And when you gave him the \$200, what did he do with it?

A.—Well, he owed the Gratuity Fund, which really belongs to the men, and I am trustee of that, he owed it a balance of \$134.

Q.—Do you know if he paid any of this \$200 on his debts?

A.—I do not think so, no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He says he did, and he owed \$1,100 at the end. No doubt he paid something out of it, at least we hope so. He says he did.

WITNESS: I hope he did.

Q.—I think, to do Brien justice, he probably did, but he does not seem to be able to control his expenditures at all. Then, getting down to the end, you had him paraded, did you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You got some information—?

A.—I got some information at Kitchener to the effect that Brien was in debt to a bootlegger of the name of Brown.

Q.—Now we understand from the evidence that you did not get that information from Inspector Rae?

A.—No, that was my own.

Q.—And you ordered them to parade Brien before you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He was brought down?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you tell us what occurred then?

A.—Well, I was going to England on the 11th, on the 8th I issued instructions that Brien was to appear before me in my office. Present there were Assistant Commissioner Cuddy, Provincial Inspector F. E. Elliott, and the District Inspector. Brien came in, and I said to him, Brien, I suppose you know what you are down here for? Then he started off explaining his actions in connection with Conestogo. Well, I did not know anything about Conestogo, there was absolutely no record, no report made by the District Inspector, and I was rather interested to find out what it really all was about. I let Brien go on and talk, and he also talked about the Blair street dance. I was listening quite patiently, and I noticed that Assistant Commissioner Cuddy said that I made the remark, or some remark was supposed to have been made by me regarding bootleggers. Was that so?

Q.—Yes.

A.—Now I cannot recollect whether I made that remark or not, but supposing I did, I stand to it now. I am not ashamed of making that remark. I dare any person here on this Committee to tell me that I was wrong in telling a man, if I did tell him, but there are bootleggers in Kitchener—

MR. SINCLAIR: There are?

A.—Yes, there are. We got three of them yesterday. I know Mr. Sinclair himself will agree with me that if I did say anything about bootleggers I was right in saying we wanted to get them.

MR. SINCLAIR: What surprises me is, I thought they were an extinct species now.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: All right, let us go on.

Q.—What you said, if you did say it, was that there was a difference between a bootlegger and a private citizen?

A.—Yes, and I think I am perfectly justified. I have a certain position to uphold. I have not only to serve the Government, but I have to serve this Province, and I am held responsible by the Government to see that this law, as far as our men can go, is properly enforced. But I want to tell you one thing: a great many people seem to consider that the Provincial Police Force is responsible for all enforcement of the L.C.A. and other Acts. Now, gentlemen, that is wrong. According to the Act, every Peace Officer has got to enforce that law. How can I, with the few men at my disposal, when there are 800 odd men in the City of Toronto alone, and I have twelve, will you tell me how can I? We are working conscientiously on the enforcement of that Act, and I know in his heart Mr. Sinclair will agree with me.

MR. MITCHELL: What is the distinction you make between a citizen and a bootlegger? You would not attack a citizen, but if he started to bootleg—

MR. SINCLAIR: What is the definition of a bootlegger?

WITNESS: I am quite open, I am telling you everything, I have nothing to hide. I knew that this man Brown was dealing as a bootlegger before anyone else knew it. I knew he was a bootlegger. Mr. Sinclair is going to ask me how I knew—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Well, I did not ask all that. What I want to get is, he committed this offence of dealing with a bootlegger and you ordered him to be brought in. You had got to the place where you say he had started wandering off on Conestogo and Blair.

A.—Now that is closed. I can assure you with all sincerity that that had nothing to do with my decision regarding the dealings with Brien. Brien first of all owed money, he was in my opinion making no attempt to pay off those debts. Someone may say, well wasn't Brien very poorly paid? I say, oh yes, but Brien did not have to remain in the Provincial Police service if he found he could not live without getting into debt. Brien could have resigned, as any man in the service can.

Now, Brien got into debt. If he had chosen to leave the force to get a better position, I would have been only too delighted, as I have been in the past to give the man a leg up; I have done it over and over again. If a man sees where he can better himself, I am glad to help him, and have done so, I have got them very good positions. It is entirely up to the man himself if he chooses to remain in the force at poor pay.

But \$1,700 a year is not so very bad. It might be better of course. But no man has got to stay in the force unless he chooses.

Now, I tackled Brien about his indebtedness. He admitted his indebtedness. I also tackled him about his indebtedness to the bootlegger. He admitted that he owed the bootlegger \$80. I said, we cannot possibly keep a man on the force who owes money to a bootlegger. I also told him that one man had already been dismissed from the force for being in debt. I should have said three, his was the fourth case. I do not want to say who they were, but I must make the statement that I could have added three more. Brien was the fourth man this year who had been let out, either dismissed or permitted to resign, for being in debt, for the simple reason that they cannot carry out their duties if they are in debt.

Q.—That means habitual debtors?

A.—Yes, habitual debtors. Now I was considering what I would do with Brien. I was leaving for England, going over on a special mission to study police work there. I thought to myself, what am I going to do? This man should be suspended. Then Mr. Cuddy jumped in and said, give him permission to resign, so that he may get another job. I said, all right. His resignation came in to me in the ordinary way.

Q.—What did Brien say to that?

A.—Brien jumped at it. Mr. Cuddy said, can you get anything else to do that would be more in your line? And Brien said, yes. That was his answer to Mr. Cuddy, and the incident was closed.

I left on the 11th, and lo and behold I had no sooner landed in England than a *Star* reporter came to my hotel and tried to interview me. I did not know what in the world he was there for.

Q.—In England?

A.—In London. I had hardly put my foot on English soil, I do not know that I had even had a shave next morning before the *Star* reporter came.

Q.—There is enterprise for you!

A.—He told me he had got a long cable from the *Star* to interview me in regard to this case. Well, I scratched my head. I said, Mr. Cuddy is handling the case and he is perfectly competent to handle it, this case or any other. He said, "Well, this bootlegger"—I said, no man is going to remain on the force so long as I am Commissioner, who has any dealings with a bootlegger. And he went away, seemed to be perfectly satisfied.

I was interviewed again two or three times, and I am learning to be quite a politician, to say nothing. (Laughter and applause.)

Q.—Is that all that occurred there in connection with the Brien case?

A.—Yes. I am very, very sorry, this case has cut me to the quick. I feel that we are washing dirty linen in public. I hate to think that any member of the Provincial Police Force should have done what Brien did. There was no fault to find with Brien regarding his duties as an officer of this force, he was what we call a digger, he gets underneath and digs. That means sometimes pleasant things, sometimes unpleasant. Anyway I had no fault to find with Brien. I was very, very sorry that Brien had to leave the force.

Q.—Whether he exercised good judgment in the Blair and Conestogo and Wellesley cases is a matter—?

A.—Oh that is—

Q.—A matter of individual judgment?

A.—Absolutely. When you consider that we have ninety-seven different posts throughout this Province where these men are stationed, isolated, some of them, they have to use their own discretion; some away up in the north, Patricia District, they have to use their discretion. Surely if a man makes a little mistake, that can be condoned.

Q.—Your practice and policy is to move men around, isn't it?

A.—Yes, my policy is that a man should not be retained for longer than three years in one post, for the simple reason that he gets too familiar with people; he cannot properly enforce the law, in my opinion.

Q.—And the people get too familiar with him, know him too well?

A.—Yes, they do. And they are quite likely to treat him, and you know what that means. I do not allow any person to treat me.

Q.—So you have told us all about this case, have you?

A.—Yes, that is all I know.

Q.—Now, my friend, Mr. Sinclair is complaining about some other officer, named Cookman, who was not used in the same way?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell us about the Cookman matter?

A.—I am sorry that this matter has been brought before this Committee. It is a case that I feel, in justice to myself, that I must explain. I have been practically accused of having a regulation in connection with the force that was applied to Brien and not to Cookman. There is no similarity in the cases whatsoever.

On the 8th of May, 1927, Provincial Constable Cookman was stationed at Whitby. Whitby was one of the points of which he was in charge. He was requested by a member of the Whitby Police Force to take him on a hurried call to a certain point on the Base Line of Whitby to which he had had an urgent call, and he had no way of getting there. Cookman had a Government car. He got in the car and they started off for the Base Line. On the way some unfortunate man passed in front of the car and was knocked down. Cookman it appears blew the horn and gave him every opportunity of getting out of the way, but he hesitated in the centre of the street and, in short, Cookman injured that man. The man's name who was injured was W. N. G. Lavis. My report says that the plaintiff was represented by Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair.

When the matter was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Logie and a jury, the jury found that Cookman had been negligent. They also found that Lavis had contributed to the negligence. They found the damages to be \$1,500, and Lavis had contributed to the negligence to the extent of 25 per cent. of the damage. Judgment was entered against Cookman for \$1,125 and costs.

Now I have a further report on this matter, giving the statement:

Cookman's indebtedness so far is, damages, \$1,125; plaintiff's lawyer's fees, \$361.87; writ, \$7.20; and 5 per cent. interest from December 9th, 1927.

MR. SINCLAIR: Does your report say that the plaintiff's lawyer was paid that?

A.—I did not say anything about it.

MR. SINCLAIR: If so your report is not very accurate.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But you said he was a good lawyer, so we must assume he was paid.

WITNESS: The total is \$1,493.97. Now then what happened?

On the 21st of March, 1928, I read a despatch from the *Mail and Empire*—I have one here from the *Mail* and one from the *Globe*—in which it is said that Mr. Sinclair had brought this to the attention of the Government on the floor of the House, claiming that it should be paid. It was decided by the Honourable the Attorney-General's Department that it was merely a case of co-operation, that the Ontario Government was in no way responsible for the damage caused by Provincial Officer Cookman, that he was acting with a member of the Whitby Police Force, therefore Whitby should be responsible for any damage done and not the Ontario Government.

That was brought up by Mr. Sinclair himself, quite rightly, I am very glad he did. It was promised consideration by the Prime Minister. I have the dispatches here, I suppose there is no use reading them?

Q.—No.

A.—Anyway, Mr. Sinclair said this matter should be paid. Now this is a very sad case. Cookman served overseas, was severely wounded, came back to this country a cripple, went to Christie Street Hospital; after a certain time

was let out there and went to Peterborough, enlisted in the Peterborough Police Force, where he became a detective.

While he was in the war he was entitled, as you know, to a little gratuity. He came back and, in Peterborough, he put all his savings and his wife's savings into a house there, for which he paid \$4,000, and on which there is a mortgage now for \$1,800. I think it is most pathetic that a man who is a cripple should find himself in that situation.

He thought he could better himself by coming to the Provincial Police. I took him on. Being a returned man myself, my sympathy is always with the returned man, if I can give him a chance he always gets it. (Applause).

I took him on the force. One year after he was on our force this wound that he had was so bad that I had to send him to Christie Street Hospital—that is where all the returned soldiers who have been wounded are looked after. Cookman was there a year. I felt that I could not retain his service in the force, so reluctantly I had to let him out as being medically unfit. He was there a year.

A year later Cookman came to me and said he was all right. I doubted very much if he was all right, but I wanted to give him a chance; he had seen splendid service overseas, was capable in every way, so I took him on again. I posted him to Whitby, and that is where this accident occurred.

Now I am going to tell you what is going to happen:

"With reference to a Judgment standing against Provincial Constable Cookman, there is an execution against him now in the hands of the Sheriff of the City of Peterborough, which execution will be put into force if this account is not paid on the 26th of April, 1929."

MR. SINCLAIR: Who is that letter from?

A.—It is no letter, it is my own memorandum. This is a statement I am making.

MR. SINCLAIR: I thought you had information about this execution from someone?

A.—Yes, there is; it is from Whitby to Peterborough.

Q.—Did you search for the execution?

A.—I am coming to that.

"—that being one year after the Judgment against him (\$1,125 damages, and counsel fees, that is the plaintiff's lawyer, as I said, brings the whole amount up to about \$1,500). Cookman owns a house in Peterborough worth somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,000, on which there is a mortgage of \$1,800. There is equity enough in the house and lot to meet the judgment, and unless he is able to meet this payment on the 26th April, which it is quite impossible for him to do, the house and lot will have to be sold to meet the Judgment. At the time the case was heard in Court, that is in Whitby, Cookman had to raise \$125 for his own lawyer—

MR. SINCLAIR: That was not enough.

A.—"But he has not been able so far to pay off the Judgment and costs given against him by the Court."

Now, gentlemen, I would not have brought this thing up had it not been mentioned. But, I say, there is a downright hardship on a returned man. That man may have to be dismissed—I will not say dismissed—discharged from our Provincial Force at any time because he is not fit to carry on. What is going to happen to him? He has lost his all. He has got a wife and family. My heart and sympathy are with him, I am terribly sorry. I hope we will be able to save this unfortunate man from having to lose the little savings he had during the war and which his wife put by in order that they might buy a home.

MR. HOMUTH: Because he did a favour for someone else.

A.—Because he did a favour for someone else, he did have to do that. Let me tell you, gentlemen, if Provincial Constable Cookman had not co-operated with the Whitby police, he would have got reprimanded by me. My instructions are, we co-operate. But when we co-operate, if we have an accident like that, we pay. If we are doing anything and if we ask them for co-operation we assume responsibility. I say Whitby should assume the responsibility in this case. I think it is only just and right, because Cookman was not on Provincial Government business.

MR. SINCLAIR: Was not that issue raised at the trial?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—And did not the Court find that Cookman was personally liable for the damages?

A.—I do not know.

MR. HONEYWELL: You know the law is that there is no contribution between joint tort feasers?

MR. SINCLAIR: I know Mr. Justice Logie is one of the learned Justices of this Province, and it would not have got by if the action had not been rightly framed. It is all right to make a political speech before the Public Accounts Committee, but surely we are not going to attack the Courts and Juries of Ontario.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No one is suggesting that the Judgment is not justified in law.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then why is this all brought up here?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Because you started it yourself.

WITNESS: You started it, and I say I would never have brought this up, this is loathsome to me. But I am not going to have anyone say that I have one regulation for one man and another regulation for another.

Q.—Answer me one question: In the Cookman case it was one isolated debt?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—In Brien's case it was a collection of debts, and he got a loan to pay them and would not pay, and finally wound up by taking rolls of bills from the bootlegger?

A.—Yes, but I want to point out, this debt is going to be paid, but it is his sacrifice.

Q.—In other words, this debt is well secured by a Judgment in the hands of the sheriff against his property?

A.—Yes, and on the 26th of April it is going to be paid.

Q.—Perhaps we can get enough money from the Committee to pay it?

A.—I wish we could, I would start the subscription myself.

MR. MITCHELL: Why was Cookman responsible, if he was working for the Department?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What the Government decided was that he did not do this in the execution of his Provincial duty, it was for the Whitby police.

MR. MITCHELL: Was he using his own car or the Government car?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He has a car and does certain work on his own. If he had been doing this in the execution of his Provincial duty, it would have been different.

MR. NIXON: But isn't that a fine point, if his instructions are to co-operate?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think there is a good deal in what you say, because here is a man going to lose his property. I hope something can be done. The other man no doubt was injured. You must remember the technical liability comes on him under the Traffic Act, he was in charge of the car and therefore liable, no matter whether he was answering someone else or not.

MR. SINCLAIR: And before any action was taken the Department was interviewed, and said they had nothing to do with it.

MR. MORRISON: Is it a fact that the instructions to the men are that they are to co-operate with the municipal police?

WITNESS: Yes.

Q.—So that if he had not done what he was requested to do he was liable to be discharged?

A.—Oh, well, I would not say discharged.

Q.—Well, liable to be reprimanded?

A.—He would have been reprimanded, yes.

Q.—And liable to be discharged, whether you did discharge him or not, but he was liable to discharge?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—So he was forced to go on and do that?

A.—We co-operate with other forces and we expect them to co-operate with us, there is co-operation between the different forces.

Q.—I presume they have co-operated many times?

A.—Oh, absolutely.

MR. SANDY: In other cases the expense had been on the municipality?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The incident occurred when Cookman was assisting the Whitby Police. Whitby was getting the benefit.

MR. SANDY: I was wondering if that principle is carried out in all circumstances?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It is an unfortunate position all around. There is lots of merit in it. You cannot talk about a debt not being paid, because apparently they have got a Judgment of \$1,100 and costs, perhaps \$1,500, against a property worth \$4,000. So there is equity there to make it safe.

Q.—In any case, General, it was an isolated case?

A.—Oh, absolutely.

Q.—The man did not incur it personally at all?

A.—Oh, not his fault.

Q.—It was not his fault and was not incurred personally, and was an isolated case, and in the exercise of your discretion you gave him the benefit—?

A.—I certainly did, I would give him the money if I could afford it.

MR. SMYTH: Do you think that exonerates the Department?

MR. HONEYWELL: It may in law, but not in equity.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think there is a lot in what Mr. Honeywell says. Perhaps after this discussion Mr. Sinclair will be good enough to see his man and see if we can get a reasonable settlement.

MR. SINCLAIR: What would you consider reasonable, in view of the man being crippled for life, and cannot work? Those sitting in the Court room expected a verdict of \$2,000 at any rate, the jury brought in a verdict of \$1,500, with a set-off on account of contributory negligence.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you think I am making any suggestion that the Court was not right, or that the people there did not know more than we do. But one of the members of the Committee suggested this, and I would like to see your man get something. I would be glad to convey to the Government the Committee's feeling that if a reasonable settlement could be made, the Committee thinks the Government might fairly contribute. (Applause.)

Then I think that is the general feeling?

MR. WIDDIFIELD: That would be your recommendation, General?

WITNESS: Oh, absolutely.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We will try and get it worked out.

MR. SINCLAIR: You are not going to leave me in the position of the goat in this thing, arising in the Public Accounts Committee?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, and I do not want it reported in the press. I would be glad to see the man get something.

WITNESS: He may have to leave us and go back to the hospital at any time.

MR. SINCLAIR: He is a returned man, just like Brien?

A.—Please do not put them in the same category.

MR. SINCLAIR: Give all your returned men credit, do not lambaste one and praise another?

A.—Now, are you giving me a lecture as to what I should do for returned men? I refuse to take a lecture on what I am to do for returned men.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well I think I occupy a superior position to you in the Province. I am a member of the Legislature and you are one of the servants of the Legislature?

A.—Quite right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Continue your questions, Mr. Finlayson. Mr. Sinclair will have a chance later.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: What family has Cookman?

A.—I think, two.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You say that Brien was given every reasonable treatment?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—And that he concurred in what was done?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Resigned willingly?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You also tell us that during the whole course of the Brien matter there was no interference, no political suggestion?

A.—No, nothing at all.

Q.—And the matter was disposed of on your own?

A.—By myself, on my own responsibility.

Q.—With the Assistant Commissioner's suggestion?

A.—Yes.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—You say the Attorney-General knew nothing about this Brien affair at all?

A.—No, he did not, to my knowledge.

Q.—And he was never consulted about it?

A.—No.

Q.—I believe he gave an interview to the press, indicating that he knew something about it?

A.—Who?

Q.—The Attorney-General?

A.—After, yes.

Q.—And Commissioner Cuddy said—?

A.—I do not know anything about what Mr. Cuddy said.

Q.—You were sitting here when I read the report of Assistant Commissioner Cuddy?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So he reported it to the Attorney General?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Long after this man made the splurge in the paper.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am going to read the interview with the Attorney-General. It was given October 24th, it is true that is afterward.

“Attorney-General Price announced yesterday that with the issuance Monday night of Acting Police Commissioner Cuddy’s report on the matter, he has washed his hands of the controversy which has arisen over the recent dismissal of Constable Brien from the Liquor Enforcement Branch of the service at Kitchener.

“‘As far as I am concerned,’ said Col. Price warmly, ‘I have cleaned up the Brien affair.’

“‘Mr. Brien has never approached me on the matter. If he seeks further redress, he can take up the matter with his Liberal friends in the Legislature. I have enough stuff here to talk about the matter for a year if I desired to.’”

A.—I was not in Canada when that was published.

Q.—I know. But the Attorney-General himself says that he has enough stuff to talk about it for a year.

A.—After I left for England. He did not know anything about it when I was dealing with the case.

Q.—How would he get that much stuff?

A.—From Mr. Cuddy. He investigated that thing himself.

Q.—Then you will swear that the Attorney-General knew absolutely nothing about the Brien affair until Brien had resigned?

A.—I have sworn, I have made my statement.

Q.—Well that is pretty positive swearing about what another man knows. Not very many men will do that?

A.—I do not quite understand.

Q.—I ask you again, plainly, did Col. Price, the Attorney-General, know anything about this Brien affair until Brien resigned?

A.—No, he did not. I have answered that before.

Q.—How can you swear that he knew nothing about it?

A.—Because I did not say anything to him about it.

Q.—Are you the only man in the world?

A.—No, you are here.

Q.—And there are one or two more?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So Col. Price might have known something about it?

A.—I am talking about what I know, my knowledge.

Q.—I asked you whether Col. Price knew anything about it, and you said he did not?

A.—I said he did not to my knowledge.

Q.—As far as you are concerned you did not communicate—?

A.—Not a bit.

Q.—But he may have had a fund of information and you not know it?

A.—I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Now you say Brien came highly recommended in 1925?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did his work all right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There was no complaint all the way through as to Brien's work?

A.—Not a bit.

Q.—Then Brien was in debt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you say a man in debt cannot do his work?

A.—I said he cannot do it properly.

Q.—And Brien did his work properly?

A.—Yes, until he got in debt, until we found it.

Q.—Until Brien resigned, you have no complaint about his work?

A.—I say I have no complaint.

Q.—So that as far as the Department is concerned, and there are other witnesses have sworn to this, there was no complaint against Brien in regard to his duties?

A.—Until such time—

Q.—Until he resigned?

A.—Until he got in debt to the bootlegger.

Q.—Now you are not going to get away with that, because you have given Brien a clean bill of health.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Except as to his debts.

MR. SINCLAIR: Can you give me any specific instance wherein Brien failed to do his duty as a police officer?

A.—No.

Q.—Up to the 8th of October, when he resigned, you cannot give an instance where he failed to do his duty?

A.—No.

Q.—So that here you have Brien, the man in debt, no instance against him in which he failed to do his duty until he resigned?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Where did he fail?

A.—He got into debt to a bootlegger, that is why he was asked to resign.

Q.—Wherein did he fail in the discharge of his duty as a Provincial constable?

A.—He was not a Provincial constable to begin with.

Q.—Well as an officer? What was he?

A.—He was a Provincial officer.

Q.—What does Grade A mean?

A.—Liquor Control Act enforcement officer.

Q.—Well, Brien was at Kitchener?

A.—He was under the District Inspector.

Q.—And under you?

A.—No.

Q.—You have nothing to do with it?

A.—No.

Q.—So that you had nothing to do with Brien?

A.—No, the District Inspector is the man responsible to me. How, with ninety-seven different posts in this Province, can I be responsible for every man's actions?

Q.—Then let me understand; none of these men in the field are responsible to you?

A.—No, they are responsible to their District Inspector.

Q.—What are we paying you for, what are your duties?

A.—To supervise the force, see that the laws are properly enforced, through my District Inspectors. You might say, what is the good of having the District Inspectors.

Q.—Well is not this man on your force?

A.—Yes, and he takes his orders from the District Inspector.

Q.—Brien was in the force of which you are the head?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And no complaint came to you in regard to his discharge of his duties?

A.—The District Inspector never reported anything.

Q.—Well they have given their evidence and said the same thing?

A.—The District Inspector makes the report.

Q.—Is there any report in your office showing any instance wherein Brien failed to do his duty?

A.—No, I do not think so.

Q.—So that we have this unique condition; although a man cannot do his duty when he is in debt—?

A.—To a bootlegger.

Q.—Brien did his duty?

A.—In debt to a bootlegger.

Q.—Please answer the question. You are my witness.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Answer it fully.

A.—Ask me that again.

MR. SINCLAIR: We have this unique case, a man who was in debt, a Provincial constable, and still did his duty?

A.—To my knowledge.

Q.—So that being in debt does not necessarily mean that a Provincial officer does not do his duty?

A.—The regulations say that a man is not to be in debt.

Q.—Answer the question: being in debt does not necessarily mean that a Provincial officer fails in his duty?

A.—In some cases, yes; in others, no.

Q.—I will go over it again. Brien was in debt?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have not a single instance against him wherein he failed to do his duty?

A.—As an officer he was in debt against the regulations.

Q.—I ask you again, you have no single instance on record—?

A.—I have answered already.

Q.—What is your answer?

A.—I say, no, I have not.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Being in debt was alone enough.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, because the reason given here by all the witnesses is that if a man becomes in debt he is no use as a Provincial officer, and here is Brien in debt and no instance against him wherein he failed to do his duty?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Do you mean to say that a man who takes a roll of bills from a bootlegger—

MR. SINCLAIR: I am not going into that. It is all on the record.

Q.—Where is all this correspondence about Brien's debts?

A.—On the file, I suppose.

Q.—I suppose we can have a return of it brought down in the House?

A.—It has been read to you.

Q.—We have only had two or three—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: We have had four.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, that is all the correspondence there is, it has all been read?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It is not very voluminous?

A.—It may not be.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He was warned.

MR. SINCLAIR: I understood there was a sheaf of correspondence about this matter.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You mean from creditors?

MR. SINCLAIR: About this man's conduct in regard to his debts.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Let us make it clear—

MR. SINCLAIR: No, I want you to just give me a chance; I let you have a chance and you had a nice visit with the General.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: As soon as you will let me, I will say what I want to say, with the Chairman's permission.

THE CHAIRMAN: Make it snappy.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There is correspondence comes to the Department that we cannot produce. It is a well-known rule of the Committee that information given to the police is treated in confidence. Notices from the Commissioner and the Inspector to this man are quite different, they of course are pertinent to this issue. But we cannot and will not produce letters that come from creditors, and information that comes to the police.

MR. SINCLAIR: That is the reason why the Department refused to publish this correspondence when Brien publicly challenged them in the press?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, men come to us. I am looking around this room and I know members that have come to me and I have taken them to the police and given them information about things in their ridings that they wanted investigated. Do you think we are going to publish that?

MR. SINCLAIR: No, but on the other hand, it hardly looks a clean game to me to lambaste one man everlastingly and not give the other side of the story.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There was correspondence from a considerable number of creditors. You have heard of some. There are others.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am content to leave it there. I referred to Hydro in the House last night, it is the same thing.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, this Committee has ruled that information given to the police is privileged. If the police cannot get information from every possible source you are going to hurt their usefulness.

MR. SINCLAIR: You have privileged information on which you have given voluminous evidence, now you say you will not give the documentary evidence on which you have given verbal evidence?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Pardon me, I did not give any evidence about it at all. The evidence I referred to I put in, four letters were sent to Brien about his debts, in one he was told that if he did not clear up his debts he would have to resign. He admits that. To put in the letters from creditors and solicitors and others about this man or about any case, we cannot do it.

MR. SINCLAIR: How is the public to know you have got them at all?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You do not know, you are the one that brought it out.

MR. SINCLAIR: We will leave it to the public to judge.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: This question has been up several times in the Committee, under various administrations, I have looked it up. The last time it came up was in 1922, when the shoe was on the other foot, when there was another party in power, and Mr. Raney made the statement that information of that kind is privileged and cannot be disclosed. And the Committee upheld that.

I could give you several other references. See what it would mean. I look around this room, and I am thinking of one member in particular who came to me one day and said, there is a bad state of affairs in my riding in a certain place. I do not want to be exposed. I said, give me a memo and we will send it to the police, and your name will not be used.

Or a clergyman wrote from my riding the other day and said there was something happening. I sent it to the police and said, treat this in confidence.

A creditor writes in about the debt of an officer, as in this case. The Committee knows that the police have got to get their information from every possible source, sometimes anonymous letters, and they use them. Of course sometimes they are jokes and cannot be used, but they have to get their information from every possible source.

THE CHAIRMAN: I concur in the opinion of my learned brother, Raney. (Laughter.)

MR. SINCLAIR: Mr. Chairman, you took the words out of my mouth. When the Honourable Minister referred to the former Attorney-General, Mr. Raney, as an authority and accepted that, I say we will quit.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Having regard to his present position I must do that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, proceed.

MR. SINCLAIR: You do not know what Brien did with this \$200?

WITNESS: No, I have not the slightest idea.

Q.—And you do not know, when Brien resigned, whether he had paid any of the debts referred to in the correspondence?

A.—No,—he admitted his indebtedness.

Q.—He admitted his indebtedness?

A.—His indebtedness outside as well as to the Gratuity Fund.

Q.—But not the four amounts in Inspector Cuddy's report?

A.—I did not go into that.

Q.—Now you said you knew that Brown was a bootlegger before anyone else?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you know Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—No, no.

Q.—Oh, yes, you have to tell me that?

A.—I beg pardon. I appeal to the Chair.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He is not asking you who told you.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, I am not as bad as I look. What I want to know is, for how long a time, at what date did you know Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—After his transactions, about the end of September.

Q.—Oh, everyone did then?

A.—No they didn't, not a soul.

Q.—September of what year?

A.—Of 1928.

Q.—You did not know until September, 1928, that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—Oh, I knew before that, I beg your pardon.

Q.—Now let us get it right. You stated in your examination in chief, "I knew Brown was a bootlegger before anyone else."

A.—Yes.

Q.—What I want to know is, at what time did you know that Brown was a bootlegger, how far back?

A.—Not far back.

Q.—About when?

A.—Just about the time, a short time before I found out about his indebtedness, his being in debt to Brown.

Q.—But when did you find out that Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—I cannot tell you that.

Q.—Well you made the statement that you knew it before anyone else?

A.—Yes, quite.

Q.—I want to know when you knew it?

A.—I cannot give you the date.

Q.—Why did you say that?

A.—I said I knew and so I did, and no person else knew he was a bootlegger.

Q.—You knew before anyone else?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew it before Brien did?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Well, he is somebody else.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What he means is, Cuddy and the others in the office.

WITNESS: Oh, they did not know it.

MR. MITCHELL: You would not know it before his customers, would you?

A.—No. There is a joke there.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is a serious matter.

MR. SINCLAIR: You cannot fix the date when you first knew Brown was a bootlegger?

A.—No, I cannot.

Q.—Then why did you say you knew it before anyone else did?

A.—So I did. None of these people, I am talking of—

Q.—Locally, in Toronto, you were the first to know it?

A.—I did not mean outside.

Q.—You do not say you knew Brown was a bootlegger before constable Brien knew it?

A.—No, I do not say that.

Q.—In your evidence in chief you said you knew Brown was a bootlegger before anyone else?

A.—Yes, I am sorry if I misled you there.

Q.—Because Brien laid a charge against him in June?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was that reported to you?

A.—No, I did not know anything about that.

Q.—You did not know that Brown had been convicted in June?

A.—No.

Q.—And was not sentenced until,—well he was not sentenced when Brien was in your office?

A.—Evidently not.

Q.—Was it told you that day?

A.—No.

Q.—That was not discussed?

A.—No.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: What he means is, he had private information that the other officers did not know of.

MR. SINCLAIR: His own officers here?

WITNESS: That is all I meant, Mr. Sinclair.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He meant he knew Brien was dealing with a bootlegger and borrowing money from him that the others did not know.

MR. SINCLAIR: When the resignation was suggested to Brien, you said he jumped at it?

A.—He said he would be delighted, that he could get another job. That is the answer he gave to Mr. Cuddy.

Q.—Glad to get out of the work?

A.—I do not know about that. I was sorry to lose him, I thought Brien was quite a good man.

Q.—What emotion did he show in his jumping at the resignation suggestion?

A.—He seemed pleased. I do not know whether to get out of the force, or to get out as easily as he was getting out by his resignation.

Q.—Now, you say the *Toronto Star* interviewed you in London?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They seem to have a world-wide net work?

A.—Most excellent.

Q.—And you did give an interview of course?

A.—Well I just told him a few things. It was not really in the shape of an interview, I did not want to be interviewed, I told him so.

Q.—A kind of barber-shop conversation?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Here is an interview—

A.—I really have not seen what he said.

Q.—That appeared in the Kitchener paper, from London, England, October 25th: "Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, says R. C. Brien, at Kitchener, was not a constable, but only a Provincial officer concerned with the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act." A little out of date?

A.—I do not think I gave him that.

Q.—"Brien was brought before Williams, Assistant Commissioner Cuddy and other superior officers, and admitted his liability to a Kitchener bootlegger, from whom he had bought furniture and owed money for payment.

"Brien was permitted to resign," said General Williams, "because we did not consider him a suitable man to carry out his duties. It is absolutely rot to say he was asked to resign because of enforcing the law too strictly or because of the influence of a hotelman."

"Williams laughed at Brien's requesting a Commission of Inquiry. 'When a man is not suited for his duties he must go,' said Williams."

A.—In all probability that is correct.

Q.—Here was a man to whom you have given the highest certificate of character—

A.—I would like to know what you have there?

Q.—You would know a lot if you did that. You even go so far as to say that Brien was a digger?

A.—Yes, you bet he was a digger.

Q.—That is, a very valuable man?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—There was some conversation that day in your office regarding how business should be handled? Here is what Inspector Cuddy reported to the Attorney-General:

"It was stated to Brien then, by General Williams, that there were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but that care should be taken with private citizens." That is the policy, is it? I mean we private citizens do not need to be looking in the mirror over our windshields the same as a bootlegger would? What does that statement mean?

A.—That statement means, if I did make that statement, and I take it I must have said something about it, that private citizens must not be molested, they must be given every consideration. If they commit a breach of the law, of course, they must suffer. But it is the bootlegger that we want.

Q.—But the breach of the law has got to be fairly open before there will be any action taken?

A.—No, any breach of the law.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There has to be some *prima facie* evidence calling for investigation?

A.—Yes, that is all.

MR. SINCLAIR: "There were lots of bootleggers who should be prosecuted, but care should be taken with private citizens." I would like to know a little more about that, just what the policy in regard to private citizens is under the L.C.A.?

A.—If a private citizen chooses to break the law, then he has to put up with the consequences.

Q.—Supposing he has a party at his house and some fellows get intoxicated and come out on the lawn, if he is a good fellow is that all right?

A.—No.

Q.—Should there be a prosecution?

A.—Now you are referring to the Conestoga matter?

Q.—Well you do not know anything about that, that is the reason I had to refer to it in general terms?

A.—I mean since I have been here.

Q.—You have heard the evidence about the Conestoga affair. Is that a case of a private citizen who should not be interfered with? I mean, can we go that far and be fairly safe?

A.—It all depends. Are you talking about the drunks?

Q.—Yes, general conduct?

A.—If there were any drunks they should have been picked up.

Q.—What about the fellow that was getting them drunk?

A.—Well there was nothing to prove who got them drunk, was there?

Q.—So that under the Liquor Control Act everyone is all right until someone gets drunk?

A.—Oh, no, no.

Q.—Well, what is the policy?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: He has told you the policy, they should be picked up. Brien admits he made a mistake.

MR. SINCLAIR: You are going to get a lot of publicity on this evidence. I want some answers from the witness. In view of this statement in this report, which is a public document, I would like to know what is the policy of the Department in regard to private citizens?

A.—Well, we do not want to persecute them, but if a man breaks the law he has to take the consequences.

Q.—One of the witnesses the other day said that this was a day of festivity?

A.—Well, that was a misplaced word.

Q.—You are speaking for him, are you?

A.—I am speaking because I know what he really intended, he really did not intend that.

Q.—That was a slip?

A.—It was a slip.

Q.—Then festivities are not allowed under the Act?

A.—No.

Q.—So that there should have been a prosecution in the Snider case?

A.—What is the Snider case?

Q.—That is Conestoga?

A.—It all depends, if they had the evidence, but they did not have the evidence.

Q.—Could not the evidence have been found?

A.—No, because they overlooked it.

Q.—But you have secret service men that can get that evidence afterwards?

A.—No, no.

Q.—Did you have anything to do about sending a man to Kitchener within the last two or three weeks to hunt anything up?

A.—I certainly had not, I do not know anything about it.

Q.—You do not know how he got there?

A.—Who?

Q.—A man that was checking up in this case?

A.—There was no man checking up the case to my knowledge.

Q.—Now, General, you have seen fit to introduce the Cookman case to-day.

A.—Well, I only introduced that because you introduced it yourself.

Q.—This was a civil action tried at the Whitby Assizes?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Before Mr. Justice Logie and a Jury?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And at the trial judgment was brought in by the Jury and entered by the Judge for \$1,125?

A.—Well, did not the man who was injured have to pay 25 per cent.?

Q.—The Judgment was for \$1,500, and the jury fixed a 25 per cent. set-off for contributory negligence.

A.—Yes.

Q.—So, that all these facts have been thoroughly investigated by a Judge and Jury at an Assize Court trial?

A.—Quite.

Q.—And you cannot go behind the findings of one of our Courts?

A.—No, I do not attempt to.

Q.—Then what was the object of bringing in a report of what took place?

A.—So as to let the Committee know.

Q.—But the Committee already has public notice, because it is a matter of Court record.

MR. MORRISON: Oh, no, we had not. We did not introduce it.

MR. SINCLAIR: But the General took great trouble to see that it was painted in a different light.

WITNESS: It was not meant that way at all.

MR. HONEYWELL: The General is not disputing the law, he is showing the equity.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then who is at fault that there is a judgment against Cookman?

A.—The Town of Whitby.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because they are responsible. He co-operated with their man in enforcing their law.

Q.—Then the learned trial Judge and the Jury erred in finding a judgment against Cookman?

A.—No, I do not say that for a second.

Q.—There was no appeal in this case was there?

A.—No.

Q.—So that although there was opportunity for appeal no appeal was taken and the Judgment stands?

A.—Oh, absolutely.

Q.—And the Judge and Jury found that Cookman was responsible for this injury?

A.—I suppose because he drove the car, yes.

Q.—Well, they found it.

A.—You are a lawyer, you know that is why they did.

Q.—Well, the facts were all before the Court?

A.—Yes,—I mean I do not know that.

MR. HOMUTH: Was the Town of Whitby made a party?

MR. SINCLAIR: No, you could not make Whitby a party.

MR. HOMUTH: Then why would Whitby enter into it?

MR. SINCLAIR: General Williams says Whitby is responsible. Then we are setting ourselves up in judgment on Mr. Justice Logie and the Jury.

WITNESS: No, I intended to cast no reflection on Judge or Jury.

Q.—And as a matter of fact an effort was made prior to any action being entered to get a settlement from the Government?

A.—By you?

Q.—Yes.

A.—I do not know.

Q.—It never came to your ears? I can tell the Committee that there was, the Government was written to.

A.—You see I did not hear that, that goes to the Attorney-General's Department.

Q.—But the impression that is trying to be created before this Committee is that I, as solicitor for this injured man, did something wrong against Cookman.

A.—Oh, no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Chairman, if anything was said that created that impression, I want to be perfectly fair to my friend; he did what every solicitor would do, took a client's case and no doubt conducted it to the best of his ability, and succeeded, and now he is doing what is quite proper, trying to collect the Judgment. No one could complain of that. It is not only what any solicitor would do, but what a solicitor should do.

MR. SINCLAIR: And I want to say further, that if Cookman had not been a police officer, if it had been myself or anyone else, we would have been locked up for what happened that night on the street when this man was hit.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not know anything about that. I only want to repeat what I said before, that if my friend will co-operate we will try and get something done yet.

MR. SINCLAIR: The evidence showed that the car slid about 60 feet on the pavement with the brakes locked.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I suppose when you are going for a criminal you need to go fast.

MR. SINCLAIR: They were going about 50 miles an hour on the main street of Whitby. The defendant himself admitted over 30, and when he will go that far it is safe to say it was a little more.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, go on.

MR. SINCLAIR: How did you come to go to the trouble of finding out that there was an execution in Peterborough?

A.—I was interested in the case, to find out how it stood.

Q.—How did you go to Peterborough to find out?

A.—I did not go to Peterborough.

Q.—Who did?

A.—No one.

Q.—How did you get the information?

A.—My information came from Cookman himself.

Q.—Did Cookman tell you an execution had been filed?

A.—It came through my office, not to me personally.

Q.—Judgment for \$1,125, and \$361.87 costs?

A.—I do not know whether that is—

Q.—Well, that is the figure you gave?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You know that before execution can be filed the costs are taxed by a Government official?

A.—Yes, quite.

Q.—So that there is nothing exorbitant about \$361.87 for a lawyer's bill?

A.—No, very fair.

MR. HONEYWELL: Just about half what he would have to pay in any other Province of Canada.

MR. SINCLAIR: And the \$7.20 for the writ of execution following the Judgment and costs.

Now the statement I made in the House, to which you have referred, was made before the execution was filed.

A.—Well, I was very glad to see you brought it up on the floor of the House.

Q.—The reason I brought it up was that the Government had paid \$75 for a cow that had been killed on the highway, and would not pay anything for a man.

A.—Quite right, I did not mean to cast any reflection about bringing it up in the House, I thought it was a very good thing. My sympathies are with this man, and I know yours are too.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You would like to see it paid, no matter where it comes from?

A.—I would.

MR. SINCLAIR: And you said it was a downright hardship on Cookman.

A.—I mean if he had to lose his house.

Q.—But there is also a hardship on the poor innocent pedestrian, the man that was hurt.

A.—I quite agree.

At 12.10 p.m. on Friday, March 15th, Committee adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, March 20th, at 10 a.m.

SIXTH SITTING

Wednesday, March 20th, 1929, 10.00 a.m.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON, Sworn. Examined by MR. SINCLAIR.

Q.—You are the Chairman of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, Sir Henry?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as such Chairman, you have a general knowledge of the workings of the Board?

A.—I think so.

Q.—There was an annual report issued by the Board covering the workings of the last fiscal year, and the report was presented to the Attorney-General and, in due course, to the Legislature.

In that report, on page 17, is a statement of the number of employees on the staff?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There was a question asked on the order paper as to certain officials on the staff, and the answer was given that it was in the report. But all the report contains is the number of the different employees, not the particular officers.

Now taking those, the Commissioners' offices, of course, that is the three Commissioners and their assistants, I suppose, secretaries?

A.—Yes, you are quite right.

Q.—There are ten, there would be the three Commissioners?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And their secretaries, and does that include the stenographers and so on?

A.—In the Commissioners' offices.

Q.—Then there is the General Manager's Department?

A.—That is the General Manager and his secretary.

Q.—Who is the General Manager?

A.—Mr. Birmingham.

Q.—Then the Comptroller's department, who is the Comptroller?

A.—Mr. McGeachie.

Q.—Are there any assistants to him?

A.—Yes, Mr. Barr is with Mr. McGeachie in that department.

Q.—What are the duties of the Comptroller?

A.—He has a general jurisdiction, more particularly over the financial operations of the Commission.

Q.—He is the financial officer?

A.—The financial officer.

Q.—Then the Legal Department?

A.—The legal Department did consist of Mr. Brennan, who is now dead, and his secretary. Mr. Brennan used to come down for so many hours a day.

Q.—He was one of the Civil Service here and was attached to the Board for that purpose?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the Accounting Department, there are seventy-nine of those, their duties will be to keep track of the money and vouchers?

A.—There is a very, very large amount of accounting of necessity to be done. We deal in many small items, and every item has to be covered. Mr. Leech is Accountant and he has assistants under him. That is the staff.

Q.—And all the accounts come in from the outside stores to the Accounting Department?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the warehouses as well?

A.—They cover all the activities.

Q.—All the many transactions in and out?

A.—In and out. They are under Mr. McGeachie.

Q.—Then the Central Registry?

A.—That is a very small matter, just has to do with the registering of certain items. That is the central filing system.

Q.—Is that where you file the duplicate permits that the Premier spoke about, that you know in twenty-four hours—

A.—We are trying to get it down so that we will know at the earliest possible time when an improper permit is taken out...

In the first instance what is done, as you know, under the Act, we send out notices of cancellation at once, but it is somewhat difficult to get a basis which will enable every single vendor and every single permit issuer to be kept properly in touch with those cancellations. You see we have to do with about 6,900 cancellations, if my memory is right, and when you have that in 120 offices, it is pretty hard to keep that record exactly right. We have tried different things; we have tried a card index, and keeping special books with special indices, and we found that would not work.

What we do now is, we are enlarging that staff of the Central Register, so that any case is indexed without delay. There used to be some delays, because permits come in in large numbers, there would be some delay before it would be properly indexed. Now we are getting it so that we are absolutely up to date in connection with our files.

Then in connection with those files, under the system, just as soon as a permit is cancelled, the cancellation is put in the proper filing place, and if another permit comes in it is immediately seen that it ought not to be taken out, and proceedings are taken.

MR. NIXON: Is it the experience of the Board that when a holder loses his permit he is liable to apply at once for another?

A.—Oh, yes, they generally do. Then we have a declaration taken as to how it was lost—

Q.—But I mean when it is taken away from him?

A.—In some instances, yes. I do not think in very many instances we have been able to find cases where it has been done intentionally. You see we have a lot of people that can neither read nor write, a lot of foreigners; for instance in some parts of the Province a very large proportion of the permits are simply signed with a cross. These people naturally are more or less ignorant of the law, and a lot of them, I think, have the idea that the cancellation of a permit merely means that they have lost that \$2 and they have the chance to try again.

But there have been a few cases where we have had prosecutions, and we have had some convictions. There have been some cases where that has been done with an improper motive, knowing that they had no right to get it. In those cases we prosecute.

MR. SINCLAIR: What I was particularly speaking about at that point is, there is a system by which purchases made in the outside stores, or any store, are recorded in the Central office?

A.—No, we find our information as to the purchases from the stores, the little chits are kept in the stores for the purpose of checking their stock.

Q.—There is no return from the individual store to the Central office of the purchases made by individual permit holders?

A.—Not by individuals, but in total. We get that each day in total. Then we have a system of inspection, and we go through the individual purchases through the inspection system.

Q.—That is the inspection which is done in the stores?

A.—Done in the stores by travelling inspectors.

Q.—But as far as any report coming to the Board of the purchases of any individual, there is no such thing. All you get from the stores is the total of the day's sales, or the week, or whatever accounting period you have?

A.—The total of the days' sales, and that again is checked up by the Inspector, who checks the individual purchases in the store.

Q.—But as far as the connecting link between the stores and the Central office, it is simply a matter of record of money, and checking back to see that the sales are honestly conducted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that there is no way of anyone around the Board knowing who is purchasing liquor anywhere in the Province, that is from their own records?

A.—Never, unless something transpires, when we send an inspector down to find out about the exact business.

Q.—Then next is the Beer Accounting, that is kept separate from the liquor and spirits, I suppose?

A.—Yes, and the system is a little different there. In connection with the beer the Province has a right to get 5 per cent. on all the sales. The others we are selling ourselves. In this instance to some extent the Brewers themselves are selling, so it is absolutely essential that we should check all the sales. So in connection with the beer we have a special accounting department, that checks all the sales of all the Breweries everywhere with a view to seeing that the Province gets its 5 per cent.

Q.—Then the Stock Supervising, 12 officers.

A.—That is under Mr. Savage. It is his duty to see that all these stores have got a proper supply on hand. Of course it does not do to have too much if you can avoid it, you only want to have on hand what you think the public will require.

He puts in the orders to the warehouse, and the Purchasing Department from time to time sends in its recommendations as to purchases and requirements.

Q.—The liquor is kept in a storehouse in Toronto, isn't it, and shipped out to the stores as occasion demands?

A.—Yes. We have two places here; we have a warehouse that was taken over by this Board from the dispensaries, that is the warehouse at the corner of Simcoe and Wellington Streets. It is a building that was never designed for the purpose. We are unable to store properly there, because the floors will not stand the pressure and strain of spirits to any large extent. At the commencement of the Board's operations it was found that they would have to arrange for more space, owing to the fact that you could not properly carry on in a building that was never intended for the purpose. So a contract was made with the Central Terminal Warehouse here, and we carry a good deal of stock in the Central Terminal Warehouse. Of course we carry as much as we can in the Board's own warehouse, to save storage fees.

There is another thing. We also rent a warehouse at Ottawa for distribution in the eastern district. We also have a warehouse in Fort William for the purpose of distributing in the west. We get much cheaper rates in the summer getting stock into Fort William, so it is absolutely necessary to have a warehouse there for the purpose of winter distribution.

Q.—I suppose in Ontario you have your own trucking system?

A.—We have very few trucks ourselves. We have a trucking contract, it is a very low rate. It is all done by tender, we have given it to the lowest tenderer.

Q.—Then you have five officials marked Customs?

A.—Their duty is to keep in touch with all the different Customs regulations, and they are many; to see that we do not pay more than we ought to for customs, to prepare claims for rebates of customs, and that sort of thing. We always have claims on with the Dominion in connection with Customs matters. It is a large thing, we pay a very considerable sum of money to the Dominion in connection with Customs, as the report shows.

Q.—I suppose they are similar to Customs adjusters with a manufacturing concern?

A.—Just the same.

Q.—They have to take care of that phase of the work?

A.—Just the same activity. They also make all the entries, we do not employ a customs agent.

Q.—I notice in your report you refer (on page 9) to Dominion taxation. But in your statement of profit and loss (on page 15) that does not appear. You do not enter it up as an expenditure?

A.—That all goes into the cost.

Q.—You have to pay Customs and Excise before you can get delivery of the liquor?

A.—That is right.

Q.—So that it is really not part of the cost of operation?

A.—It is part, a very large part, of the forty millions of purchases we have got there.

Q.—Is the item \$40,146,296.38 the price of the liquor plus the Customs and Excise?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You put it all in there?

A.—We put it all in there.

Q.—Then where is the figure showing what you pay out as Customs and Excise on page 15?

A.—It does not appear in that at all, because it is already included in the forty million dollars. The only place you get that is in the body of the report.

Q.—On page 9?

A.—Yes. I could easily file with you, if you wish, the exact particulars.

Q.—I was wondering why you did not put it in the financial statement, when you made reference to it in the body of the report.

A.—You see we have already included it in the forty million dollars as part of the cost.

Q.—Then Traffic, you have five men there. What is that?

A.—We have contracts with trucking companies, as I was telling you, and we also have a large amount of railway billing, in car loads and less than carloads. Of course, we also have a good deal of ocean freight to pay.

It is the duty of these people, it is under Mr. Shaw who is a practical traffic man, it is his duty to see that everything moves at the lowest rates possible. For instance, there is a great difference between the rates on carloads and less than carloads, and if there is any way of making a combination so that he can get a carload rate instead of less than carload it is his duty to do so.

It is also his duty to keep track of the cost of trucking operations, because there is a radius within which trucking is cheaper than railway, and in other cases the railway is cheaper than trucks. That again depends on the roads, and that sort of thing. We have to watch that all the time.

Q.—Now the Purchasing Department, you have 11 there?

A.—Mr. Creighton is the man in charge of the Purchasing Department. The stock supervisor puts in a requisition to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Creighton has on hand all quotations and prices and that sort of thing, and all changes, in connection with the manufacturers of liquor. A requisition for stock comes in, Mr. Creighton goes over it, gets the prices, and sends up the requisition to me that such and such stock is required, and asks me to place the order. That Department has to keep track of all the orders given, it is really the department that makes the contracts for the purchase of liquor.

Q.—Do you have close personal knowledge of that part of the work, or does Mr. Creighton?

A.—Oh, I think I know pretty well about it.

Q.—When they want to buy a certain brand of Scotch whiskey, say, who do they buy it from?

A.—All orders are placed with headquarters. If an order comes in for some Scotch whiskey, the order for that Scotch whiskey will be placed in Scotland.

Q.—With the distillery?

A.—With the distillery.

Q.—You buy direct from the distiller?

A.—We buy direct from the distiller.

Q.—And in Ontario, Seagrams, for instance?

A.—Direct from the distillery.

Q.—All buying then is done direct from the distillery?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There is no one acts as agent or middleman between the distillery and the Board?

A.—From the time when the Board came in it found that there was a large system of agencies established in Ontario. It is the policy of the Board to try and get rid of that. We are dealing entirely with principals. We think it is far better in connection with the enforcement of the Act that we should deal with principals entirely. What these people do with their agents I do not know, but we do not recognize them.

Q.—You cannot say whether there are agents?

A.—Oh, I have no doubt they have kept on their old agents in some cases.

Q.—What would be the object of the agents? You want, say, a carload of Seagram's whiskey—?

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think you should mention any brand, because that would be advertising.

MR. SINCLAIR: Not in this crowd.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Call it Smith's whiskey.

MR. SINCLAIR: What would be the object of having agents when you are practically the only buyer in Ontario?

A.—We can see no reason for it at all. But, of course, there are the other provinces, they maintain agents for every province. And I may say in connection with some of the brands, I will not advertise any particular brand, but a very, very good brand, that has a large sale here in Ontario, for years that has been in the hands of a certain agent, and that agent has worked up the goodwill of that brand with the people of the Province. I find, as a matter of fact, that the overseas manufacturers, while the agent has not a single thing to do in connection with it, they prefer to go on paying some commission to the agent, although we will not recognize him or do anything for him.

Q.—And your payments are made direct to the manufacturer in every case?

A.—In every case.

Q.—And if any agent's commission is paid by the manufacturer, you do not pay it?

A.—We do not know anything about it.

Q.—Except as it may be included in the price they quote you?

A.—We never pay any price in excess of the regular price at which the goods are sold everywhere in the world's market.

Q.—And the manufacturers have a standard price list to the whole trade?

A.—To the whole trade.

Q.—And when you buy you buy according to that price list, regardless of whether any commission may be paid to anyone or not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you have calls from any of these agents at any time. Do they see you about their goods?

A.—I have innumerable calls from people who want new brands put on innumerable. I have no doubt they have, or think they have, arrangements with the head offices to become agents, or else they would not be so active. Of course, we have a lot of people who say such and such a brand should be on, we get a lot of letters, I think largely from persons behind the agitation, we get any amount of that all the time.

I do not have visits, though, from agents who have their brands on, except for example one brand I have in mind now, carrying on business in the whole Province, the agent drops in to see me once in six months or so, just to ask whether the lines are giving satisfaction or whether there is any complaint.

Q.—I suppose you never have any complaints from your customers?

A.—Oh, yes, we have lots of complaints. In fact, the public are rather particular.

Q.—They have developed a highly cultivated taste?

A.—I would not say that either. But every now and again a bottle is not in good condition, and we like the public to let us know. They have a right to get what they are paying for, and if they do not get it they ought to, and we always see that a refund is given by the manufacturer and another bottle given to the complainant.

Q.—If a fellow is not satisfied, does he have to bring back the liquor?

A.—Oh, yes, he has to come in with the goods.

Q.—There would be some gone though?

A.—Well, very little.

i Q.—He would have to ascertain the quality?

A.—That is a very small amount.

THE CHAIRMAN: You could tell by the man's condition whether the liquor is good?

A.—We have not got as far as that yet. We hope never to get that far.

MR. SINCLAIR: You have no dealings, in connection with your standard brands, buying from agents, and you know nothing about middlemen handling the goods between the manufacturer and the Commission?

A.—Well, the middlemen never handle the goods at all.

Q.—I mean selling to you, the manufacturer dealing through an agent, selling through the agent to you?

A.—Well he never sells through the agent to us, we always buy direct. If any manufacturer is paying an agent here, as far as we are concerned he is simply giving something for nothing, we will not recognize him.

Q.—There is not enough profit in the business surely that they can have these agents for nothing?

A.—Well, I do not know, it is pretty hard to tell what the profit is. I think they make pretty big profits myself.

Q.—But there is a system of agency for other work anyway, they have to have agents?

A.—For the other provinces, and that sort of thing.

Q.—Now, your Permit Department, twenty-nine employees. We did start to discuss that a few minutes ago?

A.—That was in connection with the filing we were speaking?

Q.—Yes. The permits are all sold at stores or offices where permits are on sale, and then the report comes in to the Board from these different offices?

A.—Quite so.

Q.—And the Board has a record of all the permits which are issued?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I suppose what you have is just the name and a report on the man?

A.—We have a duplicate permit.

Q.—Pardon my ignorance, I do not know much about these things, but do you duplicate these large pocket dictionaries that you have?

A.—The permit is duplicated.

Q.—Then the Board has an exact duplicate?

A.—Of the original permit.

Q.—But you do not follow that up and keep a copy in the office of the sales entered on the permit?

A.—No.

Q.—The duplicate permit is for the checking up of the original issue?

A.—That is right.

Q.—And of course the Board, in getting those duplicate permits, has to rely on the seller of the permit? I mean they do not know whether John Jones whose name appears on the permit is John Jones or who he is?

A.—Quite right. We have had some prosecutions about that.

Q.—Has the Board ever given any consideration to having a photograph attached to the permit to prevent duplicate permits?

A.—Yes we have.

Q.—No decision was arrived at?

A.—Well, I came to the conclusion that it would be carrying the matter too far. You see we issue a very large number of permits, up in the hundreds of thousands. The frauds in connection with the permit holders are extremely few relatively, the percentage of frauds is extremely small. For the purpose of further reducing a very small percentage we would be putting the people to an expense of tens of thousands of dollars, and to the inconvenience and trouble of having themselves photographed and all that sort of thing. We came to the conclusion that it would not be fair to the public.

Q.—But it would eliminate all chance of duplicate permits, would it not?

A.—I do not know that it would. It would make it more easy to find it out, but I think if a man was going to cheat he would try anyway. It would certainly go a long way in that direction.

Q.—If a person came in to make a purchase and had a permit with another man's photograph on it, the vendor would be justified in saying no?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—So that if you had the photograph in the permit the vendor would know who he was dealing with?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—And these little snapshot photographs are cheap to get?

A.—Yes, they would not cost very much, I think only \$2. I have paid as much as \$5.

Q.—Oh three for a quarter at the Fall Fairs?

A.—Oh, but that would be useless, it would not last. I know in Ottawa I have paid sometimes \$2 and sometimes as much as \$5, as I recollect, for small photographs on my passport.

Q.—But look who you are?

A.—Oh, they should give me a cut rate.

Q.—But as a matter of fact, when the war was on there was a birth certificate and photograph system, the photographs were quite cheap to get, and you could carry them quite a long time?

A.—\$2 was what was paid.

Q.—And the Government charges a man \$2 for his permit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Government says that a man must have a permit before he can buy liquor, and having the permit, says it is legal for him to buy liquor. Now, you are in the administration of the Act, do you not think it would be the proper thing to have this included in the permit, the photograph included in the \$2 fee?

A.—I confess I came to a different conclusion. I think we would be putting the public to far too much inconvenience and too much red tape.

Q.—You no doubt have heard what happens, a man strikes town, he has left his permit at home, he goes to the permit seller, who does not know the man, and buys a permit and gets his liquor?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—There is no way of detecting that?

A.—Three days afterwards it is known in our office whether he has got a duplicate or not.

Q.—But he does not give his own name?

A.—The chief trouble is not really some men taking out a duplicate permit, there is very little of that. The chief trouble in connection with permit difficulties is when a man who is really a bootlegger wants to have a number of permits, so that he can always, if he is found with any liquor, say, well that is all right, because it was bought on such and such a permit. That man never thinks of taking two in his own name. In the great majority of cases where you have this difficulty of duplicate permits, a photograph would not help at all. He goes and gets a man on the street or anywhere to go and buy for him.

We had one case, I forget the exact details and the amount paid, where a man was caught with a large number of permits, he is now doing two months' imprisonment for it. He used to pay people to get a permit, and they would get a perfectly proper permit for them, but they would not use it, they would hand it over to him. The only way you get on to that is through the signatures, a photograph would not help you a bit in the large majority of cases.

We have a man in the department now in charge of the permits, who was in charge of the same work under the Ontario Temperance Act, he has been making a study of handwriting, he is getting now pretty well so that he can tell whether a permit is properly signed or not. When we get a man who has got some of these duplicate permits we at once get from the stores all the slips which would have to do with purchases under that permit, and this man can pretty well tell whether the same man signed them or not. We have had prosecutions under that.

Q.—And that situation arises when you begin to suspect that there is something wrong and check up on the signatures?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But a duplicate permit coming in where there is no suspicion of any wrong doing, this official would never detect it?

A.—As soon as a duplicate permit comes in, irrespective of any suspicion, there is at once something wrong.

Q.—But if he uses a different name?

A.—No, we would not get it.

Q.—You would not suspect anything until something arises to lead you to suspect that a man is breaking the law by selling or something like that, then you check up these permits?

A.—Quite right, all these signatures.

Q.—But there is no way that you can spot it in the first case?

A.—Not in the first case.

MR. NIXON: You allow a permit holder to send in his permit with a friend?

A.—So long as he writes, if he gives a written demand the friend can get it for him. One reason for that is that very often people who are ill require stimulants, and their friends, with written authority and with their permit, can get it for them. But the man has to be over twenty-one years of age, and if there is anything against the man he is not allowed to be used as an agent. We have had to stop some people being used as an agent altogether because we thought they might be abusing it.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then you have no thought at the present time of making any change in the permit system in the way of assisting in identification?

A.—Not in connection with photographs, no. I do not think that the permit is quite finally settled. The permit this year is rendering the enforcement of it easier than the permit of last year, but experience always teaches. I dare say we will get some improvements in the permit for next year over this year's permit.

Q.—The reason I asked these questions is, I have had quite a few suggestions along that line?

A.—I would be very glad to get them. We have already noted some that we think we will adopt.

MR. TAYLOR: Do you license certain individuals as common carriers, that is bus drivers? They have to get a special permit from the Board?

A.—No, we do not license any of those. We do not want to make any business of collection and deliveries of liquor. But on the other hand, in parts of the country it is a good deal better to have somebody carrying the stuff that you know something about than someone you do not. And under certain circumstances, after the police have gone into it, and the inspectors, a certain bus line will be allowed to take so much of this liquor, with a proper order for purchase and properly bought and paid for in the stores, to the place of the owner. But we do not want to have that become a general thing at all. We are trying to keep it down as low as possible. The only place where we do that sort of thing at all is where you are pretty well sure that if you do not do it it will be a good deal worse than if you do. In other words, we do not want any bus company or taxi people to get in the position of being looked upon as being in the position of carrying this on as a business, and they will never get so if we can help it.

Q.—It is being done in some instances at the present time?

A.—Quite right, and there has also been trouble in some instances, we have prosecuted some of these bus drivers.

Q.—I know one instance in my own town. I understood some of these bus drivers from Owen Sound were licensed conveyors?

A.—No, they are not licensed conveyors.

Q.—Well, they have some permit?

A.—Well, we just say that they may do it under certain regulations, but if you find anything wrong I wish you would let me know.

MR. TAYLOR: I do not know of anything wrong.

MR. NIXON: What about mail order delivery, have you anything of that?

A.—Yes, there is mail order all the time, but it is not very heavy, it is so that people at a distance from a store can use the mail. Just as under the Ontario Temperance Act.

MR. SANDY: What is the average number of employees in a liquor store?

A.—It varies very much. You may have one store where they are extremely busy, they will have a large number; you may have a store where there is very little work, there will be one or two.

For example, we have some stores that are not put in at all for business purposes, they are put in simply to try and improve social conditions.

Q.—But I imagined you would have a certain number of employees, perhaps, for safety and checking purposes, rather than the actual amount of work?

A.—No, that is not necessary, because under the system of the chits, where everything is kept, it is perfectly easy for the inspector when he goes in to make an absolute check; and the man never knows when the inspector is coming in. We do not want to have men loafing around having nothing to do, it is not fair for the Province or good for the men themselves.

Q.—I am thinking about the town of Lindsay. I am not prepared to say what ground they have for the charge, but they say it is, to say the least, well manned?

A.—You mean they thought there were too many in the shop there?

Q.—Yes?

A.—We will look into that and see. Come in sometime, we will talk it over and show you all about it.

MR. SINCLAIR: You are not inviting him into the liquor store at Lindsay?

A.—No, it will be at the office.

Q.—Now, you have twelve inspectors. They go out through the Province inspecting the stores?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do they check up on the stocks?

A.—Yes, and cash and everything.

Q.—And the men in the stores?

A.—And they take the purchase slips and go right through the purchases.

Q.—Are they auditors?

A.—Well they are men with sufficient knowledge of accountancy to be able to check and audit the simple accounts of the stores. It is really quite easy to do, it is just in and out; it is just a check of one against the other.

But a very important part of the thing is to go through the purchase orders under the different permits with a view to ascertaining whether there have been excessive purchases here or there, and see that the control features of the Act are put more and more efficiently into effect.

Q.—Are there any instructions given to the vendors regarding excessive sales to customers?

A.—Oh, yes. You see, so far as the Act is concerned, it is an Act which, as we see it, has two sides; the first side is to enable the people in Ontario to purchase liquor legally; the second side and, as I think, the more important, is the control of the sale of liquor, although in the first instance it is legal.

The vendors have these three general principles laid down to them: In the first instance, and of course you have to deal with it on principle, they are supposed to look after each individual case and exercise their good sense. But apart from that good sense they are to sell to no one that abuses liquor. Secondly

they are to sell to nobody who is buying liquor under such circumstances that they could fairly think they were buying for the purpose of re-sale. Much less, of course, if he knew they were re-selling.

And third—and this I admit is a difficult matter—he is to sell to nobody when the result of the purchase would be any impairment in the family life. What I mean is, if a man in small circumstances is buying liquor, he may be buying so that the children will have less groceries and shoes and stockings than they ought to have, and it is the duty of the vendor to stop that sort of thing. It is difficult, I know. It is a matter of education.

Q.—Do you find that very often?

A.—Yes. We are starting to get what I hope we are going to get generally, but I admit it is slow, we are starting to get real co-operation with the social activities of the Province. After all, the people who can help in a thing like this, help the whole Province, are the people who are in touch with the home and the family. Your social worker is in that position to a high degree. Of course, if it were known generally that social workers were co-operating with the Board, that clergymen were co-operating with the Board,—well it would be a very, very good thing if it were generally known, for the purpose of getting them all working at it, yet in the particular case the clergyman or social worker very naturally never wants it known that he is giving the Board information. The whole thing has to be done confidentially, one has to observe the utmost good faith.

What happens is, you have a case out in the country, say, where a social worker finds a family in debased conditions, perhaps not too much drinking, but over-purchasing. I get a letter advising me of the fact. That social worker's name is never referred to, but immediately that man's permit is sent for, the thing is checked up, and it may be cancelled.

Q.—I have been told that what happens at the Oshawa store is that sales are often made there to this kind of people and then reported to the police for the police to check up rather than the vendor?

A.—Well, I like to get the information myself. We get pretty quick action.

MR. SANDY: It would be more or less of a handicap to the social worker if it was generally known?

A.—If it were known that any one particular worker were busying himself for the purpose of curtailing what people look upon as a privilege, I think you are right. But on the other hand the amount of good that can be done in a concrete way is enormous.

I will give you a case. We had the case of a family where everything was as wrong as it could be. The clergyman himself could do nothing; he had done everything he could do. We got hold of it through him. Permits were cancelled. It was the case of a husband who was misbehaving. The wife got in touch with me. Permits were cancelled. About three weeks afterwards she came back again, things were worse than before, because he had fallen into the hands of a bootlegger and was buying outside, and she did not know now where he was. The man was sent for and brought in; he was told in just so many words that unless he stopped making a fool of himself he was going to be watched, shadowed, and if found drunk anywhere where he could be arrested he would be arrested and locked up.

The position to-day is that at the request of the wife the wife now has a permit, she does all the buying, of course she is more interested than anyone else in keeping her husband sober, the husband now knows if he makes a fool of himself what is going to happen, and they have no more trouble.

You see the church can do a great deal morally, and after all, in the final analysis of this thing, I think abuses of liquor will only be got rid of through moral forces, the church and social workers, their power is entirely on the moral side. On the other hand, we can supplement that moral side with the strong arm of the law. I would like to see a real co-operation between the Board and the churches.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is not one trouble this, that this kind of people are not numerous in the churches? The ministers have a duty only for their own congregations?

A.—I am speaking more of the social worker here. We have had some splendid wonderful co-operation from the social workers.

Q.—But the ordinary clergyman's duties lie particularly within the limits of his congregation?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—And he will not have many of this kind of customers in his congregation?

A.—Then he can do nothing and should do nothing. But if he happens to have them he can do a great deal, and I think there are very few but have one or two.

MR. SANDY: You said the fundamental thing was looking after it. Is not another fundamental thing that on account of the use of this you are going to have constantly increasing numbers acquiring the appetite? Is not that the great danger?

A.—I do not know. We thought, you thought, and I thought with you some years ago, that if you stopped sales altogether the appetites would die out. But we worked up a new crop. That is all we have done. Take the people who are being hurt to-day, an awfully large percentage of them are hurt, not by anything they get under this Act, but by substitutes, for which they have worked up an appetite in the last few years. Take for example rubbing alcohol. We have a splendid social worker at Ottawa, a man who does an excellent work in the police court every day looking after unfortunates. He reported that of all the drunks in Ottawa, at least fifty per cent. were addicts of rubbing alcohol.

I could give you other illustrations. You see, apparently, if you get rid of one taste you are working up another.

Q.—You have the rubbing alcohol yet, you say?

A.—Oh, yes. We are now putting in different regulations, the Government have given leave to pass the necessary Order-in-Council under which, as soon as we get this arranged with Ottawa, rubbing alcohol will be looked upon as a dangerous product and would only be got on the prescription of a physician.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: With regard to checking up sales on individual permits, and in connection with the mail order department, how do you check up a man who has a permit and who has perhaps nearly reached the limit and is apt to abuse his privilege, and he sends out a mail order? How can you check up what that man gets? What constitutes a mail order, for instance?

A.—He simply writes out his order and sends it by mail, and sends his money, and the goods are sent to his address.

Q.—Does he send his permit with the order?

A.—He sends his permit, it all has to be kept track of on the permit; nothing can be sold legally unless it is endorsed on the permit, whether mail order or anything else.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then you seem to think that the church and the social service organizations should help you in the administration?

A.—I do not like to say should, I am simply pointing out that usually when one is going to attain any moral end, it is a good thing to have moral forces combinedly working to that end.

Q.—Do you not think that the work of the clergy and social workers along this line could be materially helped by strengthening your own system of check-up on these sales?

A.—We are doing our best to check up. We get them checked up whenever there is the slightest thing wrong. It would, of course, be impossible to keep track of all the purchases in the Province of hundreds of thousands of people, it would put the Province to a tremendous expense.

Q.—But it is putting the Province to expense in another way, and entailing a burden on the clergy and social workers.

Q.—What reports come in from your vendors, do you get reports from the vendors showing the number of men who have been refused liquor when they asked for it on their permits?

A.—What happens in the stores is, if it is a bad case the vendor sends in the permit for cancellation—

Q.—That is not exactly it. What I want to get is, do you get reports from your vendors telling you the number of cases in which they have told customers that they could not buy liquor on their permits?

A.—Oh, no; they are looking after that themselves.

Q.—Well, are they looking after it?

A.—In the great majority of cases, yes.

Q.—What evidence is there that they are refusing liquor to permit holders?

A.—The reports of our inspectors, who are going around all the time.

Q.—That is what I want to get. Is that in writing? Is there anything to show how general the refusal is?

A.—There has been no attempt to complete statistics. What happens is, I am trying to get the vendor, where you have a man who ought not to have a permit—

Q.—I am not dealing with that kind of fellow?

A.—Well I am going to give you the whole thing.

Q.—I would like to get a few points. You take a line up of twenty-five customers going into a store, or rather, should I say, twenty-five customers in succession; how many of that twenty-five come out without a purchase?

A.—I have not the slightest idea. They might all be perfectly reasonable people with perfectly reasonable purchases.

What happens is, in the first instance the vendor is supposed to send to us those that ought to be cancelled. In the second place, he puts a sign, a mark on the permit if he thinks a man has been buying too much and should be refused for a while; the permit carries that on its face, and every other vendor is supposed to act on that, so that that man can get nothing for a reasonable time.

The next thing that is done, and I think it is preferable myself, is for the vendor to pick up the permit and say, now look here, John, you have been buying too much this last fortnight, come back in a month's time, and in the meantime he holds his permit in the office.

Q.—Have you any record of how many instances there are like that?

A.—Oh, I could not tell you. They are going on all the time. Sometimes the inspector is there, and the inspector will find that so many permits have been held over in that way. He would say so. Or he could say that he found so many permits with the mark on that nothing else is to be purchased.

Q.—What I am told happens in the store at Oshawa is that sales are made and then the police tipped off. Is not the proper time for the intervention to take place when the man appears before the vendor?

A.—If the vendor makes a sale under such circumstances of suspicion as to lead him to communicate with the police, he ought to refuse to make the sale unless he is working in order to assist the police and put down bootlegging. In other words, in the case of the ordinary innocent but foolish man drinking to excess, the sale ought never to be made, but in the case of a man in connection with whom there is suspicion of bootlegging, what the vendor ought to do is make the sale and tip off the police to see what he is doing.

Q.—You think that is the system that should be followed?

A.—You see there are two things, if you are not out to get a criminal, do not make the sale at all, stop it at once. But you will agree with me that in case of a man who you have good ground for suspecting is a bootlegger, and the police know it, and you know it, if you let him have something and let the police know, they will be more likely to catch him and put him out of business.

Q.—I suppose you cannot tell us how general you find this system of bootlegging?

A.—Well, there is a lot of bootlegging, relatively. Take for example in Toronto, the police have been very active lately, it is a thing they cannot get too active in. In alcohol cases alone, if I remember rightly, we had thirty cases in the month of February.

Q.—That is, you mean—?

A.—Overproof alcohol, 165 per cent., that is the medium that the bootleggers always use, because he can make so much whiskey out of so little alcohol.

Q.—And you find that even with the Government stores operating, there is still a section of the community that will manufacture and handle for private sale?

A.—Some temperance workers come to me and say, you are making an awful mistake cancelling permits, because you are merely playing into the hands of the bootlegger. A lot of people I know are honestly of that opinion. I am not. I do not think we ever should shelter wrong where we know it to be wrong under a Government permit, which really is a Government cloak covering that wrong.

But I admit that it is a very difficult question, a most difficult question. That is the reason why I ask in my report that we should have legislation to enable us to follow up the sources of alcohol. As it is now, you get these small peddlars, not the man higher up. You always want to get the man higher up, the big people, stop the source.

Q.—That provision was in the Ontario Temperance Act, wasn't it, that they could make a man tell where he got his liquor, send him to jail if he did not?

A.—Yes. They can send him to jail now. I want it a little stronger, so that in addition to all the penalties a man will get three months if he does not give full particulars of everything that happened.

Q.—Well that provision was in the Ontario Temperance Act and was not put in the Liquor Control Act, because I have heard magistrates say that weakness is there?

A.—I do not know how it was, but I am afraid it has never worked so far. If it was in before, I will have to reconsider that clause and have some teeth in it. We want something with teeth in it, because beyond all question there are far less bootleggers to-day than there were under the Ontario Temperance Act; but even that fraction is too much, we ought not to have them at all when people can buy legally.

Q.—I suppose the bootlegger caters to the 50-cent man, who cannot buy—?

A.—I do not think it is so much poverty as you may think. Instead of mere poverty, it is more a case of degradation. You see there are always night clubs and improper places that will pay anything to get liquor, to whom we will not sell at all. Those are the people that keep the bootlegger going.

Q.—Then, going on with this list, you have the Supervision of Stores Department, with three officers?

A.—That is under Mr. Donaldson. He is supervisor of the stores, to see that they are kept in order.

Q.—I suppose that is the physical building rather than stock and supplies?

A.—Well, it is another check we have. He does the whole thing.

Q.—And there are Brewery Inspectors, you have a lot of them, 164?

A.—Yes; you see a brewery inspector has to be in every brewery and every brewer's warehouse all over. We have a very large number of breweries in this Province, much larger than we have any necessity for.

Q.—And the Department of Public Works, two?

A.—I think that is looking after the heating of the building and that sort of thing. Yes, I remember now, the Government have very kindly allowed their architect, Mr. White, to give some of his spare time to the Board. You see we have 117 stores running, and there is a good deal of work to be done in getting out the proper layout of stores, and we had to build a warehouse at Fort William. It is the architect and his assistant.

Q.—And General Inspectors, nine?

A.—Mr. Dingman is in charge of that department. Mr. Dingman has general supervision over the permit department, and he also has supervision over the Standard Hotels and that sort of thing. That is his staff. In addition, we also have to keep a check on drug stores in connection with sales of medicated wines and things with alcohol content. Those are the men who do that.

Q.—Then your Head Office Maintenance, what is that?

A.—We have in the head office five cleaners and three men on the furnaces.

Q.—How many stores are there in operation now?

A.—I think, now, 120, at the end of the year, 117.

Q.—Do you keep a record of the sales of each of these stores separately?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Showing what business is done in each one. Are they all profit makers?

A.—Speaking generally they are, but some of them are not.

Q.—You do not mean that you have some—?

A.—I will say at least one I remember that is not. But that store was put in merely for the purpose of stopping bootlegging, not to do a business.

Q.—It cannot be stopping it if it is not paying?

A.—Yes, because there was no man there looking after things at all before. And to the extent that it sells it is stopping. In some instances the mere fact of a liquor store being open helps, whether it sells or not. People drop the idea, they do not think they can make much money in the business, they get out.

I have had one case, I am not going to mention names or places, where I refused absolutely to open a store. I do not want to open one if I can get out of it. And at the request of the churches of that place, the church members, in order to try and get the place a little cleaner and more decent than it was, a store was put in, and the churches, as a matter of fact, are responsible for that store.

Q.—How do you mean, responsible?

A.—Their nominee is in as vendor.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: On the other hand, you often get recommendations from communities not to put in a store?

A.—You are quite right, and we have not. There have been any amount of applications which we have turned down absolutely.

MR. SINCLAIR: Are you in a position to give us a statement of the revenues of the different stores throughout the Province?

A.—I could, but I do not think it should be done. I will tell you why: One of the most difficult things about this whole job, I have found, is getting men to understand that it is their duty to, in effect, cry stinking fish of what they are trying to sell. If we were to have the totals of each store put down, with the total remuneration paid for each store, you would immediately, because human nature is just simply human nature, and personal aggrandisement is generally the thing that is behind us more than anything else unfortunately, you would simply start a rivalry amongst these men to sell liquor.

Q.—How would that operate?

A.—Because they would all think they would make more money in proportion to the amount sold.

Q.—But their instructions are to the contrary?

A.—Absolutely to the contrary, but it is one thing to say something to people and another thing to get them to do it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you put it on the same basis as Woolworths—give a commission to the fellow who gets the biggest sales—

MR. SINCLAIR: But that would not be done, you would pay the same salaries as now.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: But the man turning in the big sales would want the big salary. Tremendous pressure would be put on.

MR. HONEYWELL: You do not pay the same salary to the man in the little country store as to the man in the big city?

A.—No, we certainly do not. Here is the trouble, you are paying for responsibility, not for sales. In a big shop where you have large numbers of people coming in who ought to be turned down the responsibility is enormous. Take a little country store where the sales will not amount to more than perhaps \$50 or \$60 a day, there is hardly any responsibility at all; there is no weight on that man's shoulders, nothing to keep him awake at night. We have some of our men working all hours of the night in order to keep things straight. So while on paper it might be said that they are being paid in proportion to the amount of sale, the real thing that ought to determine it is not the amount of sales, but the weight of responsibility they carry and the number of cases they have to consider.

Q.—What I am getting at is, if you published a report as you suggest, here is the manager of a store that is practically balancing even, not much custom, no responsibility; he takes another store that is making a large profit, that man gets more salary, the other fellow says, I will bring my responsibility up and get more salary?

A.—I am afraid it would never do.

MR. SINCLAIR: We get a considerable revenue from your department. All the other revenue-making departments of the Government publish a statement showing where and how the revenue is made. Your department does not do that. I think it is only fair that we should have a record.

A.—Do you not think we really do that? We show exactly where all the revenue comes from.

Q.—I know you give a lump sum. I would like to ask the question, you do not need to give the answer to-day, but you could furnish the Committee with a statement of the revenues of the different stores, and it could be incorporated in the record.

MR. HONEYWELL: Is not that available to Mr. Sinclair?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That is not the point, Mr. Sinclair wants something on the record. Let me suggest that the question be allowed to stand until next week. It can be considered; see what can be done to meet your wishes. I think every member of the Committee will realize that although this Board produces a large revenue to the Province, turns in a considerable amount in reduction of taxation, that is not the primary purpose of the Board. The Board was formed for the solution of a problem. All information should be given that is consistent with the purpose of the Board.

If you will let the question stand, we will see what can be done.

MR. SINCLAIR: I ask it, then, that you furnish me with a statement of the revenue and expenditures in the different stores under your control. It is a matter of revenue, and this is the Public Accounts Committee, and we are entitled to investigate to the furthest corner of every department, as the Premier says.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Let it stand.

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes. Then that will be all I have to ask to-day, Sir Henry.

MR. NIXON: Would the Commissioner tell this Committee what the practice of the Board is in regard to confiscated liquor?

A.—The fact is we have not got much practice settled there. As you will notice, we have paid a very small amount to the treasury for confiscated liquor, some \$12,000. Of that \$12,000 worth, \$10,000 odd was sold through dispensaries, before the Board came into office. The Board took over all the assets and all the liabilities of the dispensaries, and there was that liability.

Besides that we have had a large amount of beer seized. You could get some revenue out of that, you can sell the empty bottles, dump the beer, or it sours and you sell it for vinegar-making purposes. That is where that \$12,000 odd was got.

But we have in the warehouse to-day upwards of \$60,000 worth of seized goods. Some of that I think is perfectly good liquor, a lot of it is certainly open to question. On the one hand, it seems rather foolish to throw liquor away; on the other hand, it is worse than foolish to expose the public to any danger in buying confiscated stuff.

Q.—Of course that can be tested?

A.—It can be tested. We have been using quite a bit of this stuff for anti-freeze. We supply the police with alcohol for all their anti-freeze, for example. And we use it ourselves for anti-freeze. And I may say we denature it all before we let it go.

Q.—Do you supply the requirements of hospitals?

A.—We do give some to hospitals.

Q.—Free of charge?

A.—Absolutely free of charge, out of confiscated stuff, where we are sure of it.

Q.—You do not make a practice after testing this liquor, of putting it on the shelves of the stores?

A.—We have not done it yet. The only thing we have done, we did it this year, it does not come in the last year's accounts, during the flu the doctors were recommending brandy, and sales of brandy went up tremendously, so much so,

that our stocks were sold right out, although we had what we thought was quite enough, and more than enough. We had some good standard brandy that was seized, we had that tested, it was absolutely all right, and that brandy was sold in that emergency. But so far we have not adopted that policy at all.

Q.—What about confiscated cars?

A.—I do not think we have any of those. I think that goes to the Police Department entirely.

Q.—Do you pay any business tax or municipal taxes?

A.—No, under the Act we are exempt, but I think it is only fair that we should pay all local improvement taxes, and although we are not liable we have adopted that policy and are paying local improvement taxes.

MR. SINCLAIR: You rent most of your premiss?

A.—Most of them are rented. In Fort William we are paying local improvement taxes.

Q.—And school taxes?

A.—Just local improvements.

MR. PROULX: If you are paying your rent you are naturally a contributor to the taxes of the town?

A.—When we pay rent we pay our share of the taxes. We pay pretty fair rents.

Q.—Do you have yearly leases, or leases for long terms?

A.—You cannot get them for a year very well and make anything like decent arrangements. And of course it costs money to fit up and equip a store. What we have been doing is taking them for three or four or five year terms, never more than that, five is the limit. We have some less.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are quite sure Sir Henry is pleased to answer any questions. It is a good opportunity for the members to find out what they want to know.

MR. PROULX: Do your auditors go around the different stores?

A.—The inspectors go out and check every store. We have twelve of them.

Q.—How often do they visit each store?

A.—It depends. There are twelve inspectors and 117 stores, you can divide that and say so often. But that is not so, some stores require much more attention than others.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: With regard to your staff, have you any of the old O.T.A. men?

A.—Oh yes we have. Mr. Dingman, for instance. I think we have kept them all on that could be kept on, some have been retired. But I find that the Commission had every desire and disposition to carry them all on, and did so.

MR. HONEYWELL: Mr. Smith had retired before the Government Control Board came in?

A.—I do not know the details, I was not there at that time.

MR. PROULX: Do you buy from the manufacturers in the old Country?

A.—Always, direct from the manufacturers.

MR. NIXON: The Scottish distillers have a representative in Canada?

A.—Yes, the Distillers Corporation have a representative. He was the manager of the O.T.A. stores, Mr. Cleland.

Q.—But you do not deal with him?

A.—Mr. Cleland looks after their interests in this whole country. Besides that he looks after the interests of the Distillers Corporation of Canada. They have started a Canadian branch in Montreal.

MR. GRAVES: It has been intimated that possibly the Board were interested in selling a quantity of liquor. I take it you are not interested in the development of the sales, and instructions are given to your vendors more for restriction than excessive sale?

A.—Absolutely so.

Q.—In other words, you do not want to increase the sale of liquor, you do not do anything in your stores to try to effect sales?

A.—I am quite convinced that there will be always quite enough people wanting to buy liquor. The more you can check it, the better.

Q.—In other words the instructions to your vendors are to check sales instead of increase them?

A.—Absolutely.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If there is no other member of the Committee wishes to ask the Chairman of the Board any questions, perhaps it would be convenient to let it stand over, and this matter of policy can be considered, and any questions I have to ask can come up at the next meeting.

I should say, in fairness to my friend Mr. Sinclair, that he had two short matters that he might have brought up to-day, but I rather spoiled it because when one of the witnesses spoke to me yesterday I told him we were going into this Liquor Control Board, so he did not need to come.

Perhaps we might meet again Friday morning and wind up the other matters, and let Sir Henry stand over until next week.

MR. SINCLAIR: I do not think these others will take long, you might have Mr. Pope also called.

(Messrs. MacKenzie, Smith and Pope to be called for the next morning.)

At 11.45 a.m., Wednesday, March 20th, Committee adjourned until 10.30 a.m., Friday, March 22nd, 1929.

SEVENTH SITTING

Friday, March 22nd, 1929, 10.30 a.m.

M. E. MACKENZIE, sworn. Examined by MR. SINCLAIR.

Q.—What is your position, Mr. Mackenzie?

A.—Director of the Provincial Government Savings Banks.

Q.—As such Director you have charge of the Provincial Savings Banks, as we call them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In the Public Accounts, at page O-18 there are two items: Toronto Women's Organization, \$50; Ward 4 Conservative Picnic Programme, \$30. You have a voucher for the Toronto Women's Organization?

A.—Yes, sir, I have them both.

Q.—Who attends to the matter of this advertising?

A.—I attend to it myself.

Q.—What is the object of the advertising?

A.—Well, effective advertising is in the interest of the majority of businesses, and the same thing applies to ourselves. Advertising, along with personal contact, always tends to benefit any business.

Q.—What scheme is followed in this advertising? Do you advertise in the newspapers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What system is followed there? How often do you advertise?

A.—We advertise throughout the whole year.

HON. MR. NIXON: Do you advertise through an agency?

A.—Yes.

MR. SINCLAIR: Oh, you handle it through an advertising agency?

A.—We handle the bulk of our advertising through an advertising agency but there are other times when you have certain things like programmes and specials that come along from time to time, we always set aside a certain amount to take care of that.

Q.—Which is the advertising agency you deal with?

A.—J. J. Gibbons.

Q.—Do they have any instructions as to what you wish to accomplish in the way of advertising?

A.—The system is that they will come to me, and we arrange the amount we are going to spend through them, and decide what papers are best suited for us, and the cost, and all that sort of thing has to be taken into consideration.

Q.—But the advertising which the Gibbons people handle is paid for direct to the Gibbons people?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that this advertising, the Toronto Women's Organization, is not a Gibbons' proposition?

A.—No, that is separate.

Q.—The Gibbons people have the general advertising?

A.—They make up a general schedule and follow that through the year.

Q.—And you pay the contract price agreed on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you pick out these other items for advertising?

A.—It is a difficult thing, when you are making up a schedule, to include in the schedule everything you may want to take advantage of for advertising.

Q.—Take the Toronto Women's organization directory, how does that come to you? Through some member of that organization soliciting an advertisement?

A.—Probably the Secretary, or who ever is looking after it.

Q.—This is a directory covering several of the Women's organizations in Toronto?

A.—It is a very exceptional medium for advertising, because it shows the place and time of meeting of every women's organization in the City of Toronto, and as far as savings is concerned, if you get the women your success is assured.

Q.—And it is not a political organization?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Then the Ward 4 Conservative Picnic Programme, the Gibbons people did not handle that?

A.—No.

Q.—How did you come to advertise in connection with that picnic?

A.—During the year I have a great many solicitors for various kinds of advertising, calling to see me, and a man by the name of J. L. Hunt solicited for this particular advertisement—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Pardon me, that first voucher had better be marked as an exhibit.

EXHIBIT No. 1.—Cheque and voucher for Toronto Women's Organization advertisement.

WITNESS: Mr. J. L. Hunt also handles a great many picnics, for various organizations. He solicited me for this particular advertisement. Realizing that Ward 4 was a good medium, for the particular reason that one of our best branches is situated in that Ward, and that there was a very large circulation and the cost of the advertisements seemed pretty reasonable, we took advantage of it. It was not a case of political persuasion, that did not enter my mind when the solicitor called.

MR. SINCLAIR: Were you told how many of these programmes would be printed?

A.—Something around ten to twelve thousand I think it was, which would make it a pretty cheap bit of advertising.

Q.—Is a picnic a likely place where people are apt to be thinking much about savings banks?

A.—I would not say at the picnic, but in my experience a great many programmes are taken home and kept on the clock shelf and referred to periodically, and in that way it offers a good medium.

Q.—The advertisement which appeared in the programme says:

"Ward 4 Conservative Association Picnic and Games, Port Dalhousie, Wednesday, August 1st, 1928. Boats leave Terminal Warehouse docks 8 a.m."

Q.—Did they figure one boat would take ten thousand people over to Port Dalhousie?

A.—I cannot answer that. They might run the boat several times.

Q.—Well, they only advertise the boats to go at one hour.

A.—I do not know what the capacity of those boats is.

Q.—We have not many ten thousand boats on the lake.

A.—Well, a pretty good boat-load.

Q.—Then the advertisement says:

"The Government guards your savings. Every deposit, large or small, entrusted to us, is safe, because it is absolutely guaranteed by the Ontario Government. You can withdraw at any time without notice. Checking privileges. Office hours, 9.30 to 5, Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Danforth Branch open Saturday evenings, 7 to 9.30. Province of Ontario Savings Office, Toronto branches, Bay and Adelaide Streets, Danforth and Fenwick Avenues, University and Dundas Street."

Q.—Now, you say Mr. Hunt solicited this advertisement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And of course he told you what it was for and all about it?

A.—Well, yes, he did.

Q.—It was for the picnic programme of a political organization that was holding a picnic at Port Dalhousie?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the money was paid to the Ward 4 Conservative Picnic?

A.—Well, I have not any idea how they arranged that. I suppose the solicitor has some arrangement whereby he has a contract for filling his programme.

Q.—I see the cheque is endorsed, Ward 4 Conservative Picnic, and it looks like John L. Hunt. Anyway, Hunt endorsed it. Do you know whether he is a member of the Ward 4 Conservative Association?

A.—I haven't any idea, I don't imagine he is.

Q.—Well, he endorsed the cheque on behalf of the organization?

A.—Of course he handles various organizations and societies, and I presume if the bank accepts that endorsement it is with full responsibility.

Q.—At any rate the payment was made to Ward 4 Conservative Picnic, and so appears in the Public Accounts.

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the cheque is endorsed by Hunt signing for the Ward 4 Conservative Picnic. And you cannot say whether Hunt is or is not a member of that Association?

A.—I was not sufficiently interested to enquire.

Q.—You have no knowledge?

A.—No knowledge of it at all.

EXHIBIT No. 2—Cheque and voucher, Ward 4 Conservative Picnic.

By HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—Advertising is very commonly handled through agencies, isn't it?

A.—Quite.

Q.—And Gibbons agency is one of the biggest?

A.—It is so regarded.

Q.—And the Hunt agency is another agency of the same kind?

A.—I do not think it is an advertising agency. It is a smaller affair. For instance, a fraternal organization will undertake a programme or concert, and they will probably engage him to take care of the programme, and hold him responsible for the soliciting of advertisements, and out of that I presume he make his regular profit or commission, the same as the agency.

Q.—What does he do, look after the advertising?

A.—Look after the advertising. You might call it an advertising agency.

Q.—Well, he gets out the programme?

A.—He gets out the programme.

Q.—And for that he had the privilege of selling advertising space?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the profit he makes out of it is the spread between the cost of the programme and what he collects for the advertising?

A.—I presume so.

MR. SINCLAIR: But you do not know that? You do not know that in this case?

A.—I do not know anything about it at all, but that is the natural conclusion.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: His work is not confined to the one association, is it?

A.—Oh, no.

Q.—I mean he does a great deal of that?

A.—Oh, yes, all over the city. As a matter of fact just recently he took care of a programme for the Rameses Shrine Temple, a concert for the benefit of crippled children.

HON. MR. NIXON: Did you advertise in that?

A.—Yes, I think so.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: So as I understand, Gibbons are one of the biggest advertising agencies?

A.—Yes, a very old concern.

Q.—Covering all kinds of work. But this man Hunt makes a specialty of programmes and work of that kind for all kinds of organizations in the city?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have been dealing with him for a number of them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as far as you know he is not an officer of this Association at all, is he?

A.—I don't imagine he is.

Q.—As a matter of fact he had an advertisement in that programme—have you the programme there?

A.—No, I have not.

Q.—This is a clipping of the advertisement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was an advertisement in a very large programme, wasn't it?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—A great many pages?

A.—Yes, that was a little less than half a page.

Q.—From a very large programme with a considerable number of advertisements?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And among others, Hunt had an advertisement there of his own agency, didn't he?

A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—What I want to get at is, Hunt had nothing to do with this Conservative Association?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—He is a business man?

A.—Entirely.

Q.—Whose work is to get out advertisements for all kinds of picnics and organizations of that kind?

A.—That is right.

Q.—He has solicited you from time to time for advertisements of that kind?

A.—Yes, for various programmes.

Q.—You have given him advertisements?

A.—Quite frequently.

Q.—Thirty dollars for ten thousand circulation is very moderate.

A.—My idea is that \$30 for a space of that size is pretty cheap. More than that, there is a very direct appeal in that Ward 4, simply because we have one of our best branches located there.

Q.—You told Mr. Sinclair that you were not solicited by any officer of the Association.

A.—Absolutely, no.

Q.—There was no political patronage or influence used in connection with it?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did any member of any kind speak to you about it?

A.—No member ever spoke to me.

Q.—Either of the House or the Government?

A.—No.

Q.—Or of this Association?

A.—No.

Q.—It just happened that Hunt got you among his various activities?

A.—He has a great number of advertisers that he calls on periodically. If an advertisement goes into one periodical or programme he will probably go back to them.

Q.—Well, it is not periodicals in his case.

A.—Well, programmes and picnics.

Q.—And his job is to go to a society or organization, political or non-political, and say, I will publish your programme free if you will let me do the advertising?

A.—That is the idea.

Q.—Then he goes around and solicits ads?

A.—Yes, that is the idea.

Q.—And you have given him a considerable number of ads?

A.—Quite a number.

Q.—And this happens to be one?

A.—Just one.

Q.—Did you consider the political effect of it at all?

A.—Never entered my mind, never occurred to me. My whole idea was to do something to stimulate the business, that is all.

Q.—You are in the Provincial Treasurer's Department?

A.—Yes, I come under that.

Q.—He had nothing to do with this?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Had no knowledge of it?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now the other one, the Toronto Women's Organization, that is a non-political body, isn't it?

A.—Non-political.

Q.—What do they do?

A.—That is a book that is got up in Toronto every year—

Q.—Have you a copy?

A.—I have not. But this gives you an idea, this details what is included in that book:

'An official directory of the various women's organizations, societies and clubs, comprising the Educational, Patriotic, Social, Political, Musical and Benevolent Societies, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Toronto Local Council of Women, Toronto Council of Girl Guides, Representatives on the Hospital Boards, Directors of the many Institutions, Church Missionary Societies, Jewish Federated Societies, Toronto Medical Women's Associations, University and College Alumnae, Women's National, Provincial and Dominion Organizations whose headquarters are in Toronto, with a list of the officers, of the Executive Committees, in respect thereto resident in Toronto.'

Q.—It is a compilation of all the activities of these various women's organizations, showing place and date of meeting, executive officers, house telephones, etc.?

A.—Yes, and these books are supplied to all the individual members of the various societies, so that they know at any time when and where the meetings take place.

Q.—Do you remember who solicited this?

A.—I could not recall that, it was one of the various organizations, I presume.

Q.—Was it through Gibbons?

A.—No, that is separate.

Q.—Now tell me, when you employ an agency, does it cost the Government anything?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Either directly or indirectly. They get whatever commission they make—?

A.—From the newspapers. The rate to us is just the same from the newspaper as from the agency.

Q.—That is the standard practice?

A.—That is the standard practice all over America.

Q.—So that by handling it through the agency you get the same rate, and you get the service of the agency?

A.—You get the service, and a tremendous saving of time. We have reached the stage in our business to-day where it would be utterly impossible for me to take care of this, I could not do it.

Q.—They dress up the advertisements, arrange for them—?

A.—They have all the plates, and the setting and preparing and sending them out is done by them.

Q.—They have artists?

A.—All there under their control.

Q.—And they look after it and it does not cost you anything at all?

A.—Nothing at all.

HON. MR. NIXON: How much is spent in advertising by your branch, your Department?

A.—I think we spent last year somewhere about \$26,000 or \$27,000.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: That includes the branches?

A.—That is the whole service. We have seventeen branches scattered all over the Province. The great bulk of that is taken up in newspapers, etc., where we have branches, and the districts that feed into those branches.

Q.—Your practice is just the same as the other banks?

A.—Absolutely.

By MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—You indicated that this man Hunt published this programme free for the Ward 4 Conservative Association. Do you know that?

A.—I did not indicate that.

Q.—Perhaps it was Mr. Finlayson.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, what he said was, that is the practice.

MR. SINCLAIR: It may be, but do you know that Hunt handled this programme for Ward 4 Conservative Association free to them?

A.—I presume—

Q.—No, do you know?

A.—I presume Hunt handled that programme just the same as he would for any other society or organization.

Q.—It is just a presumption, you cannot tell us whether he got any money from Ward 4 Conservative Association or paid any money to them?

A.—How am I to know?

Q.—That is what I want to show, that you cannot give that information?

A.—He is, in my estimation, nothing more than an agency.

Q.—That is your understanding?

A.—I am not concerned with where the money is going.

Q.—I do not want the evidence to read that you would convey that impression, because you would not and could not. You cannot say what arrangement Hunt had with the Ward 4 Conservative Association?

A.—I have not the slightest knowledge.

Q.—All you know is that Hunt was the man who saw you and got this advertisement?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: And he knows the general practice?

WITNESS: That is the general practice, I should say, with every organization. He would go to other banks just as to us. He dissociates us entirely from the Government; he looks on us as a separate banking corporation.

Q.—As a matter of fact, a lot of these picnics are financed on these very things, they have to have a revenue from some source?

A.—Well, non-political programmes are financed the same way.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, I say we cannot draw any inference as to whether Hunt paid the Ward 4 Conservative Association anything for the privilege of handling this programme or not, we have to leave that indefinite.

A.—It may be they got nothing out of it at all.

Q.—And they may have got a lot out of it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: They could not get much out of \$30.

MR. SINCLAIR: How many pages were there in this programme?

A.—I cannot say, it was a good-sized programme.

Q.—It would run to quite a little bit of money?

A.—I could not say.

MR. SANDY: I presume the Conservative Association would then sell their programmes?

A.—I would not think so, they are always given away.

Q.—Not all programmes are given away?

A.—The same with a fall fair programme, you would not buy a fair programme.

HON. MR. NIXON: How about the Toronto Fair?

A.—I am not talking about the Toronto Fair, I am talking about country fairs.

MR. COSTELLO: Mr. Sandy is thinking of the prize fights.

WITNESS: We get lots of calls from fall fairs for advertising.

R. M. SMITH, Sworn. Examined by MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—You are the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Highways?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the Safety Committee work comes under your jurisdiction in the Department, does it?

A.—Well, no, not altogether. There is a Highway Safety Committee appointed.

Q.—And there was money spent for advertising by the Safety Committee, page L-44 of the Public Accounts, \$60,133.99, that is under your jurisdiction, is it?

A.—The Highway Safety Committee do certain advertising, and the Government undertakes to pay for the advertising.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It is an independent committee?

A.—Oh, yes, quite.

Q.—It is not departmental?

A.—No, they are scattered all over the Province. I could give the personnel of the Committee. It is made up of the Honourable Mr. Henry, Mr. Buckley, Chief Draper, Mr. Robertson, of the Ontario Motor League; Mr. Marshall, of

the Ontario Boards of Trade; Justus Miller, Secretary of the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce; myself; Mr. Wyse, Secretary of the Ontario Safety League; Mr. Carruthers, of the Ottawa Board of Trade; Mayor Wilson, of Gananoque; and Mr. Morrison, Controller of the City of Hamilton.

HON. MR. NIXON: Who approves the accounts before they are paid?

A.—They would be passed through the Honourable Mr. Henry.

MR. SINCLAIR: Do you know how the advertising is done? There are not very many items; there is the Canadian Railway and Marine World, \$78, and the William Findlay Company, \$55,652.81. You heard the evidence of Mr. Mackenzie. That is one of the advertising agencies?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Formerly of the *Globe*, wasn't he?

WITNESS: The Committee met and decided to do certain advertising. We carried out their instructions.

MR. SINCLAIR: What were the instructions of the Committee?

A.—They decided that advertising be done in the various papers throughout the Province, by billboard, by a number of methods, anything we could think of that would make for safety. Mr. Bickell, as Secretary, was asked to arrange with the William Findlay Company for instance, in connection with this, and they went ahead and did the work.

Q.—The William Findlay Company did a portion of the work, and then the Mortimer Company. They are printers?

A.—That would be posters that were exhibited throughout the Province, billboard posters.

Q.—They print them?

A.—Yes, I think some were painted and some printed.

Q.—And then the E. L. Ruddy Company, poster advertising. That is the use of the billboards?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that the expenditure of \$60,133.99 is made up of the large items to the Findlay Company, the Mortimer Company and the Ruddy Company, together with the small amounts to the Canadian Railway and Marine World, \$78, and to T. H. Lennox, \$30.

Q.—Who is T. H. Lennox?

A.—That account is in connection with an advertisement appearing in a programme of Mr. Lennox's picnic.

Q.—Where is that picnic held?

A.—That was held around the first of August.

Q.—Who is T. H. Lennox?

A.—Well, candidly, I have never met the man, would not know him if I saw him, but I know from newspaper reports that he is supposed to be a member of the Dominion Parliament.

Q.—He is the Federal member for North York?

MR. SANDY: A Liberal? (Laughter.)

MR. SINCLAIR: I suppose we are not entitled to ask what a man's politics are in this Committee?

And holds an annual picnic in his riding?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: How do you know that?

MR. SINCLAIR: He sends me one of his bills, and the bill also says it is non-political. But it does not have a name on it of anyone that could get into a Liberal association.

MR. COSTELLO: It has an advertisement on the programme that it is non-political?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, it is on the bills. In fact, Mr. Sinclair was asked to speak.

MR. SINCLAIR: Oh, no.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If you got there you would have a chance to speak.

MR. SINCLAIR: If I got a chance to get there. Let us get down to the evidence.

Q.—Then this item of \$30 was spent for an advertisement in the programme of the Lennox picnic for 1928?

A.—Correct.

Q.—How did you happen to advertise in this programme?

A.—I do not know who solicited the ad. It did not come through me, it was through the Committee, someone on the Committee, I suppose, could tell that.

Q.—Have you any vouchers there to show it?

A.—Yes, this voucher covers it.

Voucher marked as an Exhibit.

Q.—“Department Public Highways, To the Honourable the Treasurer of Ontario, Toronto, August 25th, 1928:

“I hereby certify that the following sums are payable for the under-mentioned services:

“Service, Special Warrant: Name and Address, Colonel T. Herbert Lennox, 808 Lumsden Building, Toronto, Advertisement, August, \$30.”

HON. MR. NIXON: Who approves that?

MR. SINCLAIR: The Accountant of Highways and the Deputy Minister have signed, and then authorized by the General Secretary, C. C. Hele. This is one of Mr. Hele's duties as General Secretary, to look after the advertising?

A.—He signs for the Highway Safety Staff.

Q.—Is he a member of the Safety Committee?

A.—No.

Q.—Or Secretary?

A.—No.

Q.—He is not an official of the Safety Committee at all?

A.—No.

Q.—But he signs this requisition as authorizing it?

A.—Yes, he signed that.

Q.—But you do not know by whom it was authorized?

A.—No, I don't.

Q.—“Minister of Highways, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. In account with Colonel T. Herbert Lennox: To one page ad. in official programme, copy attached, \$30. Work performed according to contract.” Then the advertisement:

“Lennox Twenty-third Picnic. Keep in line on curves. Don't try to pass. Don't risk your life on the left side of the road when you cannot see what is coming. What would you think of a railway engineer who swerved to the rails bearing the traffic the opposite way? And then suppose he could not see ahead of traffic.

“That is exactly what you do when you attempt to pass another vehicle on a curve near the top of a hill, at an intersection, or at any other place where the road ahead is not in full view.

"If you cannot see the road ahead for a reasonable distance, or if there is not a place where you can easily reach in your own traffic line ahead, do not try to pass. A car may come in the opposite direction before you get back to your own traffic line, it is a smash, head-on, or a side-swipe. In either case you are hurt for sure, and likely others too.

"Highways will be more crowded this year than ever before. There has been a big increase in Ontario-owned cars. A bigger tourist traffic is expected. At times last year there were 800,000 cars on the streets and highways of the Province.

"In face of the increased traffic the Highway Safety Committee again urges the co-operation of all motorists and pedestrians in an effort to lessen accidents. Both must become 'traffic conscious,' aware of the danger which arises from inattention or failure to exercise Care, Courtesy and Common Sense. When driving or walking on the streets and highways, help in this movement to make Ontario's highways more safe. Highway Safety Committee, Hon. George S. Henry, Chairman."

Q.—Was this advertisement specially set up for this programme?

A.—It was one of the advertisements approved by the Safety Committee, not a special for that programme. Those advertisements were so prepared that we could use them, depending on what we wanted it for. That particular advertisement fitted in with that occasion.

Q.—You cannot tell us who solicited this advertisement?

A.—No, I don't know.

Q.—But the Department did get an account from Colonel T. Herbert Lennox for \$30?

A.—The advertisement—

Q.—No, just answer the question.

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—The Department got this account for \$30 from Colonel Lennox?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the account was O.K.'d by Mr. Bickell?

A.—The Secretary, yes.

Q.—And the special warrant was marked "Authorized by Mr. C. C. Hele."

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Not the special warrant. The work of that Committee.

MR. SINCLAIR: But this is dealt with by a special voucher. This is the voucher, and it is Certified Correct by the Accountant of Highways and yourself.

MR. COSTELLO: Each account is marked Special Warrant?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, the Special Warrant covered the whole ground.

MR. SINCLAIR: It is, "Service, Special Warrant." It goes under this item.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, but there was not a special warrant for the \$30.

MR. SINCLAIR: And of all the \$60,000 of advertising done by the Safety Committee this is the only small individual item appearing in their allotment?

A.—And I think the Canadian Railway and Marine World.

Q.—Who is the Canadian Railway and Marine World?

A.—It is a magazine, I do not know where it is printed, I do not know much about it.

Q.—I will change my question a little. The Safety Committee spent \$60,133.99 on advertising, and that total is made up of the William Findlay Co., Ltd., \$55,652.81, the Mortimer Co., Ltd., posters, \$1,057.35; the E. L. Ruddy Co., Ltd., poster advertising, \$3,238.58, and in addition these three small items: Canadian Railway and Marine World, \$78; sundries, express, \$77.25, and T. H. Lennox, \$30? That is the make-up of that large item?

A.—That is right.

Q.—So that the only two small advertisements in the whole item are, Canadian Railway and Marine World, and T. H. Lennox?

A.—The four accounts there besides William Findlay's.

Q.—But the Mortimer Company is a contract?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the Ruddy is a contract?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And Findlay is a contract?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The only individual and small items are the Canadian Railway and Marine World, \$78 and T. H. Lennox, \$30?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you give any explanation why this \$30 advertising was done in connection with the Lennox Picnic?

A.—My opinion would be that the Committee felt that \$30 was well spent there.

Q.—Did this come before the Committee?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes, it is signed by the Secretary.

MR. SINCLAIR: No, did the Committee authorize the \$30 advertisement before it was done? Did the Committee authorize the spending of the \$30 before the \$30 was spent?

A.—The Committee met and instructed the Secretary to make expenditure on any advertising that he could that would be along safety lines. For instance, in addition to this advertisement the Secretary arranged for speakers over the radio, and speakers to go out to Board of Trade meetings, and to any place where they could get a hearing and get some results. In this case he might have arranged for a speaker to go to that picnic.

Q.—He would not need to do that, there were plenty of speakers.

A.—I presume the Secretary felt that there would be perhaps ten thousand motorists there, and this would be money well spent, and took it on himself to put that ad in.

Q.—The Committee did not authorize that \$30?

A.—Not that specially.

Q.—Who do you say your Secretary is?

A.—Mr. Bickell.

Q.—The Secretary of the Committee?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you do not know personally whether Mr. Lennox asked to have that advertisement or not?

A.—Well, I have never met the man personally myself. I do know from speaking to Mr. Bickell, he says Mr. Lennox did not approach him either.

Q.—Then is there no explanation in the Department why the \$30 was spent?

A.—I presume it would be some of those associated with the picnic.

Q.—Someone associated with the picnic asked to have the advertisement?

A.—I suppose so.

Q.—And the bill came from T. H. Lennox?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is the cheque?

A.—It is not here.

MR. REGAN: The cheque is in our Department.

MR. SINCLAIR: Do you know who the cheque is made payable to?

WITNESS: It is the same as that voucher.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The cheque would not be from his Department at all.

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, the account came from T. H. Lennox, and T. H. Lennox was paid the \$30?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the service was, advertising in the programme of the Lennox picnic?

A.—Yes.

W. W. POPE, sworn. Examined by MR. SINCLAIR:

Q.—Mr. Pope, you are the Secretary of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There is an item in the Public Accounts at page 16, Refund of Provincial Expenditures for Surveys, etc., to date, \$2,108,170.08; that was a repayment to the Provincial Treasurer by the Hydro Commission some time during the last fiscal year

A.—Before the end of the fiscal year, before the end of October.

Q.—Can you give me a statement showing the time when this money was advanced by the Province to Hydro, in the different amounts that would be advanced?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: May I make a suggestion? Mr. Pope spoke to me, he had a statement, perhaps he might read it.

WITNESS: If you will permit me. I do not handle these accounts personally, you understand. I made some inquiry. This extends over a period from 1909 to the end of October, 1925, sixteen or seventeen years. I had a statement prepared which I believe to be correct, and I shall be glad to be allowed to read that. The statement will give you all I know about it. This gives an outline how it was carried on as far as I am able to get it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You better read the statement.

In response to the demand to answer the following question—

“Moved by Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Miller (Elgin), That Mr. W. W. Pope, Secretary of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for Ontario be summoned before this Committee to give evidence on the item ‘Hydro-Electric Power Commission—Refund of Provincial Expenditures for surveys, etc., to date, \$12,108,170.08,’ appearing on page 16 of the Public Accounts, 1928 and that he bring with him and produce before this Committee all books, cheques, vouchers and documents relating to the advance of said sum by the Province and the return of the same to the Province.”

I would like to say that to attempt to allocate and produce the books, cheques, vouchers and documents to fully conform to the requirements of the Committee, would mean the examination of records covering a period of seventeen years, many of which have been placed in storage, and I question if such could be completed before the end of the present Session.

I take it that the desire of the Committee is to obtain some details in respect of this payment, and I have concluded to bring forward the attached statements which show the purpose for which the money was expended. I would like to point out that since 1925 the Commission has taken care of services (such as those embodied in the repayment) for which formerly the Province was providing the funds. From my long association with the Commission, and the late Chairman, I know that he fully expected that the provincial monies used for the purpose of the establishment and for the ultimate benefit of the power systems would eventually be paid.

I may say he said that on the floor of the House and on the public platform and on all occasions.

Following the receipt of a statement from the Government summarizing the expenditures made by the Province on account of the Commission's activities over the period from 1909 to 1925, inclusive, the Commission gave instructions that the Government's statement be checked for the purpose of ascertaining what expenditures represented therein were incidental to the establishment and for the ultimate benefit of the power properties.

A careful analysis of the expenditures represented by this statement showed that there were certain expenditures incidental to the establishment and for the ultimate benefit for the power properties. Out of the total sum submitted by the Government amounting to \$2,203,344.82, that is without interest it was found that the sum of \$1,312,316.32 was expended in connection with the power systems and was for the establishment and ultimate benefit thereof. This sum together with interest calculated at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum (simple interest) amounting to \$810,853.76 was paid to the Province in full settlement of all claims in respect of advances other than those relating to capital account. The total payment therefor amounted to \$2,123,170.08.

The amount referred to in the Public Accounts is \$15,000.00 less than this sum. This is accounted for by the fact that the Government has applied \$15,000.00 of this payment in extinguishing the debt of the Hydro Commission to the Province for monies advanced under Special Warrant dated July 20th, 1927 for surveys on the Mississauga, French and Montreal Rivers.

Since the first of the fiscal year 1926 the Commission has not found it necessary to make application for Government assistance in meeting expenditures of a nature similar to those comprised in the repayment, but have absorbed all such in current operations. This plan was adopted and will in future be followed now that the power systems are fully established and are financially able to defray such expenses.

With the repayment of this sum the Commission has definitely removed a contingent liability and placed itself in the position of having provided all of the funds required in the establishment and for the ultimate benefit of the power systems since the inception of the Hydro movement.

WITNESS: I may say further that, as you probably all know, more or less criticism has been leveled at the Commission at times in the past about the Government of this Province advancing money for its purposes, which were not charged against capital expenditure.

The Commission is now pleased to be able to say that it does not owe the Province one penny that has not been taken care of through the proper Sinking Fund on capital account.

That is the story as I know it.

There are statements in detail:

(1) The Government statement, showing how and when these moneys were advanced; and in detail from year to year how the Commission have calculated what portion should be repaid to the Government. And the interest is added, making the total that appears in the Public Accounts.

(See statements in Appendix hereto. Pages 261 to 265.)

MR. SINCLAIR: Now take your schedules: Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Summary of Expenditures, 1909 to 1925—

A.—That is a copy of the statement furnished the Commission by the Government, their recapitulation of the moneys that had been advanced.

Q.—Is the statement headed "Refunds" a recapitulation of the statement called "Summary of Expenditures from 1909 to 1925"?

A.—Yes, sir, that is made out by the Government. It speaks for itself, I cannot tell you any more about it.

Q.—What I want to get, if I can, is the amount advanced by the Government to Hydro in each year.

A.—It is there. And the purposes for which it is advanced.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You have given him four copies of the Government claim, and none of the way the Hydro set it up. The Government put in a claim for a larger amount.

MR. SINCLAIR: You of course will not know how this was carried in the Public Accounts of the Province, whether it was charged as a capital expenditure or an ordinary expenditure?

A.—I could not say. It was charged as an advance, and the purposes for which it was requisitioned I suppose would show.

Q.—At any rate the statement which you have furnished here gives us the amounts which were advanced and the years in which the advances were made?

A.—Yes, sir, and the purposes for which made. And the Commission's statement shows the purposes for which the money was used.

Q.—This statement "Summary of Expenditures, 1909 to 1925" and the pages following, itemized, is a statement of what?

A.—Statement furnished the Hydro by the Government of moneys advanced to them. (See page 261).

EXHIBIT No. 4.—H.E.P.C. Summary of Expenditures, 1909 to 1925.

Q.—The other statement "Summary of Amounts paid by the Province which were expended on Hydro Development and Extensions to the Ultimate Benefit of the Power Systems and Municipalities comprised therein," that is the statement of the Hydro-Electric Commission?

A.—That is the summary as they made up the amount of money that should be returned to the Government of those advances. (See pages 261 and following, of this Report).

Q.—And the pages attached to that are explanatory of that statement?

A.—There are seventeen of those, each year separate. And the Government's statement did not include any interest except one \$5,000 charge. That two million dollars odd was without interest.

EXHIBIT No. 5.—Summary of amounts paid by the Province which were expended on Hydro Development and extensions to the ultimate benefit of the power systems and municipalities comprised therein.

(There are six pages of the Government statement and eighteen pages of the Hydro statement.)

MR. SINCLAIR: I think that is all I will bother you until I have had a chance to look into some of the figures.

By HON. MR. FINLAYSON:

Q.—You have been Secretary of the Commission since its inception, Colonel Pope?

A.—October, 1909.

Q.—And the Commission had no funds to begin with, had it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—They were never given any capital money?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—The method of financing was to obtain funds—?

A.—From the Government.

Q.—For particular undertakings?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If you were going to purchase a plant you made a requisition for that particular plant?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that was charged up in turn to the municipalities?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There were a number of systems?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And if you purchased a generating or distribution plant for one particular system, that was charged up to that system?

A.—Yes, if it was applicable to that system only.

Q.—And your whole system was predicated on municipalities?

A.—Yes, sir. We are trustees for the municipalities.

Q.—And that has been going on since what year?

A.—Since 1908.

Q.—You came in in 1909?

A.—1909, while the original line was under construction.

Q.—That is the original transmission line?

A.—The original transmission line was from Niagara to London and St. Thomas.

Q.—In addition to the items for particular plants there were a lot of general items covering inspections and that sort of thing?

A.—Surveys, specifications.

Q.—And that was often preliminary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And could not be charged up to any individual proposition at the time?

A.—Until it was revenue producing.

Q.—From where did you obtain the money for these?

A.—From the Government.

Q.—And that has gone on from 1909 to 1925?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In 1925 it ceased?

A.—Ceased.

Q.—And since 1925 the Commission have paid all their own expenses?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Not having drawn on the Government for any of these miscellaneous payments?

A.—No, sir, except for capital account, which is repaid.

Q.—But there was from 1909 to 1925 a large series of advances made for these special items?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that amount has been, I will not say in dispute, but open to adjustment ever since?

A.—Not agreed upon.

Q.—Never settled?

A.—Some expenditures of that were properly charged to the Government, and others to the system.

Q.—And this amount had never been ascertained, never fixed?

A.—No.

Q.—And when you started the new system in 1925 you started to negotiate about the old outstanding account?

A.—Yes. The late Chairman took it up very vigorously, then he was taken ill and was not able to finish. The new Chairman took it up and followed the investigation through, and in October last we had the result.

Q.—So that this has been in process of adjustment from 1925 to the end of the fiscal year of 1928?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And there was never any dispute that you owed some amount?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—I understand you said the late Chairman spoke in the House about it?

A.—He surely did.

Q.—And on the platform?

A.—Repeatedly; said that all money advanced by the Government that went into the Hydro Municipal scheme should be repaid.

Q.—With interest?

A.—With interest, as soon as they were in a position and had the funds to do it.

Q.—Now, when you completed the new system in 1925, you started negotiations then?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And they were delayed you say by Sir Adam Beck's illness?

A.—His illness, and it took a good deal of research and negotiation between the Government and the Hydro, and this is the final conclusion, and the amount paid.

Q.—It is not only that the amount was large, but it extended over a long period of years and affected various departments of the Commission?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And also various departments of the Government, Surveys, and different branches were interested with you. And those negotiations went on from 1925, when the new system was started and you knew this had to be paid, until last fall?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You say it was delayed by the Chairman's illness?

A.—By the Chairman's illness and his death, and the new Chairman came in, it took him a little time to acquire his knowledge of the system, but he took it up at once and kept vigorously at it, assisted by Hon. Mr. Cooke. They were

all anxious to get as much completed as possible to the end of the fiscal year, so that our reports and records could be complete, and they succeeded in getting this completed and paid.

Q.—In 1925 you started a new system?

A.—At the end of 1925, beginning 1926.

Q.—You started clean then?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And now you have cleaned up your old arrears?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the account between the Commission and the Government is adjusted?

A.—Absolutely.

MR. SINCLAIR: When did you finish the negotiations between the Government and yourself?

A.—It finally came before the Commission for final settlement,—I have here a copy of the minute:

“Extract from Minutes of a meeting of the Commission, held on Friday, October 26th, 1928.

“Approval was given for the issuance of a cheque for \$2,123,170.08 to the Government, in compliance with the demand made for the repayment of expenditures chargeable to the Province incidental to the power systems, and which are for the ultimate benefit of the municipalities comprised therein.

“Certified a true copy.

“Secretary.”

EXHIBIT No. 6.—Extract from Minutes of meeting of the Commission held on Friday, October 26th, 1928.

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MR. MILLER: Was this repaid at the request of the Government?

A.—It was a mutual request all around. We were both anxious to get the long standing matters adjusted, for we had been accused of having money belonging to the Government and no provision for paying it. We wanted to get that all cleaned up.

Q.—When was the arrangement made?

A.—Early in 1925.

Q.—And it was completed on the 26th October?

A.—Of last year.

Q.—When was the cheque made to the Government?

A.—That very day.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It was completed just shortly before that, but the Commission only have a meeting once a week.

A.—Directly that Minute was issued that was authority for issuing the cheque.

MR. MILLER: Did you furnish any information to the Government that the adjustment would be completed and cheque forwarded before that time?

A.—I could not say that. The negotiations were carried on between the Government and the Chairman.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It was known in the summer, roughly, what the amount was.

HON. MR. NIXON: You would not be spending the money if you had not known it was coming in.

WITNESS: My recollection is, what I know of it, that directly the Premier returned from his trip abroad the Commission, headed by the Chairman, took this up vigorously to get it cleaned up before the end of the fiscal year.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Everyone knew there was a sum of approximately that amount.

MR. MILLER: The Government knew before the end of the fiscal year that this cheque was forthcoming?

A.—Yes, sir.

HON. MR. NIXON: There were moneys advanced through the years by the Government that are not repayable?

A.—These statements show the amounts that the Commission and the Government agreed should not be repaid.

Q.—To what use would those moneys be put?

A.—The details of that you will have to get from the Chief Engineer, he is the man who regulated the spending of the money.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: For instance, our Department have asked the Commission to do work occasionally on power sites. We get their advice on power sites in the north.

MR. MILLER: These were interest items on advances made by the Government to the Commission in previous years.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Not all interest. Principal and interest?

A.—Interest was added, principal and interest.

MR. MILLER: Were they charged to capital account?

A.—No, sir; capital items are taken care of by interest and sinking fund half-yearly.

MR. SINCLAIR: That is the Hydro capital account?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The moneys were all advanced out of income from year to year.

MR. MILLER: The money advanced by the Province to the Commission would be advanced as capital account by the Province?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: No, the Province took it out of annual income from year to year.

HON. MR. NIXON: How did they show it in the Public Accounts, on ordinary expenditure?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Yes. All I can tell you is, that is the result of the work that has been going on for the last two or three years, while I knew of it. We all knew there was this credit, first we heard it was bigger, then smaller, and a year ago we knew there was a sum of approximately \$2,000,000. As Mr. Pope says, the Hydro Chairman was away last spring in England, and then Mr. Ferguson was away in the early summer, and when they both came back they got down with the engineers and accountants and ascertained it. It was a matter of some two or three years' negotiations.

MR. KEMP: Can you tell us whether the Government carried forward in the Public Accounts this sum as an asset?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: It was not put in the statement of assets and liabilities, because it was unascertained. You must remember in those days, along in 1909, Hydro was more or less an experiment. But now the Hydro has got to be strong and vigorous, and it was felt that they should repay to the Government the amounts that had been advanced. I suppose if Hydro had been a failure, we would never have got it back.

MR. KEMP: But you did not carry it as an asset at all?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not think it was shown in the statement of assets and liabilities. It gradually built up. To my knowledge, for two and a half years it has been there as an amount to be ascertained and fixed. It was not adjusted in 1909 because the amount was comparatively small then, but it grew. For instance, in 1909, it was only \$32,000; some years it ran as high as \$188,000, but those are more recent.

MR. SINCLAIR: Was this carried on the Hydro books all the time as a separate account?

WITNESS: It is in the books, but in what form I cannot say. It is made up from the books.

Q.—Who would have charge of that part of the work, keeping the books?

A.—The Chief Accountant.

Q.—He would know how it is carried on the books?

A.—He would know generally, but the best man for details is the Chief Engineer, on whose recommendation and requisition the moneys are obtained and spent under his direction, and reflected through the books.

Q.—What I had in mind was, I would suppose that money like this would be carried in a separate account for future reference?

A.—Government account.

Q.—On your books you would have a Province of Ontario account showing what you owed the Province on these different advances?

A.—Showing what we got from them.

MR. MEDD: Would not that show the liability to the Government?

A.—The question would be, how much of that the Government should assume? There is no dispute about the amount advanced, but just how it is to be dealt with.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You see, sometimes they do work for different Departments of the Government. We ask them to advise us on water leases. There are all sorts of adjustments. For instance, they take over a system, like the Central Ontario, that my friend, Mr. Sinclair, is so interested in, that was taken over as a going concern, with a pulp mill, timber limits, and a lot of municipal franchises. It has taken all these years to try and get that system up to the standard. They got Lindsay to take over their waterworks, and Peterboro and Oshawa. All those things were unascertained and had to be worked out.

MR. SANDY: The surveys for Hydro radials would be taken up by the Province?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Another very large item in this: You remember that frightful accident at Gravenhurst that resulted in litigation, where a 22,000-volt current came off the power line and jumped through a defective transformer, and a little boy who was lying in bed got the whole shock and was almost killed. Judge Riddell, in his judgment, said that there should be some inspection. Gravenhurst was not a Hydro town, they had their own system, and the town was held liable for a very large amount. Then we started a system of inspection.

Mr. Morrison says the amount was \$7,500, at any rate a large amount for that small system. Then we started a system of inspection, properly a Government system, but we said to the Hydro, you have these inspectors, they were allowed to charge fees, but for a number of years the fees did not take care of it. The question was: Was the Government to absorb that, or the Hydro? Now the fees take care of it, it is self-sustaining.

But there have been a dozen items of that kind that have been hanging fire. The system has grown and developed, and in 1925 they said they were not going to ask the Government for any more money, and the question was, how much did they owe? And it was finally adjusted.

HON. MR. NIXON: But you will admit that the repayment was extremely timely.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I will admit that the amount was there, we knew last year that it was there; there was a question whether we might have got some last year, but it had to be ascertained.

MR. SINCLAIR: You did not need it last year, you had to have it this year.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

Summary of Expenditures

1909 to 1925

Engineering Assistance to Municipalities.....	\$442,200 13
Hydrographic Surveys, etc.....	709,071 15
Audit, Administration, Salaries, etc.....	247,570 98
Preliminary Surveys.....	3,802 10
Standardizing Municipal Equipment.....	3,910 86
Engineering Assistance, Department of Public Works.....	2,710 23
Reports on Overhead and Underground Construction for Municipalities.....	23,760 85
Rules and Regulations for Installation of Systems.....	27,254 54
Farm Demonstrations.....	155,860 40
Shop and Development Work.....	12,849 18
Illuminating Engineering Investigations, etc.....	4,492 54
Engineering Investigations, Surveys and Reports; Water Power Regulation Act, 1916	34,953 75
Data, Statistics, Surveying, etc., re Construction, Municipal Electric Railway....	211,486 13
Municipal Estimates, Power Supply, etc.....	18,040 88
Electrical Inspection, Expenses, etc.....	376,395 56
Data and Statistics for Annual Report.....	5,120 67
Legal Expenses.....	1,750 00
Expended for Power Investigation, Surveys and Reports on Electrical Inspection..	24,086 20
Interest on Expenditures.....	5,810 37
Total.....	\$2,311,126 52

REFUNDS

Year	Description	Amount
1916.....	Various supplies, equipment and capital expenditures charged the Province in former years now capitalized in Commission's books, sold or placed in stock.....	\$38,654 56
1917.....	Engineering services in connection with preliminary survey for the Niagara System high tension lines and stations, office furniture and equipment, together with interest accrued to 31st October, 1915, charged to Province in former years, but now capitalized in Commission's books.....	61,933 15
1919.....	Survey expenditure on Nipigon Development in fiscal year, 1917-18, now charged to capital cost of the Development.....	562 83
	Hydrographic instruments, previously charged to Province, now capitalized on the Commission's accounts.....	6,053 92
	Demonstration equipment disposed of.....	577 24
	Total.....	\$107,781 70

Year	Standardizing Municipal Equipment	Engineering Assistance, Department of Public Works	Reports on Overhead and Underground Construction for Municipalities	Rules and Regulations for Installation of System	Farm Demonstration	Shop and Development Work	Illuminating Engineering Investigations, etc.	Interest on Expenditures
1909		\$669 95						
1910		183 50						
1911		1,229 15						
1912			\$4,595 00	\$9,654 66	\$8,653 05	\$8,619 99	\$385 35	\$5,810 37
1913	\$3,910 86	627 63		6,412 16	7,079 72	4,229 19	597 03	
1914			6,025 58	6,416 87	6,830 72		3,510 16	
1915			4,514 42	4,770 85	1,072 68			
1916			8,625 85					
1917					2,045 60			
1918					947 04			
1919								
1920					20,879 99			
1921					37,707 01			
1922					33,752 42			
1923					18,525 75			
1924					10,668 40			
1925					7,698 02			
	\$3,910 86	\$2,710 23	\$23,760 85	\$27,254 54	\$155,860 40	\$12,849 18	\$4,492 54	\$5,810 37

Year	Engineering Investiga- tions, Surveys and Reports, Water Regu- lation Act, 1916	Data, Statistics, Surveying, etc. re Con- struction Municipal Electric Railway	Municipal Estimates, Power Supply, etc.	Electrical Inspection Expenses, etc.	Summary of amounts paid by the Province which were expended on Hydro development and extensions to the ultimate benefit of the Power Systems and Municipalities comprised therein.		
					Commission to Pay	Interest to Oct. 31, 1928	Total
1909					\$32,024 07	\$33,465 15	
1910					42,107 75	41,686 67	
1911					76,339 70	71,377 62	
1912					152,975 14	134,618 12	
1913					105,142 54	86,742 59	
1914		\$9,814 81	\$4,851 29		107,371 27	82,675 88	
1915		32,570 66	3,326 14		118,066 16	84,417 30	
1916		45,925 18	4,058 45	\$17,630 33	22,362 70	14,759 38	
1917		38,675 66	1,801 88	31,345 53	Cr. (15,102 11)	Cr. (9,136 77)	
1918		37,909 76	4,003 12	39,771 48	66,664 18	36,665 30	
1919	\$7,637 41	9,597 29		53,040 07	107,975 79	53,448 01	
1920	9,135 77	23,870 81		47,331 35	188,151 69	82,786 74	
1921	7,459 85	13,121 96		19,422 60	114,600 55	44,121 21	
1922	4,514 69			29,583 50	83,652 50	27,605 32	
1923	6,206 03			20,460 67	41,153 28	11,317 15	
1924				26,844 05	53,381 10	11,787 84	
1925				55,968 78	15,250 01	2,516 25	
				34,997 20			
	\$34,953 75	\$211,486 13	\$18,040 88	\$376,395 56	\$1,312,316 32	\$810,853 76	\$2,123,170 08

Year	Commission to Pay			Interest to Oct. 31st, 1928	Total
1909..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	\$27,835 77			
	Administration—portion.....	\$4,188 30	\$32,024 07	\$33,465 15	\$65,489 22
1910..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	\$15,953 82			
	Administration—portion.....	26,153 93	\$42,107 75	\$41,686 67	\$83,794 42
1911..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	\$51,211 39			
	Administration—portion.....	25,128 31	\$76,339 70	\$71,377 62	147,717 32
1912..	Engineering assistance and Municipal Estimates.....	85,956 14			
	Hydraulic reports and investigations.....	7,787 08			
	Demonstrations.....	21,057 24			
	Laboratory testings and investigations.....	15,487 94			
	Developments.....	8,101 83			
	Statistics.....	5,028 72			
	Storehouse—credit to contra follows, year 1916.....	9,556 19	152,975 14	134,618 12	287,593 26
1913..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	\$60,956 74			
	Hydrographic surveys.....	15,249 71			
	Rules and regulations.....	6,412 16			
	Practical demonstrations.....	6,820 34			
	Shop and development.....	4,229 19			
	Illuminating engineering.....	597 03			
	Gathering of data (Annual Report).....	5,120 67			
	Hydrographic equipment.....	5,756 70	105,142 54	86,742 59	191,885 13
1914..	Engineering assistance and Municipal Estimates.....	32,028 88			
	Hydrographic surveys.....	8,479 98			
	Reports on over-head lines.....	6,025 58			
	Rules and regulations.....	6,416 87			
	Engineering in connection with standardizing of equipment.....	3,510 16			
	Demonstrations.....	6,692 41			
	Niagara surveys.....	6,354 06			
	General Office and administration—portion.....	37,863 33	107,371 27	82,675 88	190,047 15
1915..	Engineering assistance and Municipal Estimates.....	46,738 83			
	Hydrographic surveys.....	12,440 50			
	Reports on over-head lines.....	4,514 42			
	Rules and regulations.....	4,770 85			
	Demonstrations.....	992 95			
	Administration—portion.....	19,369 27			
	Niagara surveys.....	21,442 12			
	Executive expense—portion.....	7,797 22	118,066 16	84,417 30	202,483 46
1916..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	16,859 61			
	Municipal Estimates.....	3,801 86			
	Hydrographic surveys.....	9,589 39			
	Statistics.....	8,625 85			
	Administration—portion.....	22,140 55			
		\$61,017 26			
	Less—Equipment and Supplies credited.....	38,654 56	22,362 70	14,759 38	37,122 08
1917..	Demonstrations, engineering assistance and Municipal Estimates....	15,142 69			
	Hydrographic surveys.....	19,942 12			
	Administration—portion.....	11,746 23			
		\$46,831 04			
	Less—Credits in connection with Niagara surveys and other engineering charges reversed.....	61,933 15			
		Cr15,102 11	Cr 9,136 77		Cr24,238 88

Year	Commission to Pay		Interest to Oct. 31st, 1928	Total
1918..	Engineering assistance, Municipal estimates and general demonstrations.....	25,888 29		
	Special audit.....	15,000 00		
	Hydrographic surveys.....	4,297 22		
	Special hydrographic surveys.....	21,478 67	66,664 18	36,665 30
1919..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	7,705 49		103,329 48
	Hydrographic surveys.....	13,585 13		
	Hydraulic surveys.....	7,637 41		
	Preliminary surveys on St. Lawrence River.....	61,187 83		
	Cost of special audit.....	19,000 00		
		<u>\$109,115 86</u>		
	Less—Credits in respect of survey expenditures.....	\$562 83		
	Demonstrations.....	577 24		
		1,140 07	107,957 79	53,448 01
1920..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	25,611 65		161,423 80
	General hydrographic.....	10,607 37		
	Hydraulic surveys and reports.....	9,135 77		
	St. Lawrence River surveys.....	121,916 91		
	Estimates for rural power districts..	20,879 99	188,151 69	82,786 74
1921..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	11,384 81		270,938 43
	General hydrographic surveys.....	62,534 91		
	Engineering investigations.....	7,459 85		
	Estimates and surveys for rural power districts.....	33,220 98	114,600 55	44,121 21
1922..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	4,183 72		158,721 76
	General hydrographic surveys.....	44,355 45		
	Estimates and surveys, rural power districts.....	30,598 64		
	Hydraulic surveys.....	4,514 69	83,652 50	27,605 32
1923..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	7,852 21		111,257 82
	General hydrographic surveys.....	10,349 44		
	Hydrographic surveys, special.....	6,206 03		
	Estimates, surveys, etc., for rural power districts.....	16,745 60	41,153 28	11,317 15
1924..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	3,052 74		52,470 53
	Estimates and surveys for rural power districts.....	9,552 90		
	General hydrographic surveys.....	40,975 46	53,581 10	11,787 84
1925..	Engineering assistance to non-operating Municipalities.....	608 07		65,368 94
	General hydrographic surveys.....	8,091 71		
	Estimates for rural power districts..	6,550 23	15,250 01	2,516 25
				17,766 26

JOHN BERRY: (Wished to make a statement).

THE CHAIRMAN: Is this matter of yours in the Courts at the present time?

MR. BERRY: Yes,—it is practically out of the Courts.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not know the attitude of the other gentlemen, but it strikes me you have taken it out of our hands when you have it in the Courts.

MR. BERRY: I do not agree with you there. I am simply coming here to introduce evidence in connection with the matters that you are inquiring into, relative to the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. I believe I have got a matter which this Committee should look into.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does the Committee wish to hear him?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to appear to shut off anyone, but at the last hearing Mr. Berry handed in a bundle of papers and the Chairman asked me to look over them. I have done so, and I find he has some claim against the Liquor Control Board, or thinks he has, and he has started a Petition of Right, an action in the Courts. Gentlemen who are not lawyers will understand that when you want to sue the King, you cannot just enter action as against an ordinary person, you have to present a Petition of Right. These papers show that Mr. Berry has done that.

He has got his case before the Courts, and I think Mr. Sinclair will agree with me that there is a well known rule that when a matter is *sub judice*, it is improper for the papers to comment on it, and it is improper for anyone to attempt to interfere with the procedure of the Courts of Justice. We must assume that the Judges will deal with it in a proper way. We cannot sit as a Court of Appeal from the Judges, or come to any different conclusion.

I do not want to shut off Mr. Berry, but I have talked it over with Mr. Sinclair, and I think we both agree that the Committee has no power or jurisdiction in the matter.

MR. SINCLAIR: There is one point, he wants to impeach the Premier and the Government, I concur in that. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There is a mass of papers here, they seem very extraordinary; the whole matter seems to be shrouded in mystery and difficulty. I doubt if this Committee would be equal to unravelling it. Perhaps one of the Judges of the Supreme Court may be able to help Mr. Berry. He has a claim for damages, he thinks he has been badly treated and is trying to collect damages or have people punished for improper conduct. Mr. Berry seems to have had a number of solicitors acting for him. I suggest to him that the proper thing for him to do is to see a solicitor and have his case brought before the Courts in a proper way. I do not see that we can help him.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is before the Courts now, isn't it?

MR. BERRY: The matter is in the Courts; in fact, there are three motions made for a writ of mandamus. It is before the Judge now.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: This Committee cannot issue a writ of mandamus

MR. BERRY: I quite realize that, but the Chairman has brought this question before you, and I want to make myself clear to the Committee.

I have made application to the Court on three occasions for a writ of mandamus to compel the Crown to act in certain motions. But all those motions the Crown refuses to appeal, the Crown has gone even so far as to defy the Judge in appeal in other matters.

However, I am not here to discuss this with you. I am here respecting a complaint relative to the enforcement and carrying into operation of the Liquor Control Act by the Commissioner of the Provincial Police. I am also here to draw your attention to the fact that from the press reports I have here of March 6th, 12th and 15th, the evidence given to this Committee, I presume under oath, by General Williams, is contrary to the evidence given to me before R. S. Stonehouse on December 21st. These are the things I want this Committee to inquire into. The man has either perjured himself before this Committee or on the Examination for Discovery which is now filed with Justice McEvoy. He has perjured himself in one or the other.

HON. MR. NIXON: On what matters?

MR. BERRY: In connection with the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act. On February 25th the Provincial Police raided my home for liquor without any lawful justification or excuse. In the first place I have no permit, I never had liquor in my home during the tenancy of my place. I am living in the Company house next door. I hold a responsible position, I am Chief Engineer. When they were in my home they found one boy drawing a map of Palestine, and another fellow twelve years old preparing a sermon to preach and sing in a certain gospel hall, where they asked the man that runs the hall to have a boys' night.

I brought these facts before General Williams. "Oh," he says, "this is an everyday occurrence, we get this information all the time." He refused to do anything for me. Then I was forced to bring action. I brought the action before the Court, in which the Deputy Attorney-General and Justice Raney turned around and committed fraud upon me, both of them—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, you cannot talk that way.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I cannot allow the Committee to listen to charges against the Deputy Attorney-General and one of the Justices of the Court.

I think we have gone far enough, so that every member of the Committee understands, even if you do not want to say, what the trouble is. I suggest that we have given Mr. Berry every opportunity, and when he starts a tirade against the Deputy Attorney-General and one of the Judges of the High Court, he is going too far. There is nothing we can do, if he has a claim for damages the Court will deal with that.

Is it the pleasure of the Committee that he shall go on, that Mr. Berry shall be heard further?

MEMBERS: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: That settles it. Mr. Berry, you will have to go on in the Courts.

(At 12.10 p.m. on Friday, March 22nd, 1929, Committee adjourned, to sit again on Wednesday, March 27th, 1929, at 10.30 a.m.)

EIGHTH SITTING

Wednesday, March 27th, 1929, 10.30 a.m.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON, recalled, by MR. SINCLAIR:

SIR HENRY DRAYTON: Mr. Chairman, before we commence, at the last hearing we were talking about the matter of foreigners and people not knowing how to read and write, and the difficulty about permits. I see an error has been made at page 313 of the record, line 5, where the word "farmer" is put in instead of "foreigner."

MR. SINCLAIR: At the close of your evidence the other day, Sir Henry, I was proceeding to ask you to furnish a statement of the revenue and expenditures in the different stores in the Province. Have you that statement with you to-day?

A.—No, I gave the reasons, I think, last time, and there is another reason that I ought to have called to your attention, which I did not.

The original Act called for a return to be made as to the business in the stores. Last year the House amended the Act so that the information would not be given as to the stores. I would suppose, having regard to the Act, that until that is changed, I ought not to give the information.

Q.—But this amendment to the Act applied only to the Annual Report?

A.—Quite right.

Q.—So that in the matter of giving evidence at any other place the Act does not state so?

A.—That may be true, but as a matter of principle I think you will agree with me that if we are not to give that information in the report, unless we are specially told to, I do not think it should be given anywhere else. I am entirely in the hands of the Committee.

MR. SINCLAIR: I submit the Committee is entitled to this evidence. The Public Accounts Committee is the Committee of the House which deals with all the finances of the Province. It has a right to search into every dollar of revenue and every dollar of expenditure. This statement is always emphasized in the House by the Honourable the Premier, he has always told us we are at perfect liberty to inquire into everything relating to the finances of the Province.

Now we come here. I am not criticizing Sir Henry, it is a matter the Committee has to decide, and I am satisfied that if the Committee says the evidence is to be given, Sir Henry is ready to give it. But the point is raised that this evidence should not be given because the Statute says that information is not to be contained in the Annual Report. It is true the Legislature did pass that provision, and stated specifically that all the Board had to furnish was a statement of the total revenues of all the stores. But the Statute did not say that the Public Accounts Committee could not get this information by way of evidence from witnesses from the Board. So we have reached the point this morning as to what the attitude of this Committee is in regard to this evidence.

I am therefore obliged, Mr. Chairman, to ask for a ruling that Sir Henry give us this evidence, of the revenue from the different stores in the Province.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you think, from the fact that it is not to be published in the report, that the Legislature thought this information should not be made public?

MR. SINCLAIR: You cannot draw that inference.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the inference I draw from it. This will be decided by the Committee, but that would be my feeling.

Furthermore, I think myself, and I think this Committee and the Government would take the same view, that if you have any particular reason to think there was any irregularity in any special place, Sir Henry would be willing to look into it. But I do not think it is in the public interest that we should—pardon the word, I cannot find a better at the moment—go on a fishing expedition, just to look around and see if anything can be found out. But if you have any particular thing in view, where you think there is something wrong, I think you are entitled to have an investigation of it.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I think the Chairman of the Liquor Control Board put it on the proper ground at the last meeting of the Committee; that the Liquor Control Board are not engaged in a competitive business. It is not a matter of rewarding the store that sells the most; it is, on the other hand, a matter of rewarding the officer who carries out the general policy of the Legislature best.

If we are to publish details of the store at Smith, where five men made a profit of \$20,000, and a store at Jones where four men made a profit of \$25,000, with the inference that the four men should have more money than the five, we are getting down to an entirely mercenary basis, as if we were selling groceries or running a system of chain stores.

The Legislature has said that this is a temperance measure, a measure aimed to control liquor sales in the Province properly and reasonably, so that people who want liquor for proper purposes can get it under reasonable restraint, and those who abuse it have as much restriction put upon them as possible.

I entirely agree with what the Chairman says, that if there is anything calling for investigation, the Committee should have fullest liberty to investigate, and if my friend, Mr. Sinclair, wishes to say, I have reasonable grounds for saying that the store at Smith requires investigation, I think the Committee should have every facility to investigate. But to ask for a general statement of receipts and expenditures from every store in the Province, some hundred of them, would be not only bad policy, but clearly opposed to the general interests of the administration of the Act.

Not only does the Statute say that this is a matter which will not be published in the Annual Reports. I agree with Mr. Sinclair to this extent that notwithstanding that, if the Committee wish to investigate any particular store, if they say that we believe conditions there require investigation, I think the Committee should do it. But to ask for comparative statements of the hundred odd stores, showing which ones have made a profit, and what the profits and expenses are, it seems to me would be trying to break down the Act. The intention of the Act is to control and regulate this trade in a reasonable way.

Speaking on behalf of the Government, and after studying the question, we have come to the conclusion that an answer of this kind would have the effect of putting the whole Liquor Control Board business on a purely competitive basis. I can think of no better comparison than the ordinary chain stores. We are certainly not running a lot of chain stores, and we are not going to reward the man who produces the greatest profit. He may be the worst man in the whole system.

The Committee will remember that last year Mr. Medd put a question along this line on the Order Paper, Question No. 54 of last Session: What were

the total receipts from the sale of liquor in the Government stores at Brantford and at Stratford? The Attorney-General replied as follows: It is not in the public interest to give this information.

There was an attempt to take two cities of about the same size and comparatively the same part of the Province, and find out what the Board was paying and what it was making there, and have a balancing, a comparison. I submit that it is not in the public interest to have this done. It would only lead to friction, and I do not say my friend is trying to do it, but its tendency certainly would be to break down the Act.

Therefore I submit the following resolution:

Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Honeywell: That it is not in the public interest to disclose and publish details of the receipts, expenditures or profits of individual stores under the management of the Liquor Control Board;

That if any irregularities exist or if any charges are made that require investigation, the Committee will go into such matters thoroughly, but it is not desirable in the public interest to disclose the details of the operation of stores without some particular justification.

I am sure every member of the Committee would want to look at this matter in a dispassionate way and apart from politics, and will agree that that is good policy. We have this law established, we have an enormous investment in it, and it is being tried out—

MR. MILLER: How are we to know if there are any irregularities if we have not the privilege of inquiring?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I thought I made it clear, and I think every member knows from past experience; if my friend, Mr. Miller, will make a motion that the store at Smith requires investigation—

MR. MILLER: That is not the way your resolution is worded.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: (Reads resolution.)

I do not want anyone to think that we are taking the stand that some member has got to risk his seat and get up and make charges—

MR. SINCLAIR: It would not hurt him now, he has got his pay and it is the last session.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I do not suggest that that is the reason you left it to the end either.

But I point out that we have embarked on this trial, this experiment, if you wish. We are trying to control the liquor traffic in a particular way. It may not meet with the approval of some members, I know there are members who think it is a mistaken policy, but they must admit that the Province by an overwhelming vote said, we want to embark on this. And practically the whole of Canada is doing it now. I am sure that members of the Committee who have a sense of propriety and responsibility will say that this is a matter where the Government have appointed a responsible Board, we have been fortunate in getting excellent men on the Board. I am sure the evidence Sir Henry gave at the last meeting of the Committee convinced everyone that a sincere attempt is being made to carry out this policy. Whether you believe in it or not it should be given a fair trial, and I submit this resolution with confidence that every fair-minded member of the Committee will vote for it. And I am sure that at the eleventh hour, just before adjournment, it was never intended or hoped that anything of this kind should be done.

But if members will come and say, I believe the store in my riding at a certain point is not being conducted properly, I will tell them on behalf of the

Government, and I am sure that Sir Henry will agree, that you will have opportunity to investigate, either privately or publicly, because the effort of the Commission and of the Government is to see that the expressed policy of this legislation is given a fair and reasonable trial.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am rather surprised that such an experienced parliamentarian as my honourable friend should interject this motion at the present time, because I asked your ruling on a specific matter and, as I understand the practice, you will have to give the ruling, and you practically did give it. So there is no other question before the Chair now but—

THE CHAIRMAN: You want me to give a ruling before any motion is introduced?

MR. SINCLAIR: Yes, a ruling whether Sir Henry should answer this question or should not answer it. That is the question I submitted to you, and my honourable friend's resolution is entirely out of order at this point.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: The reason I submitted it is because the Chairman practically asked for it. The Chairman gave you his view, and said, of course it is in the hands of the Committee.

MR. SINCLAIR: You did not get that typewritten after he asked. He must have asked you before.

THE CHAIRMAN: I did not ask. You must have told Mr. Finlayson what you intended to do.

MR. SINCLAIR: I think he suspected it anyway. Well, I think the proper way is to have the ruling of the Chair, after I have submitted my reasons, and it should be given without any debate by my friend. That is entirely out of order.

THE CHAIRMAN: That will not affect me, I gave my ruling before I saw this motion.

My ruling is, Sir Henry says that in the public interest he should not give this information, I sustain Sir Henry's objection.

MR. SINCLAIR: With reluctance I am obliged to appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is not the first time it has been done.

All in favour of the ruling of the Chair will kindly rise.

(The Secretary reported eighteen in favour of sustaining the Chair and fifteen against.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the Chair is sustained.

MR. SINCLAIR: Call the roll.

(Roll called; on the question, Shall the Chair be sustained? seventeen voted "Yes," fifteen "No.")

THE CHAIRMAN: I declare the Chair is sustained.

Next order?

MR. SINCLAIR: Mr. Chairman, in view of the ruling and of the vote of the Committee, of course, I am debarred from getting the information I desired. And the Honourable Minister says that he is speaking on behalf of the Government, so I suppose that closes the incident as far as we are concerned. In those circumstances it is unnecessary for me to reply to some of the statements which the Minister made in his remarks. It is a matter of record that the information cannot be had. I do not see that it would lead to any competition in the stores whatever—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: My friend has discussed this once, surely the matter is disposed of.

You have not any right to discuss the matter.

MR. SINCLAIR: I have a right—

THE CHAIRMAN: Order. Both sit down for a minute.

In this Committee it has been the endeavour of myself, and I think every one, to let everyone have his say. We do not want to look as if any discussion is blocked. But at the same time you will agree there is a limit to everything. I would have said, Mr. Sinclair, that you are distinctly out of order, discussing it after it is finished, but out of courtesy I let you continue. I do not want you to carry this to extremes.

Mr. Sinclair is debarred now by the vote of the Committee from producing certain arguments he would like to. He has made that statement and several other statements, I think he has made his position clear not only before the Committee, but before the public, I think they understand fully his view in the matter. If Mr. Sinclair wants to make a statement, I do not want to say no, but that is my view, Mr. Sinclair.

MR. SINCLAIR: Of course, I did think that Sir Henry was my witness. I called him on a motion which I made. I thought that having called him as my witness, and you having asked if there was anything further to be spoken about, that it was only fair that I should say what I was saying. But I have been stopped before in what I had to say, I have got used to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you rather like it.

MR. SINCLAIR: If I cannot say it here, I know there are plenty of places where I can say it, and if the public know that I could not say it here, it will have the privilege of knowing it and hearing it at some other place.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you have put yourself pretty well on record.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If there are any more questions, put them to the witness.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to ask Sir Henry anything else?

MR. SINCLAIR: No.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any further witnesses you desire to call?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: If any other member of the Committee wants to ask Sir Henry anything, he is here.

MR. SINCLAIR: You should not put yourself in that position.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Surely my friend is losing his temper?

MR. SINCLAIR: Not a bit, I have the best one here this morning.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: I have a sweet disposition, I cannot be annoyed this morning. All I want to say is, because we cannot meet my friend's wishes in everything, there is no reason why he should not go on if he wishes, and no reason any other member of the Committee should not ask the Chairman of the Liquor Board anything they wish.

If they do not, I suppose that closes the evidence?

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anyone wish to ask any further questions?

Is there any further evidence the Committee desires to call? If not, all I can do is to thank you for your fairly good nature. You have only been bad in spots, and very few spots; very agreeable considering all we had to go through.

I thank you for your kindness and courtesy, and with these few words—

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There is the question of the Report. We have to make a report.

I suggest to the Committee that we follow the usual practice and ask the Chairman to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Committee. If it is the pleasure of the Committee, I am quite willing to have the Chairman prepare the Report for presentation, without submitting it to the Committee. In some years it has been thought well to call a subsequent meeting so that the Report could be submitted to the Committee. If you wish that, we can have a meeting this afternoon before the House meets.

I have always felt that the report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts should not attempt to bring in findings, unless it is the desire of the Committee. I think the best report is just a summary of what has been done, that the Committee has heard certain witnesses and examined certain accounts.

THE CHAIRMAN: And then the verbatim record will do in the report?

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: You mean the written report, not the verbatim.

THE CHAIRMAN: The written report.

MR. SINCLAIR: I am perfectly satisfied to have the Chairman present such a report, simply a statement of the witnesses who were called, without comment of any kind or without any finding as to whether these witnesses had certain views; if it is confined entirely—

THE CHAIRMAN: To the witnesses called and the subjects discussed?

MR. SINCLAIR: Well, you have your motions, they were called to give evidence regarding that. "The following witnesses were called—" on certain days, it is practically the minutes of the Committee.

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: There have been two practices in former days. In the keen days of the Smith investigation there were many contentious matters heard, and at the end—I remember because I was Chairman—the Committee authorized me to prepare a report, and then we called the Committee together to hear it, and some of the members will remember that there was a contest as to what was in it. I have always thought myself that the better practice is to just state what the activities of the Committee were—that the Committee heard certain witnesses and had certain accounts and vouchers produced.

If it is the pleasure of the Committee, I will move that the Chairman be instructed to prepare a report showing the work of the Committee for the year, and present it to the House this afternoon.

(Carried with no dissenting voice).

HON. MR. FINLAYSON: Mr. Sinclair suggests that the Chairman should submit it to him and to myself. Is that satisfactory? (Agreed).

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no further business, the Committee is dissolved.

APPENDIX No. 3

Revised Rules of the Legislative Assembly as Reported by a
Select Committee and Adopted by the House,
Tuesday, March 26th, 1929

Session of 1929

APPENDIX No. 3

REVISED RULES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AS REPORTED BY A SELECT COMMITTEE AND ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE, TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1929

Report of the Select Committee on Revision of the Rules

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

Your Committee has held two meetings on March 21st and March 25th instant. At the first meeting the Hon. Mr. McCrea was elected as Chairman.

Your Committee has carefully considered the proposed revision of the Rules of the House submitted to it and recommend the adoption of the Revision as attached to this Report. It is recommended that the Revised Rules as submitted, if approved by the House, be printed as an appendix to the Journal of Proceeding of the present Session.

It is further recommended that the Clerk of the House be authorized to have the Rules as revised printed in book form for distribution and that on completion of the printing a copy be mailed to each member of the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. MCCREA, *Chairman.*

Tuesday, March 26th, 1929.

RULES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Approved by the Assembly, Tuesday, March 26th, 1929

I.—REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE

1. (a) The Proceedings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and in all Committees of the Assembly, shall be conducted according to the following Rules and Standing Orders.

(b) In all contingencies unprovided for the Question shall be decided by the Speaker and in making such a Ruling the Speaker shall base his decision on:—

1st. The Usages and Precedents of this Legislature.

2nd. The Rules, Usages and Forms of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as in force at the time.

2. The time for the ordinary meeting of the House is at Three o'clock in the afternoon of each sitting day; and if at that hour there be not a Quorum, the Speaker may take the Chair and adjourn. When the House rises on Friday, it shall stand adjourned, unless otherwise ordered, until the following Monday.

3. If, at the hour of six o'clock p.m., the Business of the Day be not concluded, the Speaker shall leave the chair until Eight o'clock p.m.

4. When the House adjourns, the Members shall keep their seats until the Speaker has left the Chair.

5. The presence of at least Twenty Members of the House, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers.

6. Whenever the Speaker shall adjourn the House for want of a quorum, the time of the adjournment, and the names of the Members then present, shall be inserted in the Journal.

7. Any stranger admitted to any part of the House or Gallery, who shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while the House or any Committee of the Whole House is sitting, shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no person so taken into custody is to be discharged without the Special Order of the House.

8. If any Member takes notice that Strangers are present, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the Question that Strangers be ordered to withdraw; without permitting any debate or amendment; provided that the Speaker, or the Chairman, may, whenever he thinks proper, order the withdrawal of Strangers.

9. The Speaker shall preserve Order and Decorum, and shall decide questions of Order, subject to an appeal to the House, which shall not be subject of debate. In explaining a point of Order, or Practice, he may state the Rule or Authority applicable to the case.

10. The Speaker shall not take part in any Debate before the House. In case of an equality of Votes, the Speaker gives a casting Voice, and any reasons stated by him are to be entered in the Journal.

II.—RULES OF DEBATE

11. Every Member desiring to speak is to rise in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker.

12. When two or more members rise to speak, the Speaker calls upon the Member who rose first in his place; but a motion may be made that any Member who has risen "be now heard" or "do now speak."

13. A Member called to Order shall sit down, but may afterwards explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be final.

14. The Speaker, or the Chairman, after having called the attention of the House, or of the Committee, to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or repetition, may direct him to discontinue his speech, and if the Member still continues to speak the Speaker shall name him, or, if in Committee, the Chairman shall report him to the House.

15. No Member shall speak disrespectfully of His Majesty, nor of any of the Royal Family, nor of the Governor, or person administering the Government of Canada, nor of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, nor shall he use offensive words against any member of the House; nor shall he speak beside the question in Debate. No Member may reflect upon any Vote of the House, except for the purpose of moving that such a vote be rescinded.

16. When the Question under discussion does not appear on the Order Paper, or has not been printed and distributed, any Member may require it to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member while speaking.

17. No Member may speak twice to a Question, except in explanation of a material part of his speech in which he may have been misconceived, but then he is not to introduce new matter. A reply is allowed to a Member who has made a substantive Motion to the House, but not to any Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an Amendment, the Previous Question, or an Instruction to a Committee. In all such cases the Speaker shall inform the House that the reply of the Mover of the Original Motion closes the Debate.

III.—CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

18. No Member is entitled to vote upon any Question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed.

19. When the Speaker is putting a Question, no Member shall walk out of or across the House, or make any noise or disturbance; and when a Member is speaking, no Member shall interrupt him except to a Question of Order, nor pass between him and the Chair; and no Member may pass between the Chair and the Table, nor between the Chair and the Mace, when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant.

20. Every Member is bound to attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence has been given by the House.

21. If anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate.

22. If it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavoured to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or corrupt practices.

23. The offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

IV.—BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

24. The Speaker shall read Prayers every day at the Meeting of the House before any Business is entered upon.

25. (a) The ordinary daily Routine of Business of the House shall be as follows:—

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports of Standing and Select Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

The Order of Business for the consideration of the House, day by day, after the above Daily Routine, shall be as follows:—

MONDAY

Third Readings.

Private Bills.

Questions Put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

TUESDAY

Third Readings.
Government Notices of Motions.
Government Orders.
Public Bills and Orders.
Questions Put by Members.
Other Notices of Motions.
Private Bills.

WEDNESDAY

(Until the hour of six o'clock p.m.)

Third Readings.
Questions Put by Members.
Notices of Motions.
Public Bills and Orders.

(From Eight o'clock p.m.)

(For the first hour) Private Bills.
Public Bills and Orders.
Private Bills.
Government Notices of Motions.
Government Orders.

THURSDAY

Third Readings.
Government Notices of Motions.
Government Orders.
Public Bills and Orders.
Questions Put by Members.
Other Notices of Motions.
Private Bills.

FRIDAY

(Until the hour of six o'clock p.m.)

Third Readings.
Questions Put by Members.
Notices of Motions.
Public Bills and Orders.

(From Eight o'clock p.m.)

(For the first hour) Private Bills.
Public Bills and Orders.
Government Notices of Motions.
Government Orders.

(b) Orders for the Day for the Third Reading of Bills shall take precedence of all other Orders for the same day, except Government Orders, or Orders to which the House has given priority.

26. Reports received from Committee of the Whole House shall be placed on the Orders of the Day next after Third Readings; and Bills reported from Committees of the Whole House, with amendments, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration by the House next after Reports from Committee of the Whole House.

27. Bills reported, after Second Reading, from any Standing or Select Committee, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day, following the reception of the Report, for reference to a Committee of the Whole House, in their proper order, next after Bills reported from Committee of the Whole House and Bills ordered by the House for reference to a Committee of the Whole House shall be placed, for such reference, on the Orders of the Day following the Order of Reference, in their proper order, next after Bills reported from any Standing or Select Committee.

28. All items standing on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Book; the right being reserved to the administration of taking up Government Orders, in such rotation as they see fit, on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

29. (a) Questions put by Members and Notices of Motions, not taken up when called may (upon the request of the Government) be allowed to stand and retain their precedence; otherwise they will disappear from the Order Paper. They may, however, be renewed.

(b) Orders not proceeded with when called, upon the like request, may be allowed to stand retaining their precedence; otherwise they shall be dropped and be placed on the Order Paper for the next Sitting after those of the same class at a similar stage.

30. All Orders undisposed of at the adjournment of the House shall be postponed until the next Sitting Day, without a motion to that effect.

31. If, at the hour of six p.m. on a Wednesday or Friday, a Motion on the Notice Paper be under consideration, that question will stand first on the Orders of that evening, after the hour assigned to Private Bills has elapsed unless otherwise ordered.

32. If, at the time of the adjournment of the House, a Motion on the Notice Paper be under consideration, that question shall stand first on the Orders of the following day in its proper section next after Orders to which a special precedence has been assigned by Rule or Order of the House.

33. A Motion for Reading the Orders of the day shall have preference of any Motion before the House.

V.—QUESTIONS PUT BY MEMBERS

34. Questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to Public Affairs; and to other Members relating to any Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such Members may be concerned,—but, in putting any such question, no argument or opinion is to be offered, nor any fact stated; and, in answering any such question, a Member is not to debate the matter to which the same refers.

(a) Such Questions and the Replies thereto shall be in writing, and shall be entered in the Journals.

(b) Whenever any Question requires, by way of Reply thereto, any statement of facts or records or statistics of a lengthy or voluminous nature, or other material, which, in the opinion of the Minister whose Department is concerned, should be made the subject of a return, the Minister may, instead of answering such Question, require a motion to be made for a Return.

VI.—MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS

35. A Motion to adjourn the House or the Debate shall always be in order; but no Member shall speak to such Motion for more than ten minutes; and no

second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding shall have been had.

36. Two days' notice shall be given of a Motion for leave to present a Bill, Resolution or Address; for the appointment of any Committee; or for the putting of a Question; but this Rule shall not apply to Bills after their introduction, or to Private Bills, or to the times of the meeting or Adjournment of the House; such Notices to be laid on the Table before five o'clock p.m., and to be printed in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.

37. A Motion may, in case of urgent and pressing necessity previously explained by the Mover, be made, by unanimous consent of the House, without notice having been given under Standing Order No. 36.

38. All Motions shall be in writing, and seconded, before being debated, or put from the Chair. When a Motion is seconded, it shall be read by the Speaker before debate. No Motions shall be prefaced by recitals or preambles.

39. Only one amendment may be made to a Motion for the Speaker to leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of Supply or Ways and Means.

40. A Member who has made a Motion may withdraw the same with the unanimous consent of the House.

41. (a) When a Private Member's Notice of Motion shall have been twice called from the Chair and not proceeded with it shall be dropped, provided that it may be placed at the foot of the list on the Order Paper upon Motion made after due notice.

(b) If the Notice of Motion thus restored is again called from the Chair and not proceeded with it shall be withdrawn from the Order Paper.

(c) No Member shall have more than one Notice of Motion standing on the Order Paper at one time.

(d) This Standing Order shall not apply to Notices of Motion for the Production of Papers.

42. The Previous Question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the Main Question and shall be in the following words: "That this Question be now put." If the Previous Question be resolved in the affirmative, the Original Question is to be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate.

43. A Motion to Commit a Bill, or Question, until decided, shall preclude all amendment of the Main Question.

44. Whenever the Speaker is of opinion that a Motion offered to the House is contrary to the Rules and Privileges of Parliament, he shall apprise the House thereof immediately, before putting the Question thereon, and quote the Rule or Authority applicable to the case.

45. A prorogation of the House shall not have the effect of nullifying an Order or Address of the House for Returns or Papers, but all Papers and Returns ordered at one Session of the House, if not complied with during the Session, shall be brought down during the following Session without renewal of the Order.

46. No Motion, or Amendment, the subject matter of which has been decided upon can be again proposed during the same Session.

VII.—PRIVILEGE

47. Whenever any matter of Privilege arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

VIII.—VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

48. A Copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the House, certified by the Clerk, shall be delivered each day to the Lieutenant-Governor.

IX.—PROCEEDINGS ON PUBLIC BILLS

49. Every Bill shall be introduced upon Motion for leave, specifying the Title of the Bill, or upon Motion to appoint a committee to prepare and bring it in.

50. No Bill may be introduced either in blank or in an imperfect shape.

51. When any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of the House, the Question "That this Bill be now read a first time," shall be decided without amendment or debate.

52. Except by unanimous consent of the House, no Bill shall be read the second time until it has been printed and distributed, and has been subsequently marked on the Orders of the Day—thus, PRINTED (signifying that it has been printed and distributed.)

53. When a Bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole House, or by any Select or Standing Committee, it shall be reprinted, in whole or in part as the Clerk of the House may direct, as amended; the amendments to be in Italics; and when the Bill has been sent to be reprinted, it shall be marked on the Orders of the Day, thus, NOT RE-PRINTED; and shall not be further proceeded with until that mark has been removed and the word RE-PRINTED substituted (signifying that the Bill has been re-printed and distributed.)

54. Every Bill shall receive three several readings, on different days, previously to being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions a Bill may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages in one day.

55. When a Bill is read in the House, the Clerk shall certify upon it the Readings, and the time thereof. After it has passed, he shall certify the same, with the date at the foot of the Bill.

56. Every Public Bill shall be read twice in the House before committal or amendment. No Public Bill purporting to amend the Municipal or the Assessment Acts shall, without the unanimous consent of the House, be introduced after the expiration of five weeks from the opening of the Session, but this shall not apply to any such Bill which is a Government measure.

57. In proceedings in Committee of the Whole House upon Bills, the Preamble shall be first postponed, and then every clause considered by the Committee in its proper order, the Preamble and Title to be last considered.

58. All amendments made in Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the House, which shall receive the same forthwith. After Report, the Bill shall be open to debate and amendment, before it is ordered for a Third Reading. But when a Bill is reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a Third time, as such time as may be appointed by the House.

X.—LAW CLERKS

59.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Law Clerk of Public Bills as the senior officer—

(a) To prepare and advise upon such legislation as may be required by the Executive Council or any member thereof.

(b) To revise, print and put marginal notes on all Public Bills except those to amend The Municipal or Assessment Acts and those usually referred to the

Municipal Committee and generally to be responsible for the correctness of all such Bills in their various stages.

(c) To report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council any provisions in such Public Bills deserving of special attention or which appear to prejudicially affect the public interest or which require amendment.

(d) To be present when required on the floor of the House when a Public Bill, other than one to amend The Municipal or Assessment Act, or one referred to the Municipal Committee, is in Committee of the Whole House and to revise and certify every such Bill before the Third Reading.

(e) To act as Secretary of the Legal Committee and when the Municipal and Private Bills Committees are sitting at the same time, of the Private Bills Committee.

(f) To prepare after the Close of the Session an index of the Public Acts for the Annual Volume of Statutes.

(g) To prepare and hand to the Clerk of the House resolutions under any sections of such Bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or any tax or impost to any purpose.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Law Clerk of Private and Municipal Bills—

(a) To revise, print and put marginal notes upon all Private Bills, Bills to amend The Municipal or Assessment Act and Bills usually referred to the Municipal Committee and generally to be responsible for the correctness of all such Bills in their various stages.

(b) To examine every Private Bill, every Bill to amend The Municipal or Assessment Act and every Bill usually referred to the Municipal Committee, and if the Bill contains any manifest error or impropriety to communicate with the promoter thereof with a view to its correction before printing.

(c) To report to the Chairman of the Private Bills Committee any provisions in Private Bills which are at variance with general Acts on the subjects to which such Bills relate or with the usual provisions of private Acts on similar subjects and any provisions deserving of special attention.

(d) To report to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee on all Bills to amend The Municipal or The Assessment Act, or which may be referred to that Committee.

(e) To act as Secretary of the Private Bills Committee and the Municipal Committee.

(f) To be present when required on the floor of the House when any Private Bill or a Bill to amend The Municipal Act or Assessment Act or a Bill referred to the Municipal Committee is in Committee of the Whole House and to revise and certify every such Bill before the Third Reading.

(g) To see that the annual volume of the Statutes is prepared and printed within thirty days after the close of the Session.

(h) To prepare and hand to the Clerk of the House, resolutions under any sections of such Bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or any tax or impost to any purpose.

(i) To report to the Clerk of the House any Bills which should be referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board or the Commissioners of Estate Bills under Rules 72 and 73.

XI.—PRIVATE BILLS

60. No petition for any Private Bill is received by the House after the first two weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to the House

after the first three weeks of each Session; nor may any report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session. And no motion for the general suspension or modification of this Rule shall be entertained by the House, unless after reference made thereof, at a previous Sitting of the House, to the several Standing Committees charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon report submitted by two or more of such Committees.

61.—(1) Any person desiring to obtain a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the House at least eight (8) days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill, together with a fee of \$150, and if such Bill is not deposited by that time the applicant shall pay \$10 for each and every day which intervenes between the said eighth day and the date of the filing of the Bill.

(2) After the first reading of the Bill, and before its consideration by the Committee to which it is referred, the applicant in every case shall pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes.

(3) The following charges shall also be levied and paid in addition to the foregoing:—

(a) When any Rule of the House is suspended with reference to a Bill or the Petition therefor, for each such suspension.....	\$50 00
(b) When a Bill is presented to the House after the first three weeks of the Session and before the end of the fourth week.....	75 00
(c) When a Bill is presented to the House after the fourth week of the Session.....	100 00

(4) In case of any Bill incorporating a company, or increasing the capital stock of a company already incorporated, there shall be paid to the Clerk of the House, by or on behalf of the applicant, before the same is reported to the House, the same fee as would be payable to the Provincial Secretary in the case of an incorporation or increase of capital under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act, less the sum of \$150.00 already paid to the Clerk of the House.

(5) When a Bill is for the purpose of confirming by-laws, bonds, debentures or other securities, or authority is asked to borrow money or to increase borrowing powers, the following additional fees shall be paid according to the amount of money involved:—

On amounts less than \$10,000.....	\$25 00
On amounts over \$10,000 and up to \$25,000.....	50 00
On amounts over \$25,000 and up to \$40,000.....	75 00
On amounts over \$40,000 and up to \$75,000.....	100 00
On amounts over \$75,000 and up to \$125,000.....	125 00
On amounts over \$125,000 and up to \$175,000.....	150 00
On amounts over \$175,000 and up to \$250,000.....	200 00
On amounts over \$250,000 and up to \$350,000.....	250 00
and an additional fee of \$50 for every \$100,000 over \$350,000.	

62. The Clerk of the House shall, during each recess of Parliament, publish weekly in the *Ontario Gazette* the Rules respecting Notices of intended applications for Private Bills; and shall also, immediately after the issue of the Proclamation convening Parliament for the Despatch of Business, publish in the *Ontario Gazette*, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire, pursuant to the foregoing Rule; and the Clerk shall also announce, by Notice affixed in the Committee rooms and Lobbies of the House, by the first day of every Session the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills and Reports thereon and for the introduction of Bills to amend the Municipal Act or The Assessment Act.

63. All applications for Private Bills properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and, where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be published as follows, namely:—

A notice inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* and in one newspaper published in the Municipality affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest Municipality in which a newspaper is published.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the petition.

If the application is by a municipal corporation for authority to issue debentures, the notice shall set out the particulars of the existing debenture debt and the amount of the rateable property of the Municipality according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the Corporation and in brief and general terms, the object for which the new issue of debentures is required.

64. Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll-Bridge is received by the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the Notice required by the preceding Rule, also at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

65. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the construction of Railways, Tramways, or Canals, is received by the House, the person or persons petitioning for such Bill shall deposit with the Clerk the following documents:

(1) A Map or Plan upon a scale of not less than half-an-inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district or any part thereof which the proposed work is intended to serve. Such map or plan to be signed by the Engineer or other party making the same.

(2) A Book of Reference, in which should be clearly set out the following information, in separate Schedules, namely:—

Schedule A.—The name of each Municipality within which the proposed works or any part thereof, are intended to be constructed; the population of each such Municipality, as returned by the next preceding census; the rateable value of the property within each such Municipality, as returned by the next preceding assessment rolls thereof; and this Schedule may contain in a separate statement similar information as to the adjoining districts intended to be served by the proposed work.

Schedule B.—A general description of the nature, extent and proposed character of the contemplated works, and an estimate of the probable cost thereof, distinguishing the general items of construction, and the cost thereof respectively, as well as the nature, extent and probable cost of all engines and car stock, or other outfit or equipment necessary to the use and operation of the proposed undertaking, such Schedule to be signed by the Engineer, or other person preparing the same.

Schedule C.—An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures or other securities, and the amount of each respectively.

Schedule D.—An estimate of the probable revenues of the proposed undertaking, showing the sources whence the same are expected to be derived; the annual earnings thereof respectively; the probable annual cost of operation or working expenditure; and the annual net revenue applicable to the payment of interest on the proposed investments. Such Schedules to be signed by the person preparing the same.

66. Petitions for Private Bills, when received by the House, are to be taken into consideration (without special reference) by the Committee on Standing Orders; which is to report, in each case, whether the Rules with regard to Notice have been complied with; and in every case where the notice shall prove to have been insufficient, either as regards the petition as a whole, or any matter therein which ought to have been especially referred to in the Notice, the Committee is to recommend to the House the course to be taken in consequence of such insufficiency of Notice.

(a) The promoters of any Private Bill shall lodge with the Clerk of the House a statement as to the compliance by them with the Standing Orders of the House, in relation to such Bill, on or before the first day of each Session.

(b) A copy of the Petition intended to be presented to the House, praying for the passage of any Private Bill, shall be lodged, on or before the first day of each Session, with the Clerk of the House, who shall file the same in his office and shall prepare for the Committee on Standing Orders, at the first meeting thereof, a report, in which he shall state the result of his examination into the facts required to be proved before the Committee, relating to the compliance or non-compliance with the Standing Orders of the House.

(c) The Committee may determine, upon the facts so reported, or certified by the Clerk, whether the Standing Orders have been complied with in respect to each Petition, and whether the Standing Orders ought or ought not to be dispensed with, and shall report the same to the House.

67. Except by unanimous consent of the House, no Motion for the Suspension of the Rules upon any Petition for a Private Bill is entertained, unless the same has been reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

68. All Private Bills are introduced on Petition and presented to the House upon Motion for leave, and after such Petition has been favourably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders.

69. When any Bill for confirming any Letters Patent, or Agreement, is presented to the House, the copy of such Letters Patent, or Agreement, shall be attached to it.

70. The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit, or private, corporate or individual advantages; or for amending, extending or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bills shall be required to pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, as provided by Rule 61-1. And in case of any Bill incorporating a Company, or increasing the capital stock of a company already incorporated, there shall be paid to the Clerk of the House by or on behalf of the applicant, before the same is reported to the House, the same fee as would be

payable to the Provincial Secretary, in the case of an incorporation or increase of capital under the provisions of The Ontario Companies Act, less the sum of \$150.00 already paid to the Clerk of the House under the said Rule 61-1.

71. Every Private Bill, when read a first time, shall, unless it be an Estate Bill, or a Bill providing for the consolidation of a floating debt or for the consolidation or renewal of debentures (other than local improvement debentures) of a municipal corporation, stand referred to the proper Standing Committee, and all Petitions before the House, for or against the Bill, are considered as referred to such Committee.

72. Every Private Bill, in so far as it provides for the consolidation of a floating debt or for the consolidation or renewal of debentures (other than local improvement debentures) of a municipal corporation, when the Bill has been read a first time, shall without special reference stand referred to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for their Report; and a copy of such Bill and of the Petition on which the same is founded shall be forthwith transmitted by the Clerk of the House to the Board in order that the Board may, after an inquiry into the allegations set out in the Bill and into any other matters which the Board may deem necessary in connection therewith, report to the House whether or not it is reasonable that such Bill or the part thereof relating to the matters aforesaid, should be passed, and what alterations, if any, should be made in the same, and the Board shall make such inquiry accordingly and shall sign the same; and the said Report, Bill and Petition shall be transmitted to the Clerk and the Report shall be read by the Clerk at the Table and shall be entered on the Journals of the House, and the Bill, together with the Report, shall stand referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills.

73. Every Estate Bill, when read a first time, shall, without special reference, stand referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills for their Report; and a copy of such Bill, and of the Petition on which the same is founded shall be forthwith transmitted by the Clerk of the House to the said Commissioners, or one of them, in order that they, or any two of them, may, after perusing the Bill, without requiring any proof of the allegations thereof, report to the House their opinion thereon under their hands; and whether presuming the allegations contained in the preamble to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is reasonable that such Bill do pass into a law; and whether the provisions thereof are proper for carrying its purposes into effect; and what alterations or amendments, if any, are necessary in the same; and in the event of their approving the said Bill, they are to sign the same; and the said Report, with the said Bill and Petition, are to be transmitted by the said Commissioners to the Clerk; and the Report shall be read by the Clerk at the Table, and shall be entered on the Journals of the House; and the Bill, together with the Report, shall stand referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, which is not to consider the said Bill, before the delivery of the said Report, Bill and Petition to the Chairman of the said Committee.

74. In the event of the Commissioners of Estate Bills reporting that, in their opinion, it is not reasonable that the Bill submitted to them shall pass into law, such Bill shall not be further considered.

75. (a) Except with the unanimous consent of the House, no Committee on any Private Bill, of which notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until such Bill has been printed and distributed to the Members and five days' clear Notice of the sitting of such Committee has been affixed in the Lobby. And no Motion for any suspension or modification of this Rule shall

be entertained by the House, unless after reference made thereof, at a previous Sitting of the House, to the proper Standing Committee, or upon Report submitted by such Committee.

(b) On the day of posting of any Bill under this Rule, the Clerk of the House shall append to the printed Votes and Proceedings of the Day, a Notice of such posting; and also a Notice of Meetings of any of the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills or Petitions therefor, that may have been appointed for the following day.

76. A copy of the Bill containing the Amendments proposed to be submitted to the Standing Committee, shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the House, two clear days before the Meeting of the Committee thereon.

77. All persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required so to do, appear before the Standing Committee, touching their consent, or may send such consent in writing, proof of which may be demanded by such Committee. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the Company, are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects contemplated and have consented to become incorporated.

78. All questions before the Committee on Private Bills are decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal the Chairman has a second or casting vote.

79. It is the duty of a Select Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred by the House, to call the attention of the House specially to any provision inserted in such Bill that does not appear to have been contemplated in the Notice for the same, as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

80. The Committee to which a Private Bill may have been referred, shall report the same to the House in every case; and when any material alteration has been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration is to be stated in the Report.

81. (a) When the Committee on any Private Bill reports to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to its satisfaction, the grounds upon which such a decision has been based must also be stated; and no Bill so reported upon shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day unless by special order of the House.

(b) Private Bills, otherwise reported to the House by such Committee, shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day, following the reception of the Report, for a Second Reading in their proper order.

82. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign with his name, at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign, with the initials of his name, the several Amendments made and clauses added in Committee, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the House; and another Bill, with the amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee and attached to the Report.

83. Private Bills amended by any Committee may be reprinted by order of such Committee; or, after being reported and before consideration by Committee of the Whole House, may be reprinted in whole or in part as the Clerk of the House may direct; and the cost of such reprinting shall be added to the cost of the first printing of the Bill and shall be payable by the promoter of the same.

84. No important Amendment may be proposed to any Private Bill in a Committee of the Whole House, or at the Third Reading of the Bill, unless two days' notice of the same shall have been given.

85. Except by consent of the House in case of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dispense with any Standing Order relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

86. A Book, to be called the Private Bill Register, shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of the House, in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for that purpose, the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their Agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit, such Book to be open to public inspection daily, during office hours.

87. The Clerk of the House shall prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills and Petitions for such Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall be hung up in the Lobby.

88. Every Parliamentary Agent conducting Proceedings before the House shall be personally responsible to the House and to the Speaker, for the observance of the Rules, Orders and Practice of Parliament, and Rules prescribed by the Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges; and he shall not act as Parliamentary Agent until he shall have received the express sanction and authority of the Speaker, who may revoke the same at pleasure.

89. Any Agent who shall wilfully act in violation of the Rules and Practice of Parliament, or any Rules prescribed by the Speaker, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting any proceedings before the House, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practise as a Parliamentary Agent, at the pleasure of the Speaker.

XII.—COMMITTEES

90. The Clerk of the House shall cause to be affixed, in some conspicuous part of the House, a list of the several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.

91. There shall be appointed in each Session a Permanent Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who, when the Speaker leaves the Chair, shall, if present, preside over and maintain order in the Committee.

92. (a) The Standing Orders of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House so far as may be applicable, except the Standing Orders as to the seconding of motions and limiting the number of times of speaking.

(b) Speeches in Committee of the Whole House must be strictly relevant to the item or clause under consideration.

(c) The Chairman shall maintain order in Committee of the Whole House, deciding all questions of order subject to an appeal to the House; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by the House on receiving a report thereof.

93. (a) A Motion that the Chairman leave the chair shall always be in order, shall take precedence of any other Motion, and shall not be debatable.

(b) Such Motion, if rejected, cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has taken place.

94. Bills which may be on the Order of the Day for consideration in Committee on the same day, may be referred together to a Committee of the Whole House, which may consider all the Bills so referred to it without the Chairman leaving the Chair on each separate Bill.

95. No Select Committee may, without leave of the House, consist of more than fifteen members, and the Mover may submit the names to form the Committee, unless objected to by five Members; if objected to, the House may name the Committee in the following manner:—Each Member to name one, and those who have most voices with the Mover shall form the same; but it shall always be understood that no Member who declares or decides against the Principle or substance of a Bill, Resolution or matter to be committed, can be nominated as a Member of such Committee.

96. Of the number of Members appointed to compose a Committee, a majority of the same shall be a Quorum, unless the House has otherwise ordered.

97. Reports from Standing and Select Committees may be presented by Members standing in their places, and without proceeding to the Bar of the House.

98. The Special Committee to prepare and report lists of Members to compose the Standing Committees of the House and the said several Standing Committees, may be appointed, and thereafter may proceed to organize and sit, and report at any time after an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in reply to the Speech shall have been moved in the House, although the Debate on such address may not have been concluded.

XIII.—WITNESSES

99. The Clerk of the House is authorized to pay out of the Contingent Fund to Witnesses summoned to attend before any Select Committee of the House, except in the case of Private Bills, a reasonable sum per diem, to be determined by the Speaker, during their attendance and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses, upon a certificate or order of the Chairman of the Committee before which such Witnesses have been summoned; but no witness shall be so paid unless a certificate shall first have been filed with the Chairman of such Committee, by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such Witness is, in his opinion, material and important; and no payment shall be made in any case without the authority of the Speaker, which will be signified by the endorsement of the Speaker upon the aforesaid certificate; and when any witness shall have been in attendance during three days, if his presence is still further required, recourse shall again be had to the Chairman of the Committee, and so on, every three days; and no witness residing at the Seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance.

XIV.—DIVISIONS

100. When Members have been called in, preparatory to a Division, no further debate is to be permitted.

101. (a) Upon a Division, the Yeas and Nays shall not be entered upon the Minutes, unless demanded by five Members; and on Questions of Adjournment of the House, or of the Debate, the numbers only shall be entered.

(b) On the Question being put every Member in the Chamber, with the exception of the Speaker, must record his vote.

(c) When the Yeas and Nays are taken, the Clerk shall enter upon the Votes and Proceedings, the Pairs, as may be declared (if any), and they shall also be entered in the Journals, and Pairs may be declared immediately after a vote, without re-calling the Yeas and Nays.

XV.—PETITIONS

102. (a) A Petition to the House may be presented by a Member at any time during the Sitting of the House by filing the same with the Clerk of the House.

(b) Any Member desiring to present a Petition from his place in the House must do so during Routine Proceedings, under the heading of "Presenting Petitions."

(c) Members presenting Petitions must be answerable that they do not contain any impertinent or improper matter.

103. Every Member offering to present a Petition to the House, shall endorse his name thereupon, and confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it came, the number of signatures attached to it, and the material allegations it contains. Petitions may be either written or printed; provided always that the signatures of at least three petitioners are subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the petition, except in the case of a single petitioner, or a corporation; and no petition which is a copy only of an original may be presented or received, nor shall typewritten names be accepted as signatures upon any petition. And no petition shall be signed by a solicitor for the parties where they reside in the Province unless in case of actual absence, or illness, where the solicitor holds a Power of Attorney, which shall be produced to the Clerk of the House if required.

104. No Petition can be received which prays for any expenditure, grant or charge on the public revenue, whether payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or out of moneys to be provided by the House.

105. Every Petition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of the House and which, according to the Rules of Practice of the House, can be received, is brought to the Table by direction of the Speaker, who cannot allow any debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table if required; or if it complain of some present personal grievance, requiring an immediate remedy, the matter contained therein may be brought into immediate discussion.

XVI.—AID AND SUPPLY

106. (By the 54th Section of the Imperial Act, 30 Vict., c. 3, "The British North America Act, 1867," it is provided that the House shall not adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is proposed.)

107. If any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House, before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon.

108. The Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means are appointed on motion, without previous notice, at the commencement of each Session, as soon as an address has been agreed to in answer to the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor.

XVII.—OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE

109. The Hours of attendance of the respective officers of the House, and the extra clerks employed during the Session, shall be fixed from time to time by the Speaker.

110. Before filling any vacancy in the service of the House by the Speaker, inquiry shall be made touching the necessity for the continuance of such office; and the amount of salary to be attached to the same shall be fixed by the Speaker, subject to the approval of the House.

111. No Clerk or Messenger shall be employed, nor any new appointment made, until the Clerk of the House shall have set forth the necessity for such appointment, and shall have delivered such requisition to the Speaker endorsed with his recommendation and approval.

112. It shall be the duty of all the Permanent Officers of this House to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the Session.

113. The Clerk of the House shall be in charge of all matters pertaining to the House and of Legislation, under the direction of the Speaker. He shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all the Papers and Records of the House, and shall have direction and control of all the officers and clerks and all other employees of the House, subject to such orders as he may from time to time receive from the Speaker of the House.

114. The Clerk of the House shall appoint a clerk in his office whose duty it shall be under the Clerk's direction,—

(a) To call together all Standing and Select Committees of the House.

(b) To keep the Private Bills Register.

(c) To act as Clerk of the Railway Committee and the Standing Orders Committee.

(d) To perform such matters of routine as may be assigned to him.

115. (a) The Clerk of the House shall place on the Speaker's table, every morning, previous to the meeting of the House, the Order of the Proceedings for the Day.

(b) The Clerk shall see to the printing of the Votes and Proceedings and the Journals of the House and shall be responsible for the proper indexing of both.

116. (a) The Clerk Assistant shall assist the Clerk of the House in his duties at the Table and elsewhere as may be directed by the Clerk.

(b) In the absence of the Clerk of the House, the Clerk Assistant shall, ex-officio, perform the duties of the Clerk.

117. The Sergeant-at-Arms attending the House shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the Mace, Furniture and Fittings thereof.

118. No stranger who shall have been committed by order of the House to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be released from such custody until he has paid a fee of four dollars to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

119. In case of the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, his duties shall be performed by any other person appointed by the Speaker.

120. No allowance shall be made to any person in the employ of the House, who may not reside at the seat of Government, for travelling expenses in coming to attend his duties.

XVIII.—LIBRARY

121. A proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian, or person in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested, and who shall be required to report to the House, through the Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

122. No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during the Session of Parliament, except the Lieutenant-Governor, the Members of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly, and the officers of the House, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker. Members may personally introduce strangers to the Library during the day time, but not after the Hour of six o'clock p.m.

123. During a Session of Parliament, no books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the building, except by the authority of the Speaker, or upon receipt given by a Member of the House.

124. During the Session, the Library shall be open daily from nine o'clock a.m. until nine o'clock p.m., and should the House remain in Session after such hour, the Library shall remain open until the House adjourns.

125. During the Recess of Parliament, the Library shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of the Legislature, or admitted, at the discretion of the Clerk or Librarian, subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection.

126. During the Recess of Parliament, no Member of the House shall be at liberty to borrow, or to have in his possession at any one time, more than three works from the Library, or to retain the same for a longer period than one month. No books of reference, or books of special cost or value, may be removed from the Seat of Government under any circumstances.

127. At the first meeting of the Library Committee, in each Session of Parliament, the Librarian shall report a list of books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who have retained the same, in contravention of any of the foregoing rules.

128. All Rules, Orders and Forms of Procedure heretofore in existence in the Legislature are hereby repealed.

ALEX. C. LEWIS,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.



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